



BLUE BOOK
OF THE
First Year
OF THE
REPUBLIC

Manila, July 4, 1947





BLUE BOOK

First Anniversary
of the
Republic of the Philippines

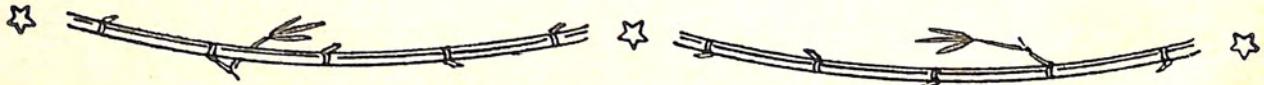


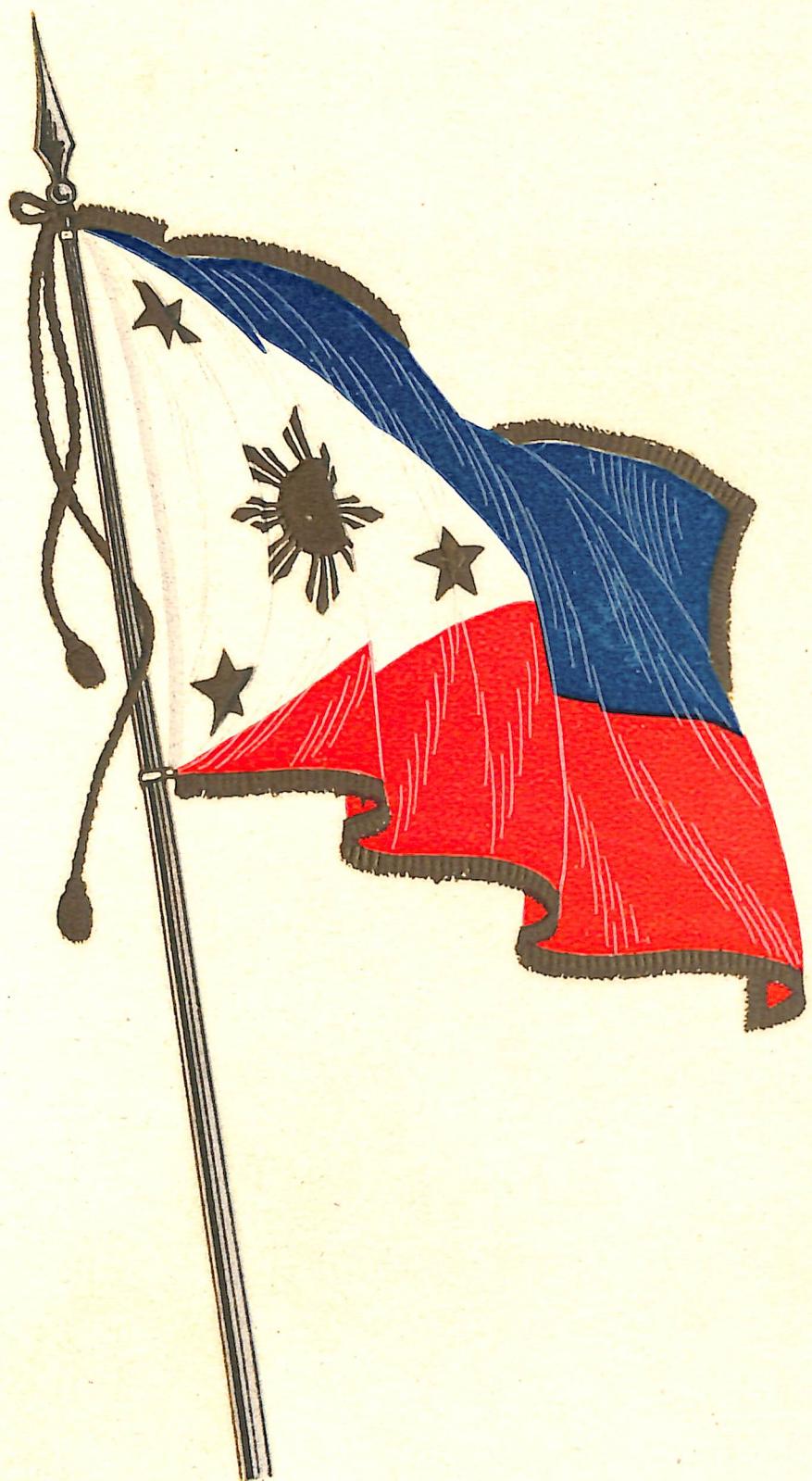
Manila, July 4, 1947

FREEDOM is our heritage. It has been the dream perennial of centuries before our time. It was the vision of everlasting hope from Mactan to Bataan. It is the consummate reality of our day and age.

FREEDOM is our exquisite passion flower. It arises in auroral beauty from a soil enriched by the blood and flesh of immortal forebears—from the desolate wreckage of a global war.

FREEDOM is our eternal treasure. And we shall keep it inviolate unto the consummation of the world.





Foreword

THE Philippine Republic was born out of the ruins of a war-devastated land. But there was more destruction in the Philippines than met the eye. The moral fiber of the Filipino was visibly frayed not only by his enervating experience in the war but also by the repression and oppression occasioned by the Japanese occupation of the Philippines.

The finances of the government were sadly and dismally depleted. The economy was wrecked. Industry and commerce were in shambles.

Out of the fallen rubble arose the Philippine Republic. At the head of the State was a new man, a veteran of battle and of the political arena, a man who had endured and suffered the privations and miseries of the Japanese occupation and had remained steadfast and true to the ideals of American and Philippine democracy.

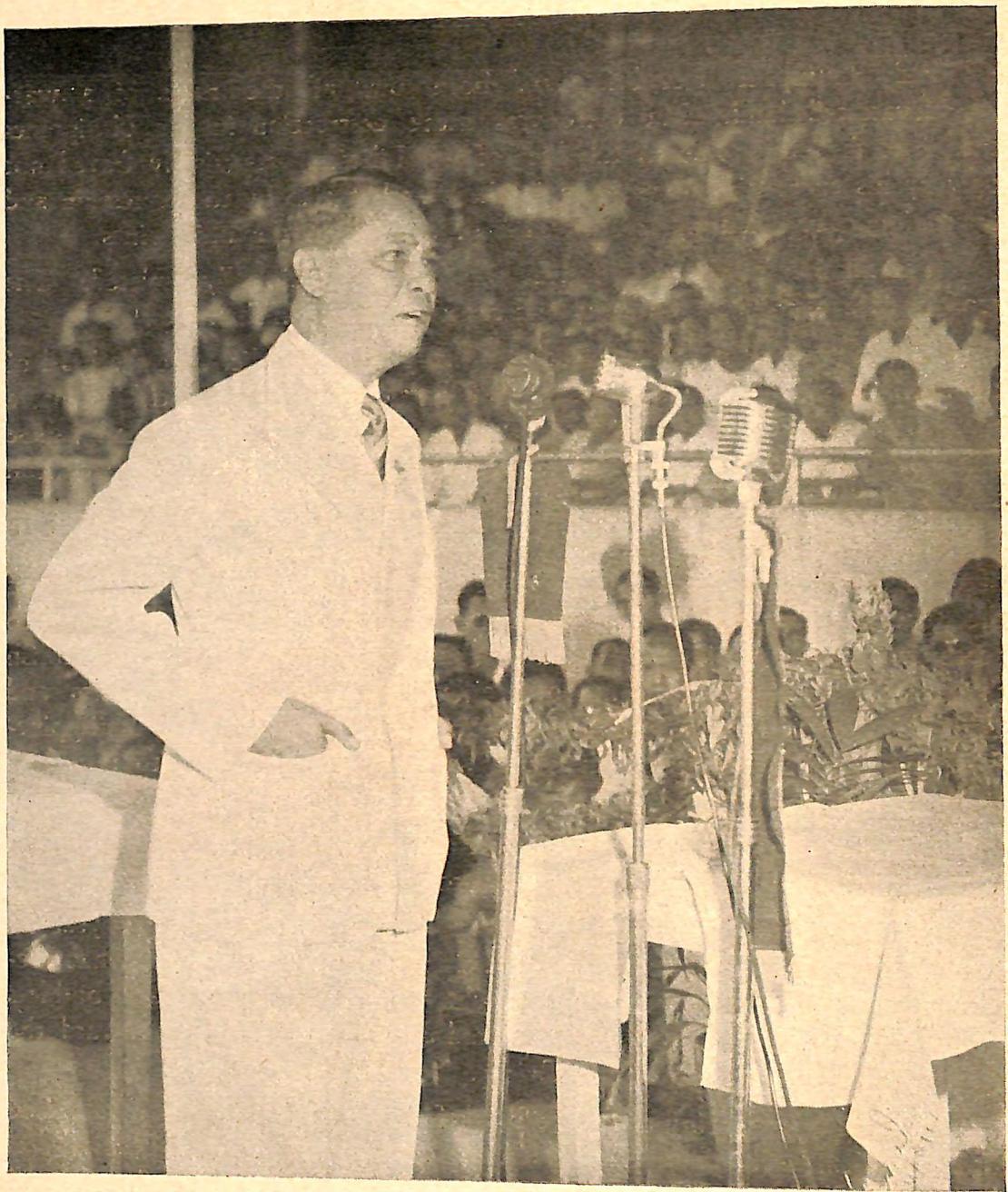
Handicapped as he has been by adverse factors and by a dearth of experienced administrative and political assistance, the first President of the Republic, nevertheless, has been able to lift the country out of chaos to peace; to secure American aid for the rebuilding of the country; to establish the means to assist the Filipino people in rebuilding their homes and establishing their business; to reestablish sound and amicable Philippine-American relations; and in a thousand ways to pave the way to normalcy and prosperity.

The first year of the Republic, therefore, has been a year of accomplishments despite the storm and stress it had to go through.

This book is being published as a testimony of that first year of successful struggle. It is ardently hoped that in the years to come, what President Roxas, his cabinet, and the men who worked as architects and builders of this Republic, have done, will be looked upon as a great step toward the erection of real democracy in the Orient.

The task of preparing this Blue Book fell upon the shoulders of Dr. Jose M. Hernandez, Pedro Padilla, and Manuel C. Garcia — all of the Public Relations Office. They left no stone unturned to make this a factual, true, and faithful document of the first trying year of the Republic.

J. C. ORENDAIN
Public Relations Secretary



HIS EXCELLENCY
PRESIDENT MANUEL ROXAS



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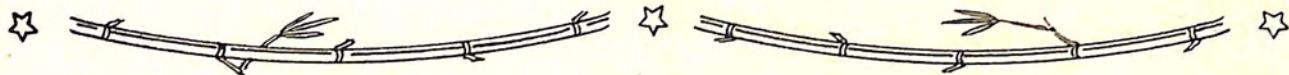


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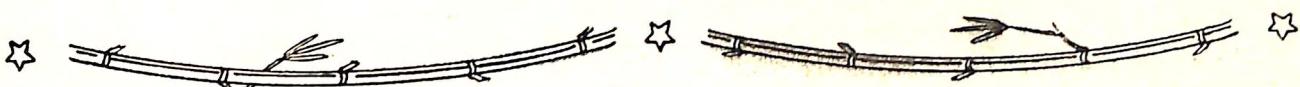




Inauguration

of the

Republic of the Philippines



PROCLAMATION OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

WHEREAS the United States of America by the Treaty of Peace with Spain of December 10, 1898, commonly known as the Treaty of Paris, and by the Treaty with Spain of November 7, 1900, did acquire sovereignty over the Philippines and by the Convention of January 2, 1930, with Great Britain did delimit the boundary between the Philippine archipelago and the State of North Borneo, and whereas the United States of America has consistently and faithfully during the past forty-eight years exercised jurisdiction and control over the Philippines and its people, and

WHEREAS it has been the repeated declaration of the legislative and executive branches of the Government of the United States of America that full independence would be granted the Philippines as soon as the people of the Philippines were prepared to assume this obligation, and

WHEREAS the people of the Philippines have clearly demonstrated their capacity for self-government, and

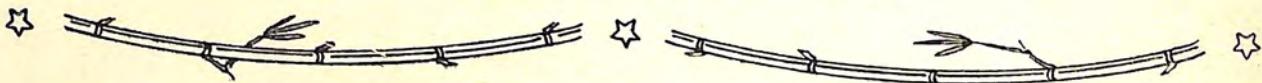
WHEREAS the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, known as the Philippine Independence Act, directed that on the 4th day of July immediately following a ten-year transitional period leading to the independence of the Philippines, the President of the United States of America should by proclamation withdraw and surrender all rights of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control or sovereignty of the United States of America in and over the territory and people of the Philippines except certain reservations therein and thereafter authorized to be made, and, on behalf of the United States of America should recognize the independence of the Philippines; now therefore, I, **Harry S. Truman**, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid Act of Congress, do proclaim that, in accord with and subject to the reservations provided for in the pertinent provisions of the existing acts of Congress, the United States of America hereby withdraws and surrenders all rights of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control or sovereignty now existing and exercised by the United States of America in and over the territory and people of the Philippines and on behalf of the United States of America, I do hereby recognize the independence of the Philippines as a separate and self-governing nation and acknowledge the authority and control over the same of the Government instituted by the people thereof under the constitution now in force. **IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-six and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and seventy-first.

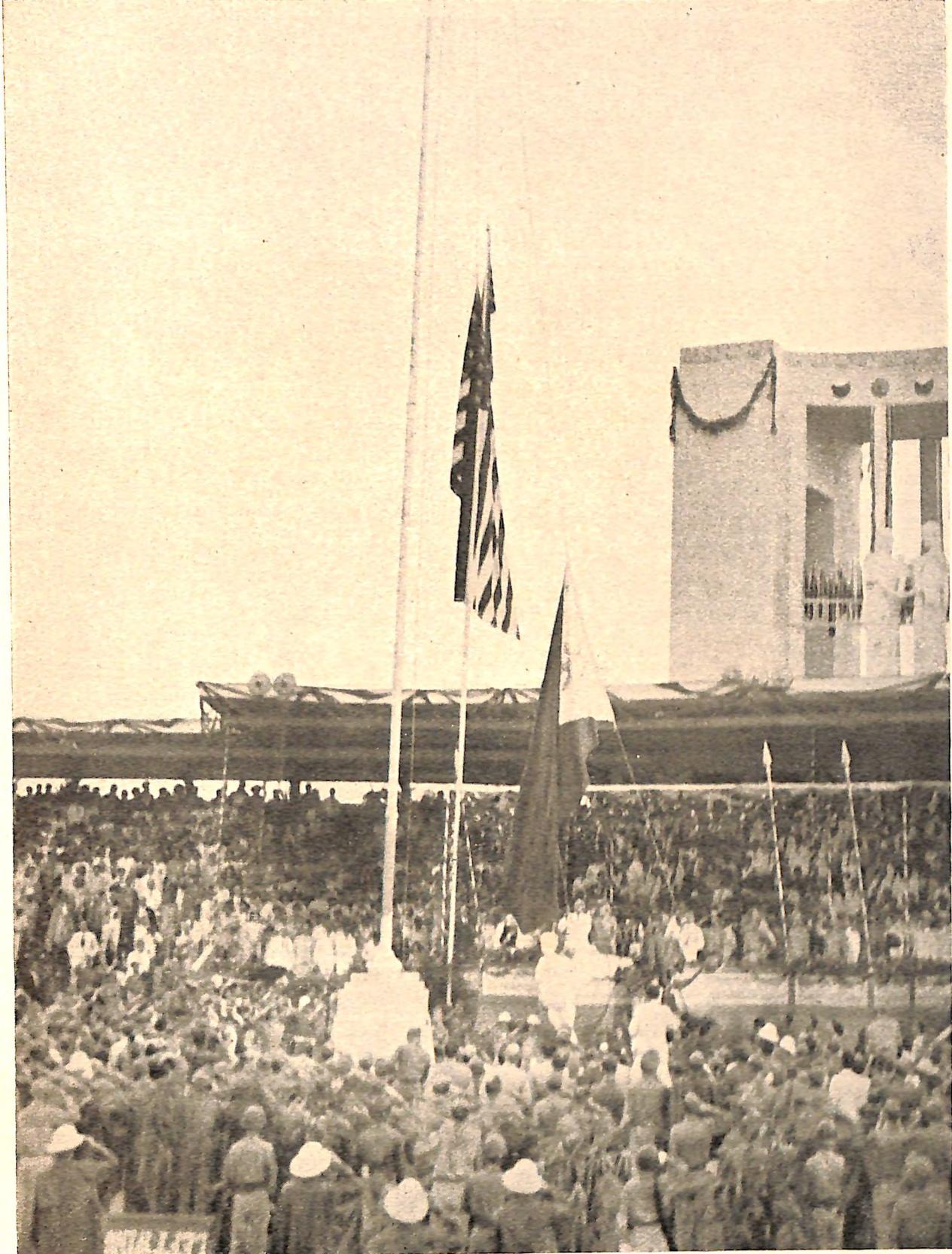
HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON
Acting Secretary of State

(Read by U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt in the course of his speech on the inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines, July 4, 1946, at the Luneta.)





Philipine and American flags
exchanging places

The Filipino Flag Rises.... Alone

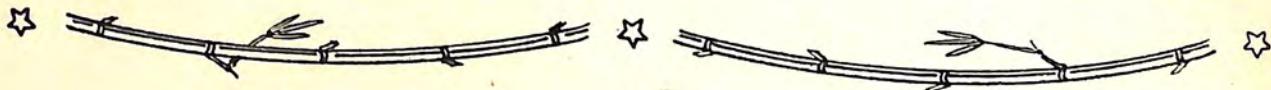
SUDDENLY there was a deep silence a silence that was the prelude to a glorious event. The vast, nondescript multitude was hushed and still. Out of the east came a thin wisp of cloud no larger than a man's hand. A brisk young wind from the bay came surging over the distant trees and swept the pearly cloud beyond the spectral ruins of the City.

The sun was not there. Thick, cumulus masses gathered and shifted and blended in never-ending succession like grey, puffed sails of immaterial ships upon an immaterial sea. But the sun did not emerge effulgent, proud, and swift to see the glorious birth of a Nation, the calm, quiet departure of another. And the enveloping silence was so thick—it was almost audible.

Behind the stage was the ruined city, in front was a wide stretch of green reaching for the opalescent waters of historic Manila Bay. This was a moment of eternity. Time seemed to have paused to watch this apotheosis of Democracy in the Far East. This was the culmination of the Dream of one who watched us, still from his marble pedestal behind us. This was the final note of that many-centuried melody of yearning and entreaty that arose one dark morning on the beaches at Mactan, gathered force and tragic sweetness in the precipitous defile of Tirad Pass, on a lonely hill at Balintawak, on a sunny patch of ground at Bagumbayan, and rolled in global thunder through the thick, malarial jungles of Bataan.

Here were the architects of the House Beautiful of Philippine Freedom. Here sat the men that planned our final emancipation from fear and want and sorrow. Here was the Knight Supreme who had come on wings of lead before his echelons of steel. He was come clothed in the fresh glory of conquest over the Monster of the East whom he had driven back to his lair in the north. And here was a giant of a man with silver hair, strong-sinewed, vibrant-voiced—symbolic of the Titan Nation of modern times—the United States of America. And here was a brown man, a man of his people—bronzed by tropic suns but bearing on his brow the iridescent star of the West. His was the hand that bore the torch of liberty through the dark night of our communal suffering in the shadow of the Japanese sun.

In a moment, we saw a silver pole—so tall, so bright, so magnificent. Then we saw Ambassador Paul Vories McNutt, he of the silver hair, arise



and slowly, gracefully, patiently pull the great American Flag from the top of the pole. The United States Army Band struck up the opening strains of the *Star-Spangled Banner* and kept the music solemn, sweet, and sad. And we sang in our hearts, with tears streaming down our cheeks, "O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave". Forty-seven years! This was our song too. This was our flag. Beneath it we fought the epic battles of Bataan and Corregidor. Beneath it we felt that this was not a mere patch of tropical soil with swaying palms and tawny sunsets and silver breakers creeping on the oozing sands. This was a piece of America. This was American Democracy. This was the last outpost of freedom in the Pacific.

Then the President of the new Republic of the Philippines slowly, gracefully, patiently raised the Flag of the Filipinos to the top of the silver pole. The Philippine Army Band began to play the Philippine National Anthem. As it gathered volume and reached for the climax we intoned in silent determination, a tingling thrill running through our hearts: "Ne'er shall invaders trample thy sacred shores." Never again! No, never again shall a foreign power set foot upon this, our hearth and home. Never shall the barbarian crush beneath his booted heel the writhing bodies of our women and children.

At this point the two flags met on the way—one going up, the other coming down. There was a brief, split-second pause. They touched each other for a fleeting instant as if in a last caress, a last kiss. A breeze was rising from the west. It brought echoes and memories. We harked back to the dark days of 1942 when the whole world seemed crashing about our ears. We heard the voice of the American President—the incomparable Franklin Delano Roosevelt:

"Your freedom will be redeemed and your independence established and protected."

This was the Voice that sustained us through the long, unequal fight. This was the promise that now found consummate realization and fulfillment. It was worth the sterling valour and the unspeakable sacrifice. It was worth the blood, sweat, tears, and treasure that any nation could offer upon the altar of immaculate liberty.

In another moment the American Flag was folded carefully, solemnly, tenderly. At that moment the Philippine flag, its red bar below the blue in token of beneficent and dearly bought peace at last, began to wave in the sweeping wind. The wind came in swift, low gusts. The spell was broken.

Guns—big guns of the Army began to bark not in accents of defiance but in salvos of applause. A siren sounded screeching like a New Year's greeting. From a hundred spires churchbells began to peal the mellow golden song of freedom.

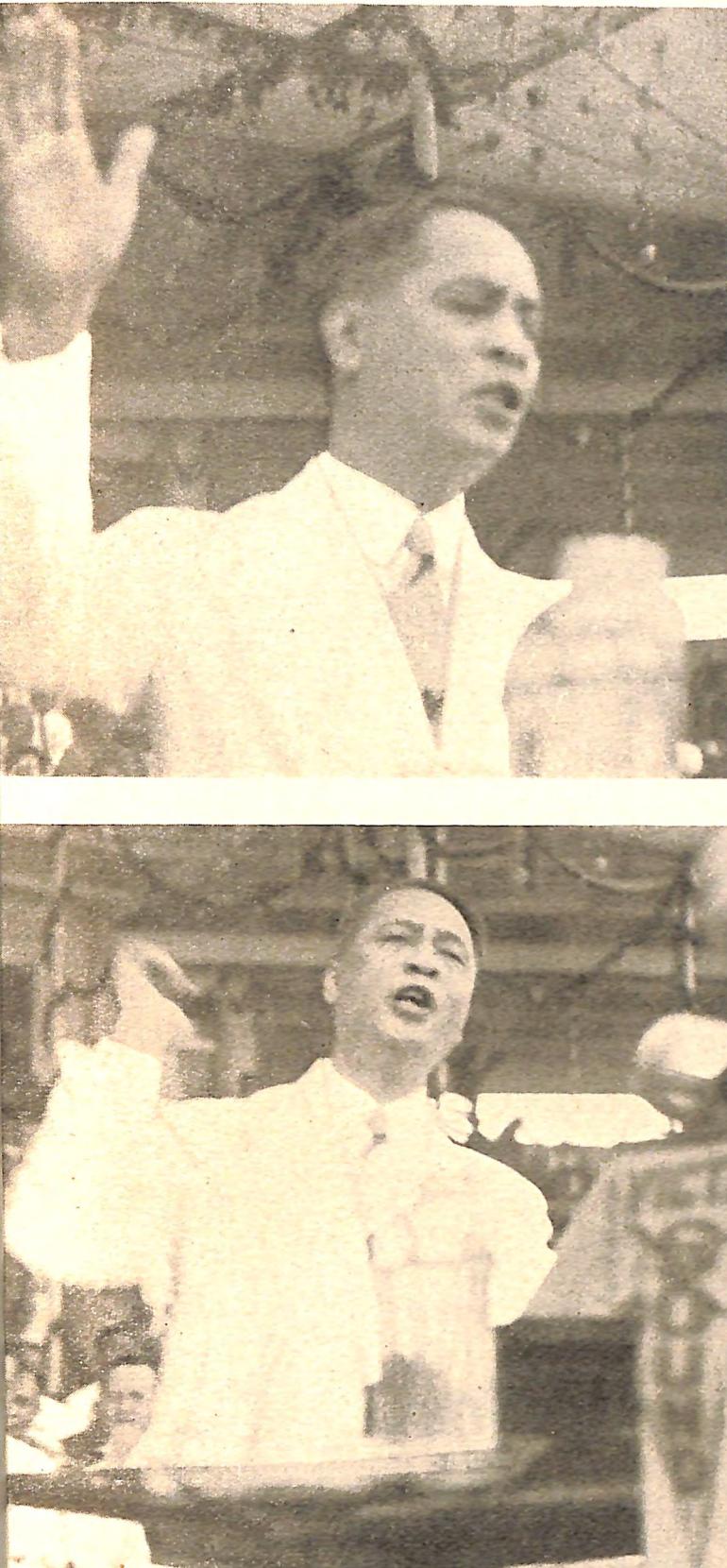
From the west came a rain-laden gale. And the long, slender crystal threads came down from the grey, white masses in the sky as if to unravel the blending, shifting immaterial fleece.

And the rain blended with our tears—tears of joy, of gratitude and of pride in supreme accomplishment.

Above us flew for the first time and over this embattled land, alone, happy, and unperturbed amidst the sweeping gales and whipping rain—the Flag of the Philippines.

GOD! May it stay there ever, ever, ever.





"Many of us live today in the chambered Nautilus of our own mental construction. There are those who close their eyes to the problems that confront us, and prefer to direct the national attention and the national energy at objects outside ourselves, at fancied enemies, at fancied fears of imperialistic aggression."



"With the help of God, let us build in this our land
a monument to freedom and to justice,
a beacon to all mankind."

"Our appointment with destiny is upon us . . . I ask from the nation the full and undivided support of heart, mind and energy for the necessary tasks which await us."



Greetings to the New Republic

PATTERN FOR A FREE WORLD

"The unselfish action of the United States in promoting the independence of the Philippines is so revolutionary in character as to challenge the colonial policy of every other nation.

"In our treatment of the Filipinos we have set the pattern for a free world. None can escape it."

—EDWIN C. JOHNSON
*U.S. Senator from Colorado,
Member of Military Affairs and
Interstate Commerce Committees*

A NEW ERA IN HUMAN RELATIONSHIP

"* * * * * The Independence of the Philippines marks a new era in human and international relations. It is the fulfillment of a promise; a lofty, noble gesture. It is more than an experiment, it is a world example worthy of emulation. * * * * As between the Philippine Republic and the United States, it is inconceivable that there should ever be any misunderstanding. Instead, we look forward to an era of uninterrupted friendship and prosperity. * * * *."

—JOHN D. DINGELL
U. S. Congressman from Michigan



THE NEW REPUBLIC IS AN INSPIRATION

"Americans everywhere feel a deep sense of satisfaction in this hour of the birth of the new Filipino nation. * * *

"* * * * * The people of the United States are resolved to assist the Philippine Republic toward rehabilitation and in her own efforts for national security.

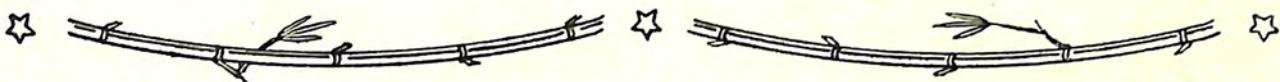
"No new nation ever faced more complex responsibilities in the hour of freedom. * * * * * the promise of the new republic is an inspiration throughout the world. * * * *"

—WARREN MAGNUSON
U.S. Senator from Washington

CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT

"This great event comes as the crowning achievement of the courage which the people of the Islands have given such splendid demonstration of. It is fitting that, at the close of the great struggle against forces of tyranny and oppression during which they underwent bitter suffering, the people of the Philippines have the satisfaction of entering the family of nations, upholding the principles of liberty, justice and democracy."

—L. S. ROWE
*Director-General
Pan-American Union*



FOR SECURITY AND PEACE

"The Philippine Republic is destined to be a factor for security and peace. Its situation is strategic and the character and customs of its people are such that throughout the experience of the United States with the government and people of the Philippines, they have been loyal to the principle of freedom. * * * Their vitality is a sound basis for the belief in the wonderful possibilities for progress. We will not ask for too much or, too speedy progress and will always stand by with readiness to help."

—WARREN R. AUSTIN

*U. S. Senator from Vermont,
United States Delegate to the
United Nations Organization*

INDEPENDENCE OBVIOUSLY NECESSARY

"It has been obvious since America took over the Philippines nearly fifty years ago that permanent relationship between the United States and the Philippines would have to be satisfactory to both peoples.

"The desire for independence was so general in the Philippines that it obviously was necessary.

"I anticipate close relationship with the Philippines. They will look to us for protection and we will look to them for access to the Oriental market and also for naval and air bases."

—W. CAMERON FORBES
*Former Governor General
of the Philippines*



FOR WORLD PEACE

"The people of the United States greet the people of the Philippine Islands as they enter upon the operation of a new independent government. We wish for them all the prosperity and active participation in the movement to organize the world for the establishment and protection of international peace."

—NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
President Emeritus, Columbia University

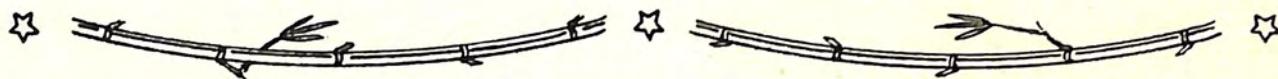
DEMOCRATS REJOICE

"All true democrats will rejoice at the decision taken by the United States to accord complete independence to the Philippine Islands. It is to be hoped that the new Republic will be capable of governing herself and of assuming her destiny both from the political and economic points of view, without pain and without difficulty.

"The French Government, which has always been a partisan of the liberty of peoples as to self-determination, cannot but congratulate itself to see the great American democracy display the same broadness of vision as that of which we have given proof in Indo-China.

"Thus, little by little, the great and generous democratic principles triumph in the world for the great well-being of humanity."

—FRANCISQUE GAY
*Minister of State (without portfolio)
France*



FULFILLING A PROMISE

"* * * We realize what an undertaking it is for these people to carry on successfully as an independent nation of the world after taking the brunt of the war against Japan. A bond exists between our country and the Philippines which I trust will never be broken.

"In granting the Philippines independence we are fulfilling a promise. We know that other great nations of the world are watching the experiment and I feel confident these worthy Filipinos will build a true economic independence and maintain a high position among the nations of the world.

"Our best wishes go to the Filipinos on this July fourth, the 170th anniversary of our own independence."

—JAY LEFEVRE

*U. S. Representative from New York,
Member Committee on Insular Affairs*

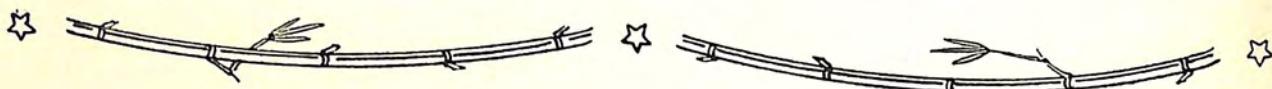
AN EXAMPLE TO OTHER NATIONS

"The people of the Philippines have proved to the world they possess characteristics which will ensure enlightened humane advance through their own initiation, intelligence, and resourcefulness.

"The granting of independence by the United States to the Filipinos is an enlightened action which I hope will stand as an example to other nations having dependencies. We in this country rely on the continued cooperation and friendship of all the people of the Philippines."

—HERMAN P. EBERHARTER

U. S. Representative from Pennsylvania



FOUGHT FOR 400 YEARS

"This is a day of rejoicing, the day for which Philippine patriots have hoped and planned and worked and fought for nearly 400 years.

"True lovers of liberty throughout the world join in your joy just as other friends of freedom rejoiced on another Fourth of July 170 years ago.

"The rule which governs free men that they may continue to be free is simple but inexorable. It was well stated nearly 2,000 years ago by the Apostle of spiritual freedom and brotherhood when He said, 'So speak and so act as men about to judge by the law of liberty.' "

—LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH
U. S. Secretary of Labor

GREAT TRANSITION

"* * * * Will the people of Asia be given a chance to develop more nearly along the truly democratic pattern established in the Philippine Islands through the joint efforts of the Filipinos and Americans? It began as an overlordship, moved rapidly to a trusteeship and today it will become a full-fledged partnership.

"All Asia watches eagerly this great historical transition because it is a pattern which the overwhelming majority of the people of Asia wants. Only as that pattern of mutual assistance on the basis of genuine partnership continues to succeed in the Philippines will it spread throughout Asia.

"And only as it spreads throughout Asia can we look forward to steadily bettering political and economic conditions in the Pacific basin with the maximum benefit to all countries concerned."

—WALTER W. JUDD
U. S. Representative from Minnesota



REWARD TO A PEOPLE

"The withdrawal by the United States, of its sovereignty, over the Philippines stands as an eloquent evidence of the intention of the United States to assist small nations to attain independence and establish a government of their own choice.

"This action is also the highest evidence of reward to a people who fought against the greatest odds to defend the cause of liberty against the most vicious aggressors in history."

—C. WAYLAND BROOKS
U. S. Senator from Illinois

FULL NATIONHOOD

"The granting of full independence to the Philippine nation will always be remembered as one of the great historic dates in the long history—slow and often painful—of the liberation of the human race.

"In peace and war, the Filipinos have shown themselves worthy of full nationhood, and I am convinced they will play a worthy part in the progress of the world and the establishment of firm and lasting peace."

—LORD STRABOLGI
*Member, House of Lords, and
Chief, Whig Labor Party,
British Parliament*



KEEPING FAITH WITH FILIPINOS

"The United States will never forget the sacrifice and heroism of the people of the Philippines in the cause of democracy and will remain a steadfast friend ever willing and anxious to aid the regeneration of our new sister nation.

"The Philippine people by their ceaseless resistance to the Japanese during the dark hours which followed the fall of Bataan and Corregidor proved beyond doubt that their trust in the United States never wavered.
* * * *

"We have kept faith with the Philippine people. They are now free.
* * * *

"Equality and freedom will once more be enjoyed by the people of the Philippines. Commercial intercourse with other nations will grow and flourish. The industry of the Islands will raise its bruised head and with international cooperation bring to the new nation increased opportunity for the health, happiness, and security of all its citizens."

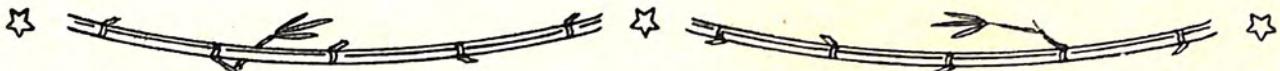
—JOHN W. McCORMACK
*Majority (Democratic) Floor Leader
U. S. House of Representatives*

EARNED INDEPENDENCE BY UNQUECHABLE SPIRIT

"The Philippine people willingly earned their independence by their loyal and valiant help during the war and by the unquenchable spirit with which they endured oppression during the bitter years of the Japanese occupation. The spirit of the Philippine people never flinched. They were of invaluable assistance in the liberation of their Islands. What they did as allies and brothers must never be forgotten. Independence was their due in any event since it was guaranteed them by the solemn promise of the people of the United States. For many decades they have shown themselves politically mature and eminently fitted for autonomy.

"I am sure I speak for the people in New York in wishing them prosperity and great happiness."

—THOMAS E. DEWEY
Governor of New York



A MILESTONE IN HISTORY OF FREEDOM

"This day is a milestone in the history of world freedom because July Fourth from now until the end of time will continue as a concurrent holiday for the United States and the Philippine Republic.

"As an American and as attorney general of the United States, I take infinite pride in Philippine independence. Here again is a concrete testimony of the sacredness with which the United States fulfills her contractual obligation. It represents the successful consummation of a policy by a mighty power, which can yield mutually beneficial and enduring loyalty.

"The people of the Philippines fought magnificently for themselves, for the United States, and for world freedom in the darkest hours of World War II. It was loyalty they were returning for loyalty that had been shown them by the United States through decades of American government.

"Today is one of the brilliant days in the annals of freedom. The society of free and independent peoples of the earth welcome to the fold the newest of its members—the Philippine Republic."

—TOM CLARK
U. S. Attorney General

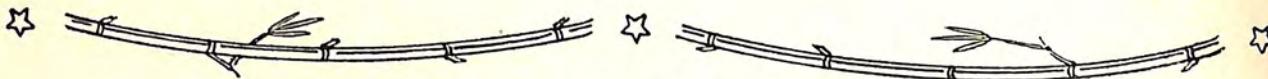
ADMIRATION AND PRAISE

"The attainment of independence on July fourth by the people of the Philippines symbolizes the victory of another nation that has never wavered in its purpose of triumphing over all obstacles in its determination to be economically and politically free * * *.

"Their patience, courage, and loyalty draw admiration and praise from all liberty-loving people who hail them as they take their rightful place among the independent nations of the world, the goal for all countries seeking to build upon the basic principle of independence.

"I rejoice with the Philippine citizens in their achievement and I commend them most highly for the splendid manner in which they have justified their right to their own government. I am sure they will exert their newly gained power with the same wisdom, ability and success they manifested in acquiring it."

—JAMES DOMEGEAUX
U. S. Representative from Louisiana
Member, Committee of Insular Affairs



A HISTORICAL MILESTONE

"The establishment of the Philippine Republic is a historical milestone along the road to freedom for the peoples of the Orient.

"The people of the Philippines have earned freedom and independence in long years of peaceful commerce with their neighbors, and valiantly defended their rights as free men on the battlefields which so recently marked the end for the Japanese.

"* * * I can appreciate the pain, anguish, and stoic determination that it took to carry the people of the Philippines through their war years to final victory, over our common enemy.

"There can be no finer reward at that long struggle's end than independence. It is fitting that the Filipino people should take their place as the second republic in the Far East, and the United States to preserve the Pacific peace that all of us fought so hard to obtain.

"The birth of the Philippine Republic is tangible proof that the ideals we fought so hard for are not empty phrases. I salute the new government and its people * * *."

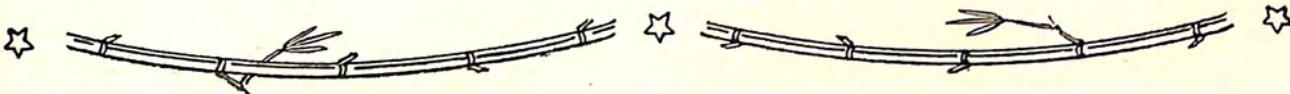
—CLAIRES L. CHENNAULT
Major General, U. S. Army

RIGHTS BALANCED BY RESPONSIBILITIES

"I am concerned with the first steps of the Philippines as a nation because I have always wanted the Philippines to be free. It is necessary to be realistic. Rights must be balanced by responsibilities. Progress must be governed by what is good for all.

"It is my hope and prayer that this new nation, strong in independence, will continue to maintain its independence. There are worthy and wholesome foundations of our government which can be taken over in their entirety or in part and adapted for purely Filipino use. I refer to the Constitution's Bill of Rights, the system of executive, legislative and judicial checks and balances, and a free and mature electorate. Of equal importance is the need for original action initiated by Filipinos for Filipinos. There is no lack of tradition for such action. Remember Jose Rizal."

—KARL STEFAN
U. S. Representative from Nebraska



ENDURING PEACE AND PROSPERITY

"I welcome the opportunity you offer me to send the people of the Philippines my heartiest wishes in this most important day in their history.

"For over forty years, I have been interested in the Filipino people. In 1928 when I lived in their beautiful Islands and worked with them as Governor-General, my interest deepened to affection and admiration.

"As Secretary of War through the great world struggle now ended in victory, we have watched with the pride of confident friendship the extraordinary demonstration of courage and loyalty given by the Filipino people when the Japanese, with sucking cruelty, invaded their homeland.

"As they take their place among the free peoples of the world, the Filipino people will face grave responsibilities and even dangers. But over the years, they have shown a constantly growing ability to face the problems of self-government and self-reliance, and it is my earnest hope that they may now go forward to achieve enduring peace and . . . prosperity.

"The abiding faith, friendship and understanding which have so long existed in our two countries will not be dissolved by our new relationship. The people of America will continue to watch with sympathetic interest and affection the progress of their friends in the Philippines."

—HENRY L. STIMSON

*Formerly U. S. Secretary of War and
Governor-General of the Philippines*

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

"On behalf of the Navy Department I send greetings to the people of the Philippines on the inauguration of their Republic.

"It was lately the mission of the United States Navy, in company with sister services and our gallant allies, to aid in reestablishing the freedom on which Philippine independence is predicated.

"That mission was accomplished in cooperative effort with the gallant fighting men of the Philippines as well, in whom the spirit of freedom could never be suppressed.

"The prayers and good wishes of the men and women of the United States Navy go with this message to the people of the Philippines."

—JAMES V. FORRESTAL
U. S. Secretary of the Navy



ENDURING PEACE AND PROSPERITY

"I welcome the opportunity you offer me to send the people of the Philippines my heartiest wishes in this most important day in their history.

"For over forty years, I have been interested in the Filipino people. In 1928 when I lived in their beautiful Islands and worked with them as Governor-General, my interest deepened to affection and admiration.

"As Secretary of War through the great world struggle now ended in victory, we have watched with the pride of confident friendship the extraordinary demonstration of courage and loyalty given by the Filipino people when the Japanese, with sucking cruelty, invaded their homeland.

"As they take their place among the free peoples of the world, the Filipino people will face grave responsibilities and even dangers. But over the years, they have shown a constantly growing ability to face the problems of self-government and self-reliance, and it is my earnest hope that they may now go forward to achieve enduring peace and . . . prosperity.

"The abiding faith, friendship and understanding which have so long existed in our two countries will not be dissolved by our new relationship. The people of America will continue to watch with sympathetic interest and affection the progress of their friends in the Philippines."

—HENRY L. STIMSON

*Formerly U. S. Secretary of War and
Governor-General of the Philippines*

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

"On behalf of the Navy Department I send greetings to the people of the Philippines on the inauguration of their Republic.

"It was lately the mission of the United States Navy, in company with sister services and our gallant allies, to aid in reestablishing the freedom on which Philippine independence is predicated.

"That mission was accomplished in cooperative effort with the gallant fighting men of the Philippines as well, in whom the spirit of freedom could never be suppressed.

"The prayers and good wishes of the men and women of the United States Navy go with this message to the people of the Philippines."

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U. S. Secretary of the Navy



JUST CLAIM OF FILIPINOS

"For the first time in our national history, we are granting complete independence to a former possession. That is a unique situation and there is no precedent for us to follow in providing for the transition. The difficult task has been made more difficult by the ravages of war, in which the Filipinos participated.

"It is a cherished maxim of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence that there is no wrong without a remedy. By the same token there must be no just claim upon us which all are unwilling to meet. The Filipinos have a just claim upon us, which I believe is fully recognized both here and abroad.

"We have taught the Filipino people our principles of democracy. It is the survival of those teachings that we have at stake. If they are to survive in the Philippines, they must have economic as well as political independence. Ever since we took the Philippines from Spain, their economy has been geared to ours. They cannot survive economically without access to our markets."

—A. WILLIS ROBERTSON
U. S. Representative from Virginia

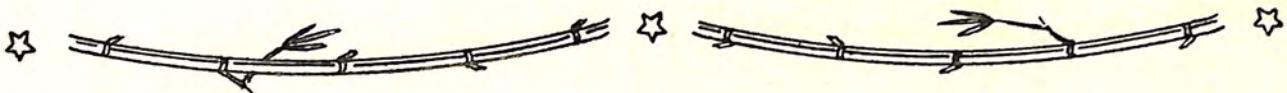
WILL ALWAYS HAVE BEST INTEREST OF FILIPINOS

"As one who fought side by side with and commanded the gallant soldiers of the Philippine Army during the hopeless campaign in your Islands in 1941 and 1942, I take this occasion to congratulate you upon your liberation from the yoke of tyranny under which you suffered for more than two years.

"Today marks the birth of your nation, the Republic of the Philippines, as an independent sovereign country. You have been under the protectorate of the United States and now you are fully independent.

"You may rest assured that my country will always have your best interest at heart, and I personally wish to express on this occasion my deep affection for the people of the Philippines and for these fair islands."

—JONATHAN M. WAINRIGHT
General, United States Army



BOND OF FRIENDSHIP STRONG

"The friendship between the United States Navy and the people of the Philippines is one of long standing.

"Beginning in 1898, when our fleet under Admiral Dewey steamed into Manila Bay, it has grown through the years. Your land has given home to Navy people stationed at bases there. Beside your forces, we fought the common foe and we admired your courage and loyalty. Our bond of friendship is strong.

"Now, as your struggle for independence finds fulfillment on this Fourth of July, we of the Navy wish success to the Republic of the Philippines."

—CHESTER W. NIMITZ

Admiral of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, U. S. Navy

GREATER FRIENDSHIP LIES AHEAD

"The United States Army Forces in the Western Pacific extend to the people of the new Philippine Republic the most heartfelt congratulations on this Independence Day.

"As we welcome the Philippines to the family of free and democratic nations of the world, we, of the United States Army, are proud to have had the citizens of these Islands as our comrades in arms during the long and arduous struggle to roll back and defeat the enemy who sought to subdue those who believed in the principles of freedom and democracy.

"We are confident that the years of independence ahead will lead to even greater friendship and cooperation between the United States of America and the Philippine Republic."

—W. D. STYER

Lieut. General, U. S. Army, and Commanding General, AFWESPAC



A GREAT DAY

"July 4, 1946 will stand out in Philippine history as the successful culmination of many decades of sacrificial and devoted activity on the part of Philippine patriots to achieve independent nationhood. This is the day worked for and yearned for by Rizal and a long line of Filipino heroes * * *. The Filipino people have abundantly earned their right to (independence) by years of careful and patient preparation, by the courageous defense of their country shoulder to shoulder with American troops during the tragic years of the Japanese invasion and by sustained resistance of the civilian population to Japanese pressures and aggression.

"July 4, 1946 will stand out in world history as an important milestone date when the ways of nineteenth century imperialism were discarded and supplanted by twentieth-century ways of international brotherhood. * * *.

"July 4, 1946 does not mean and will not mean the termination of American assistance in the Philippines, nor the end of American interest in and friendship of the Filipinos. * * * *.

"July 4, 1946 is a great day for both Filipinos and Americans, a day on which every American will breath a prayer in his heart for all success to the Filipino people in their brave adventure of nationhood. Godspeed the newly-born Filipino nation!"

—FRANCIS B. SAYRE

*Diplomatic Adviser of UNRRA
Former U. S. High Commissioner
to the Philippines*

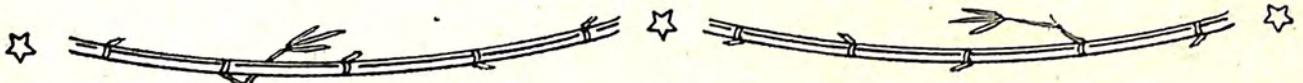
VICTORY IS CROWNED

"At no time during the past 48 years have the people of the United States felt a closer bond of friendship with the people of the Philippines than now. Your people and our people worked, fought, and bled together in the cause of freedom and it seems appropriate that the victory we won together should be crowned by the celebration of your Independence Day.

"We in the United States are keenly aware of the serious economic problems you face as a result of the war. We realize that you lost more than two-thirds of your livestock, and that your rice production has been seriously reduced. We know too that a great part of your transportation and manufacturing equipment was destroyed, and that it will require heroic efforts for you to restore production to what it was before the war. We shall do everything possible to assist you in establishing your economy so that you may enjoy the full fruits of living under your own democratic institutions."

—HENRY A. WALLACE

U. S. Secretary of Commerce



HAS DOUBLE SIGNIFICANCE

"All United States soldiers join me in extending felicitations to the people of the Philippines as the attainment of complete independence. It is a happy circumstance that the fourth of July is independence day in the Philippines as well as in the United States. The observance of this anniversary now and in the future will have double significance for both of our peoples—independence in the Occident and independence in the Orient.

"* * * * The association of our soldiers with the people of the Philippines during the bitter years of fighting against the Japanese greatly increased our admiration for the courage and resolution of the citizens of the new republic.

"It is a great privilege to join in welcoming such a people to the society of nations. May the new democracy enjoy the well-deserved blessing of peace and prosperity and embrace this opportunity to the continued happiness and well-being of humanity."

—ROBERT P. PATTERSON
U. S. Secretary of War

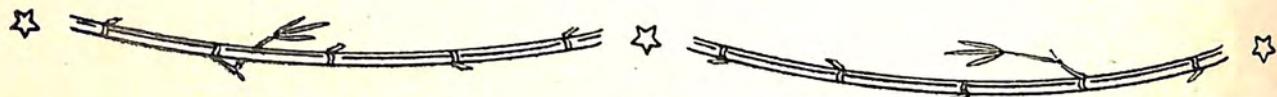
PATH OF FREEDOM

"I am happy to convey my congratulations to the Philippine people and to express my confident hope that the path of freedom and democracy which they so steadfastly have followed may lead them to greater national glory and enduring prosperity.

"Since Philippine economy is essentially agricultural, the fulfillment of this hope depends to a large degree upon the rehabilitation and development of Philippine agriculture and the restoration and expansion of Philippine agricultural trade.

"I trust that the agricultural mission of the United States experts, which by invitation will advise with Philippine officials beginning this month, may make a worthy contribution to this end.* * * *"

—CLINTON P. ANDERSON
U. S. Secretary of Agriculture



COVENANT FINDS FULFILLMENT

"Independence Day dawns at last in the Islands. It is an event to gladden the hearts of men where freedom is treasured; a spectacle to uplift the spirit of a world weary of war.

"Elsewhere on God's footstool, disillusionment and dissension blight the joy of peace returned. Though the conflict is ended, the leaders of men are hard-pressed to preserve the tranquility which is ours.

"But in the Philippines, on the Fourth of July, a covenant between two great peoples finds fulfillment. While elsewhere there is contention over territories and spheres of influence, here a free and independent nation is born. A noble people taken into their own ends the guidance of their destinies.

"The beautiful islands have been ravaged by fire and the sword of modern war. The road ahead is vastly harder than eleven years ago when the Commonwealth Government was inaugurated. I know the nobility of their character and the depth of their fortitude. I have seen their talent and zeal for democratic government. They will build their Republic well and it will prosper and endure. God speed them on their way!"

—FRANK MURPHY
*Associate Justice, U. S. Supreme Court
Former Governor-General of the Philippines and
United States High Commissioner to the Island*

DEMONSTRATED LOVE REINFORCED

"Philippine Independence Day, synchronizing as it does with the day on which we celebrate our own independence, has much significance.

"We gained our independence by battle and with bitterness. The Filipinos will have their independence as a result of voluntary action of the United States taken because we have no desire to control or oppress any people anywhere.

"By this voluntary surrender of our domination in the Philippines, we gain world-wide moral strength and set the pattern of desirable international conduct. We reinforce our demonstrated love for a new nation which embarks on a career with our blessings and high hopes."

—EUGENE D. MILLIKIN
U. S. Senator from Colorado



HAVE JUST CAUSE TO BE THANKFUL

"I am sure I speak for millions of Americans when I say that on this historic July Fourth we joyfully join with the Philippines in celebrating this day, which has long been sacred to the heart of every American who loves liberty and the day which henceforth will be honored and revered by every loyal and liberty-loving Filipino.

"* * * * You people of the Philippines also have just cause to be thankful and proud that the first President of your Republic is a great statesman, profound in his knowledge of the affairs of your country, well versed in the principles of your government, brilliant in intellect and unshakeable in his love for your country and the people of the Philippines.

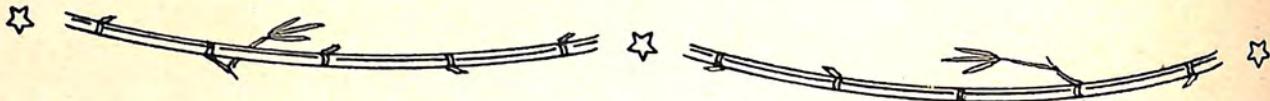
"I predict permanent and lasting friendship between America and the Philippines. We have much in common. America is the greatest among Christian nations in the Western hemisphere. The Philippines is the outpost of Christianity in the Orient. Your hearts are imbued with the same principles of government which moved the great statesmen of America to write the Constitution under which this country thrived and prospered.

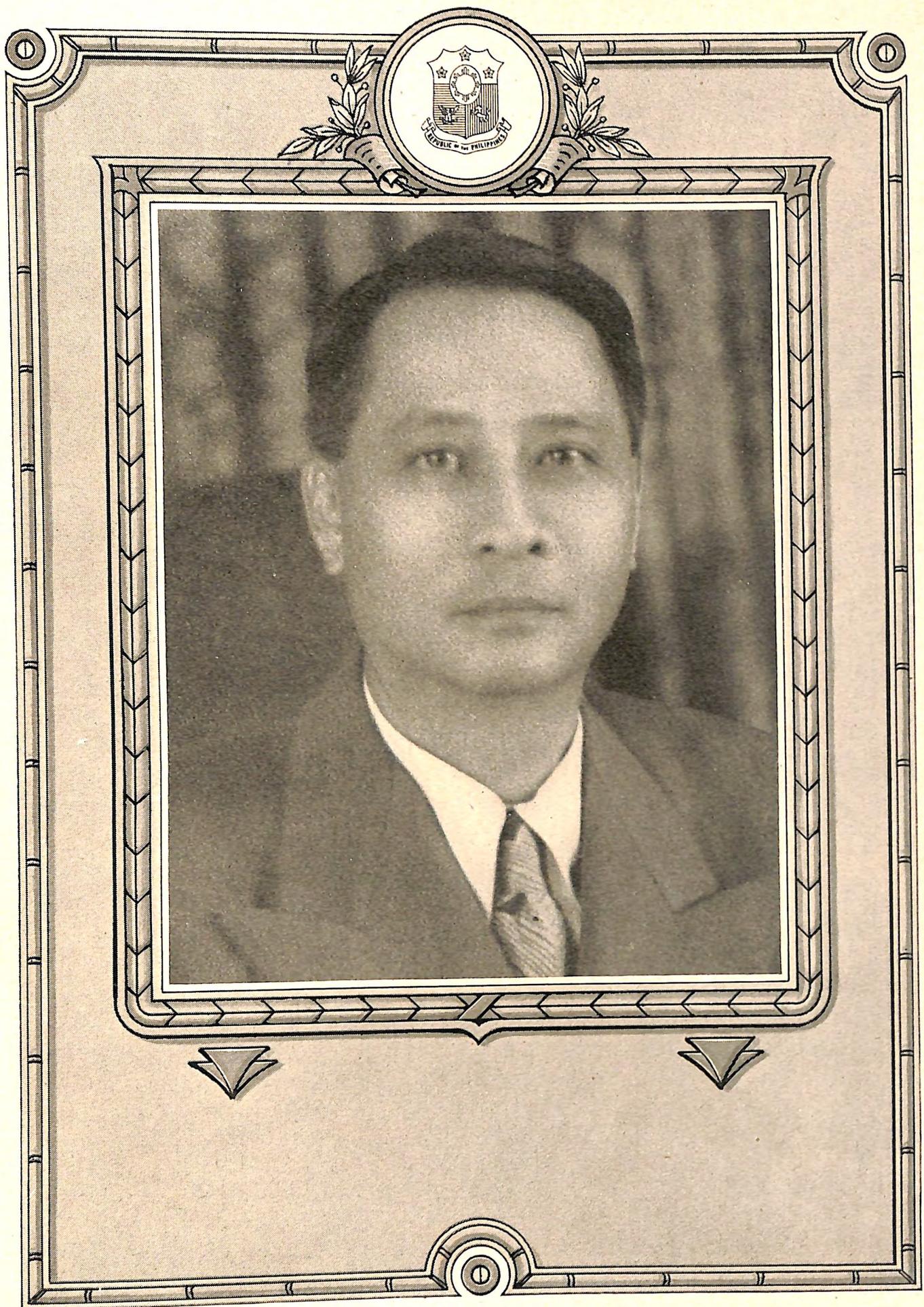
"Although your country today is devastated by the withering hand of the most brutal war the world has ever known, your land is rich in natural resources and your people are rich in courage and native intelligence, and in due time you will recover from the effects of war.

"* * * * I join with my fellow Americans in extending to you the hand of friendship and brotherhood. We wish you liberty, justice, and prosperity. May the God of nations watch over you."

—C. JASPER BELL

*U. S. Representative from Missouri
Chairman, Insular Affairs Committee*





HIS EXCELLENCY, MANUEL ROXAS
President of the Republic of the Philippines

The President

THE biggest dream of Manuel Roxas as President of the Philippine Republic is to make this nation a land of opportunity. This is no idle talk. Right along, as he tightens each loose string from the tangled skein of a war-destroyed country, his constant thought is for every Filipino citizen to have before him the opportunity to succeed.

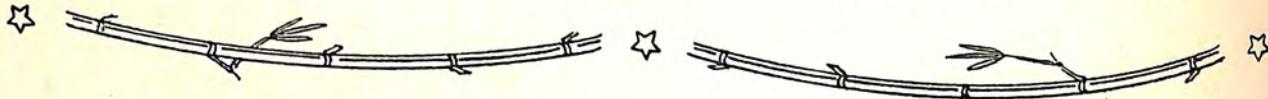
He works from early morning to late at night trying to solve the intricate and multifarious problems of a prostrate country demoralized by war. He has set his goal. He wants to establish an honest, prosperous government that can inspire awe and majesty not by force, but through the processes of democracy. He has had an uphill fight because the country is demoralized—selfishness had become the primordial idea of a starved and tormented people, greed for grab, the rule rather than the exception after four years of Japanese occupation, and those who have a little honesty left are now impatient and ready to cast blame and censure upon the rest of the population.

Amid this tangled morass is one man who holds faith with himself and his God and thinks calmly, labors industriously and struggles toward his goal patiently. Many a time impatience tests the mettle of Manuel Roxas, many a time he becomes discouraged. But every time impatience and discouragement get hold of him, he shakes them off as a duck shakes off the raindrops on its back and emerges more determined, more understanding.

The enemies of Manuel Roxas have never been kind to him. The press in this Republic, which is the freest in any country, never spares him when he slips. But he has never been unkind to the persons who write against him. He receives them with equal cordiality and warmth a gesture which taxes the patience of his closest friends and admirers.

Manuel Roxas climaxed 29 years of outstanding and controversial public service on becoming President of the Philippines on May 28, 1946.

Viewed from the point of recognition of achievement, Roxas' election to the presidency was the greatest grant in the gift of the people whom he had devoted his life to serve. By being elected on April 23, 1946, he became the last President of the Commonwealth and on July 4 of the same year the first President of the Republic. The role he has played and will continue to play during his present administration will be, beyond question, of incalculable significance in the history of the Philippines. To become the first President of



the Philippine Republic under any circumstances would endow him with historic potentialities. To become President in the wake of the most devastating war on record meant that he would have in his hands the heaviest responsibilities ever held by any single man in the annals of the Filipino people.

In one year of office, President Roxas has provided a leadership which has restored national vitality and safely bridged the critical transition period from Commonwealth status to that of Republic. He laid down the lines along which the Philippine nation shall travel during the coming years.

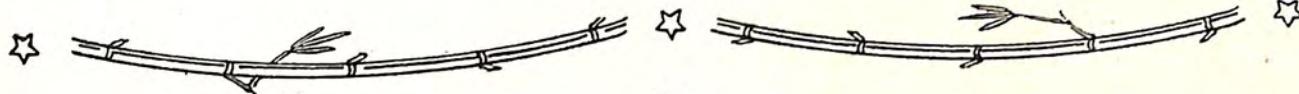
Whatever the specific judgment of history may be, President Roxas' program during the past year will loom large in our annals.

In one year, President Roxas reorganized the governmental machinery and formulated a legislative program for an "all-out" attack on the economic and social problems left by the war. Among the measures for which he secured congressional as well as national approval are: (1) a GI Bill of Rights for Filipino veterans; (2) establishment of a Rehabilitation Finance Corporation; (3) provision for streamlining the governmental machinery; (4) revision of tax laws to increase government revenues; (5) establishment of a Department of Foreign Affairs and organization of a foreign service; (6) agrarian reform measures, including provision for a 70-30 crop division; (7) provision for the establishment of a Surplus Property Commission; (8) purchase of Church estates; and (9) the approval by plebiscite of the Trade Relations, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation acts.

President Roxas, together with Vice President Quirino, negotiated with the United States Government (1) a treaty of amity, (2) a treaty on bases, (3) a treaty on military assistance, (4) a treaty on Consular Convention, (5) a treaty on fisheries, and with China, (6) a treaty of Amity. Working together they laid down a definitive foreign policy based upon close ties with the United States and cooperation with the United Nations.

He secured congressional authorization for, and signed, an Executive Agreement providing for preferential trade relations with the United States for 28 years. He negotiated a vast surplus property transfer agreement which made available to the Philippine Government ₱1,274,000,000 worth of surplus property plus ₱50,000,000 in cash in return for the assumption by the Philippine Government of the obligation to redeem guerrilla currencies and other war-time obligations of the United States Army.

An outstanding advocate of intimate cooperation with America, President Roxas was able to secure authorization from the U. S. Congress for a ₱150,000,000 loan and the establishment of a joint financial commission to consider other budgetary loans to the Philippines. He arranged for the transfer to the Philippines of many millions of dollars worth of equipment



for the Philippine Army and for the continued supply of essential needs to the armed forces. He reorganized the Military Police Command and placed it under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, pending its eventual conversion into a civilian police force.

By stressing an agrarian reform program and measures designed to improve the lot of the under-privileged, and by carrying on at the same time a vigorous pacification campaign, President Roxas was able to minimize the adverse effects of the Hukbalahap movement and to restore a major measure of peace to embattled Central Luzon. The authority of the Government was reestablished in that area and the supremacy of law, reaffirmed.

By a vigorous attack on the problem of illegally held arms and by other measures, considerable progress was made in the decrease of lawlessness and banditry throughout the Philippines. A sweeping attack on graft and corruption was also carried out under President Roxas' direction; instances of malfeasance uncovered during the past year were vigorously prosecuted. When he found it necessary to wield the big stick he did so and cleaned his government of corrupt officials.

The President placed every emphasis on the role of education and of the schools and gave every possible support to the increase of school facilities.

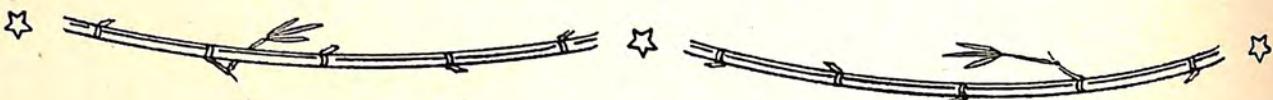
A nation-wide food production campaign, urged by the President through the Department of Agriculture, helped to avert threatened famine and to assure a satisfactory food supply in the face of world-wide precarious conditions.

These are but a few of the almost numberless steps taken administratively and legislatively under President Roxas' leadership to bring order out of chaotic conditions prevailing in April and May, 1946.

As a result of his leadership, the Philippines was recognized by all nations of the world as a vigorous and growing democratic republic. Above all, the President preached to the people a doctrine of courage and national dedication, at the same time emphasizing his determination to uphold democratic forms of freedom, at whatever cost.

Manuel Roxas is a dynamic political genius whose keen mind and electric imagination have made him the leader of his people. In training and ability he has no peer; only the incomparable Quezon, his master and benefactor, ever beat him in a political fight.

As a lawyer, he showed on countless occasions his mastery of procedure and corporation law. He topped the bar examinations and held the record of having attained the highest mark.



As economist, he has no master, his penetrating mind foreseeing what most students and observers miss.

As orator, he is without an equal in the country. His sincerity, persuasiveness, and use of dramatic pauses which are natural with him, capture the immediate interest of his audience.

As a writer, he can take his reader to a realm of fancy on the wings of ecstasy, or load his pen with vitriol and make his subject a ridiculous Quasimodo.

He is singular in that he shows an expert dexterity in almost anything he touches—a versatile performer who unknowingly fills in the leading role.

When the scintillant Manuel Luis Quezon picked out the Young Manuel Roxas as his teammate to fight Osmeña, little did the elder Manuel think that it was this young protege of his that would challenge his leadership later on.

Roxas proved to be everything Quezon had expected, and more. When Quezon defeated his former mentor, Sergio Osmeña, Roxas filled in a very creditable manner, the post of Speaker of the House, formerly occupied by Osmeña, while Quezon ruled the legislature from the rostrum of the Senate. Osmeña was forced to capitulate and join the party which had wrested the leadership away from him.

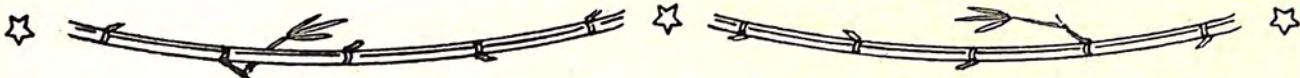
When Roxas was snubbed by President Coolidge in Washington, he returned to the Philippines, organized the Bagong Katipunan and met with fair success in indoctrinating the Filipinos in the creed of nationalism.

Not believing that much could be done in Washington toward the winning of Philippine independence, but continuing his labors to keep alive the ardour of his people, Quezon sent Osmeña and Roxas to Washington on a mission. This was called by the papers the Osrox mission.

To Quezon's surprise, the Osrox mission was able to persuade the American Congress to approve the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act granting independence to the Philippines.

The clever Quezon, one of the world's master politicians, started a campaign to defeat the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law. He succeeded in Washington to change a sentence of the law and its name to Tydings-McDuffie law.

Meanwhile, in the Philippines, the Nacionalista party was split into pro and anti-Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law. Osmeña and Roxas were for acceptance of the law while Quezon was opposed. Despite Quezon's great strength, however, he could not defeat Roxas in the three provinces of the island of



Panay, Roxas' own island. The young gallant showed Quezon that he was not master of all. The province of Antique that was pro-Roxas, continued to be anti-Quezon even to the last election when Quezon was presidential candidate.

When Quezon emerged supreme, Roxas, turned to the practice of law. The Constitutional Convention was formed, and Roxas found himself leading the minority. There was a big chance to disrupt the convention and discredit its president, Quezon's man, Claro M. Recto. The success of any plan to disturb the work of the convention was almost assured when Vicente Lopez who held a bloc of almost 100 delegates offered his men to Roxas.

At this point Roxas turned statesman. He told his followers that the drafting of the Constitution was not political and politics must not interfere with the workings of the convention. So, it came to pass, that Roxas gained prominence in the convention as the leading spirit and inspiration of that body. Those who wished to hate him learned to admire him and even came to love him.

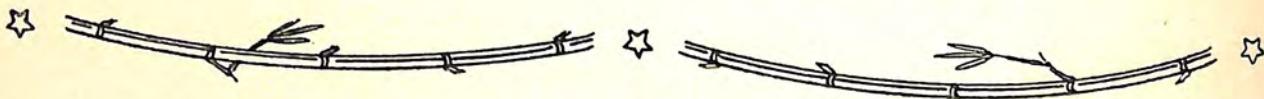
Quezon, at this time, was willing to forgive Roxas, but the rebellious disciple preferred to stay away from the Quezon band-wagon. When Quezon ran for the presidency, he took along Osmeña as his teammate. Roxas devoted his time to the practice of law and in a short time, recouped his fortune.

Quezon, really, did not have a deep-seated antipathy toward Roxas. Quezon's love for Roxas was that of an older brother—it had the element of forgiveness and concern. He offered Roxas the secretaryship of finance and the latter accepted, provided he would be let alone to decide for his department. This was too much for Quezon who loved power. Parleys followed until finally Quezon dropped Roxas at the last minute.

To Roxas it was nothing, but to Quezon this was a great disappointment. Here was an excellent mind of which he was in dire need, but this mind refused to yield to the master politician of the Philippines.

Quezon's persuasiveness, however, came to the rescue, and finally Roxas was won back to the fold and later became secretary of finance and head of government corporations.

Claro M. Recto, a great admirer and intimate friend of Roxas, started the ball rolling to boost him for President. The Commonwealth Constitution did not provide for reelection and Roxas was Recto's man. The Constitution was amended, however, and by arrangement with Washington Quezon, if reelected, would serve two years more—he would serve no more than a total of eight years as President, after which the Vice President would take over. Quezon chose Osmeña again as his running mate. Roxas bided his time.



Then the war came. Roxas who was a major in the reserve force was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the USAFFE. He was brigadier-general when he surrendered to the Japs at Malaybalay.

Now came the hardest role to perform. To become President in the puppet Jap republic, or to take a desperate chance with death by refusing. Roxas, the actor, succeeded. He played sick. The Japs although not totally convinced could not accuse him of feigning, much less kill him. All this time Roxas was the inspiration of the underground resistance and by ably playing his cards saved himself to serve the Philippine Republic.

When Roxas launched his candidacy against Osmeña, he had to fight an up-hill struggle. His enemies branded him collaborator. Then he was up against a machine turned by the government against him, reinforced by foodstuffs and clothing which a dishonest government had given to hungry and naked people in exchange of votes.

But Roxas had faith in himself. Never for a minute did he doubt that he would win. This faith strengthened that of his leaders and it gained momentum until it finally swept the country.

Roxas' election brought fear and trembling to his enemies. They feared vengeance. They thought Roxas was to turn a vindictive plutocrat.

His wisdom, understanding, and forgiving nature, however, astounded his enemies. He did not make a move to oust honest officials even if they had been against him. He became more kindly and more humble instead of getting intoxicated with power.

Today he rules his country with a wisdom based on humility and justice.

Manuel Roxas, the first product of the American system of education in the Philippines to become President of the Republic, was born in Capiz, Capiz, on January 1, 1892. He is the youngest son of Gerardo Roxas, who died in the hands of Spain's Guardia Civil, and of Rosario Acuña.

He received his early education in the public schools. Then he was sent to Hongkong to study at St. Joseph's College for one year and later to Manila to complete his education. He attended the Manila High School, graduating in 1910. Choosing law, he entered the Law School opened by the Y. M. C. A. Here he studied for six months and then transferred to the University of the Philippines where he finished the law course with high honors in 1913. In the same year, he passed the bar examination with the highest rating.

His first positions in the government service were modest. The records show that in his student days, he acted as interpreter in the Court of First Instance in the Fifteenth Judicial District. After topping the bar examina-



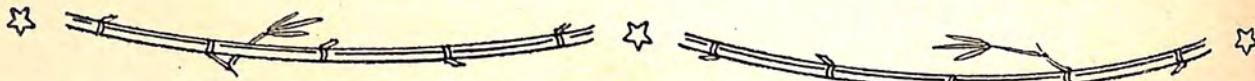
tion in 1913, he attracted the attention of the then Chief Justice Arellano and was employed as law clerk of that great jurist. He resigned in 1917 to enter politics.

The first call to public office came with an appointment to the Municipal Council of Capiz. Winning the governorship of the province in his next move gave him his first major victory at the polls. This position, moreover, brought him permanently to the national political scene. Attending the Governors' Convention in 1920, he impressed every one with his magnetic personality and fluent speech, and was made the presiding officer. He had become a national figure. His gubernatorial achievement was also outstanding. He linked the far ends of his province by roads and stepped up public improvements.

His legislative career dates from his election as Representative from the First District of Capiz. He was immediately elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, a position which he held for eleven years. In 1934, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, he became one of the outstanding leaders of that body and probably more than any other individual member influenced the drafting of that instrument. The last reward for his legislative service was the presidency of the Philippine Senate in 1945. With his elevation to the presidency of the Philippines, he has set a record in Philippine elective office.

His work for Philippine independence in Washington is as distinguished as that of any other national leader. He has been a member of most of the independence missions sent to the United States to win the country's freedom. He was on his first mission in 1923 and has since become well known as a pleader of the cause in Washington. Jointly with Quezon, he headed the Third Mission. In 1929, he was Chairman of the Special Mission sent by the Eighth Philippine Legislature. Again he headed the House delegation which formed part of the Independence Mission of 1931. The year 1933 marked the climax of the long struggle in Washington. Roxas, Osmeña, and others secured the passage of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Law. Quezon commended Roxas for his brilliant work. "If any member of the mission," he said, "was most useful in the campaign in America, that member was Speaker Roxas." The resulting Pro and Anti struggle is still vivid in the political memory of the nation. True, Roxas lost the Speakership, but "he fell into the arms of the people". He had qualified as a national leader to be reckoned with in every affair of State.

In the Commonwealth era he was in every national planning enterprise. He served in most of the agencies created to study different aspects of the national life. He was a member of the Joint Preparatory Committee on



Philippine Affairs, and he was chairman of the following bodies: the National Economic Council, the Tax Commission, the Rural Progress Administration, the Board of Directors of the National Development Company, and the Committee on Educational Policy to reorganize the University of the Philippines. He was a member of other government boards, such as the National Rice and Corn Corporation, the Mindanao Land Settlement Project, the National Relief Board and the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines. In 1938 he was made Secretary of Finance, a position which he held until 1941, when he resigned to run for the Senate.

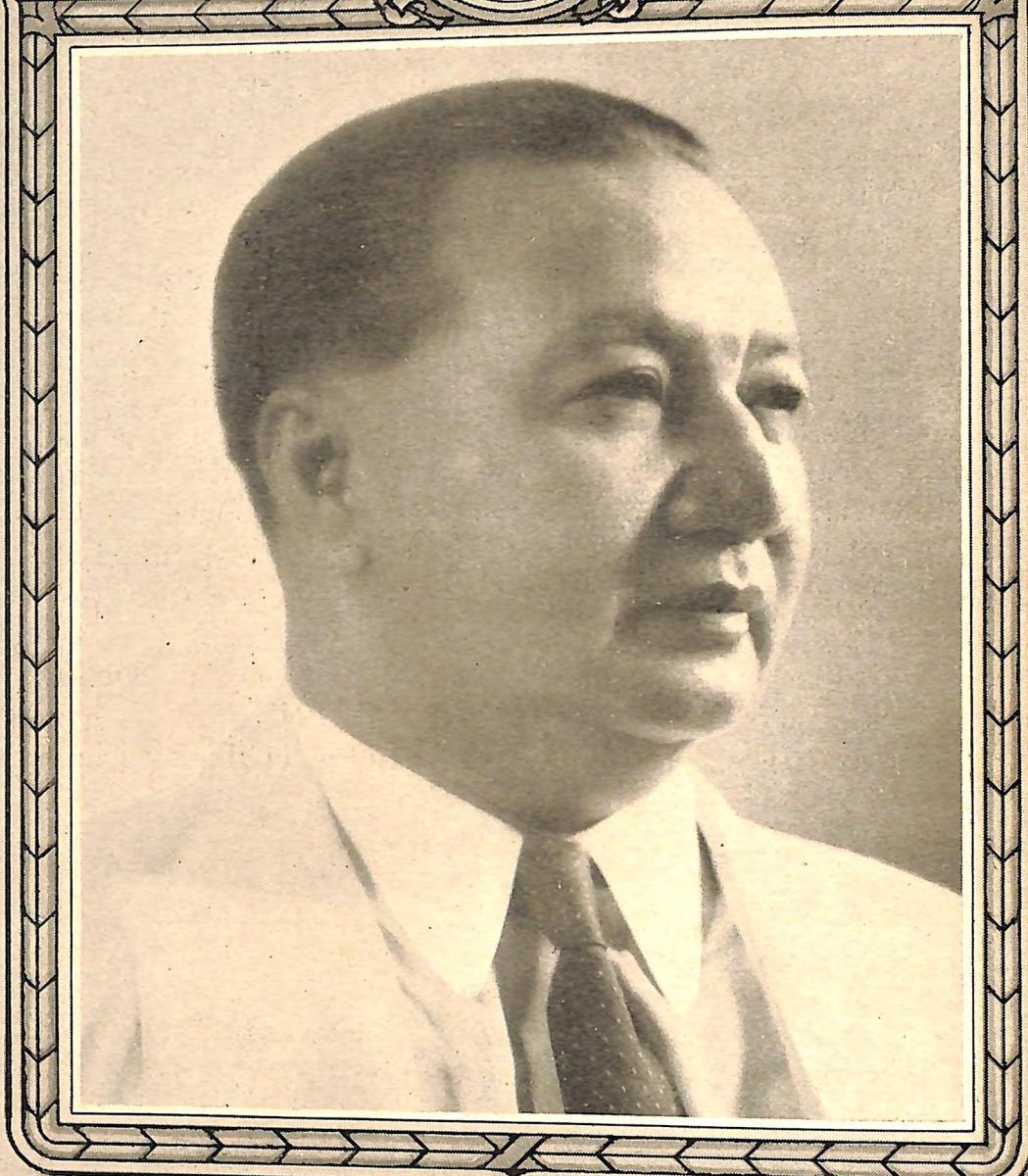
The war in the Pacific revealed fully the soldier and patriot in Manuel Roxas. In the Philippine Army, he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General. As soon as Pearl Harbor was bombed he volunteered his services to the Army and was immediately appointed one of the aides of General MacArthur. He saw action on Bataan and Corregidor and Mindanao. His record during the three years of enemy occupation, including his underground work, after he had refused to leave the country for a haven of safety, is now well known. His election to the presidency makes him the leader of the Filipino people during these crucial times and the first President of the Philippine Republic.

General Roxas is married to Trinidad de Leon of Bulacan. They have two children: Ruby, and Gerardito, who is studying in the College of Law, University of the Philippines.

He was inducted into office as the third and last President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on May 28, 1946.

On July 4, 1946, he became the first President of the Republic of the Philippines.





Hon. ELPIDIO QUIRINO
Vice President of the Philippines

The Vice President

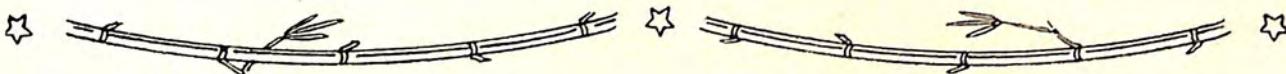
TO PLAY the role of a prophet is often a risky proposition—one may be found out. That is particularly true when one is young and inexperienced. What Fate has written remains a mystery to all. Possible exceptions are those who are blest with the gift of divination. But even those who think themselves thus gifted are not unlike many a weather forecaster who forecasts a fair and clear day even when rain is actually coming.

Thirty-two years ago, a young man who had just finished his law course at the University of the Philippines took it upon himself to play the part of a class prophet. He stalked up to the stage and boldly predicted what would become of his happy but unimpressed and incredulous classmates. Time, the ultimate judge, has strangely borne out some of his predictions. In fact, many of the niches he assigned to his fellow-graduates they now occupy, some with pride, the rest with resignation. Provokingly silent about his own future, he vaguely alluded to his becoming a world traveller, although he did not reveal what his mission would be.

The class prophet then is now the Vice President of the Philippines and, as modern political trends would have it, concurrently Secretary of Foreign Affairs in which, since he embarked on politics, he has been hugely interested.

Elpidio Quirino, the third child of a poor but happy family, was born in the warden's quarters adjoining the provincial jail of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, on November 16, 1890. The warden was his own father—Mariano Quirino. From early childhood, he struggled with poverty and the environment that poverty produces. His lot, however, did not depress or discourage him. If at all, it helped him acquire and develop those sturdy and sterling qualities that lead to self-reliance and self-confidence. They gave him strength of character and the will to succeed no matter what the odds may be. It is no uncommon trait among the hardy people who are often as rugged as the rocky terrain in their place of abode in northern Luzon.

From his fond mother, Gregoria Rivera, by whom his father had nine children, Elpidio or *Pidiong* as the neighborhood called him, received his first schooling. It was the hard way, but both parents and teachers at the time agreed that it was the best and most effective way of learning. It was in Aringay, La Union, that he first entered the primary grades. There he finished his elementary course. He moved to San Fernando, the capital, to



continue his studies at the high school, but before he could go far, his parents decided it was necessary for them to return to their then native town, Caoayan, near the coast of Vigan.

Resolved to share in the family upkeep, young Elpidio secured a teaching job in a barrio. For his pains he received the "princely salary" of ₱12 a month. At the same time, he enrolled at the Vigan High School. The distance from his house to the school was not less than five kilometers, but he did not mind walking it, having read in one of his books that Abe Lincoln used to walk a longer distance in order to attend school.

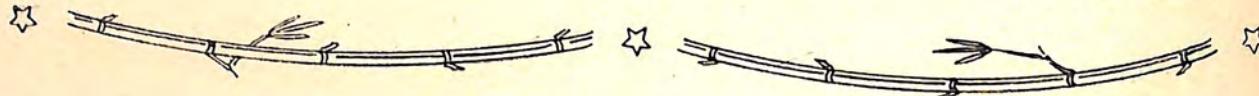
His teaching gave Elpidio an idea. By working, he could support himself while studying and still be of help to the family. Accordingly, he saved part of his earnings. His plan was to pursue his studies in Manila where he could earn more and learn more. Besides, his eldest brother, Ernesto, had just returned from the United States as a *pensionado* and was temporarily living in the city.

At the capital Elpidio arrived in time to enroll at the Manila High School. Among his schoolmates were brilliant orators and debaters. He was both himself. He headed the Cryptia Debating Club and his senior by one year, Manuel Roxas, led the Rizal Debating Club. The two captains often clashed in friendly debates to the delight of the entire student body. One was eloquent and convincing; the other, witty and persuasive. One had the gift of Demosthenes; the other, a devastatingly keen sense of humor.

But *Pidiong* had one disadvantage: he had to earn his livelihood. His time he had to divide between study and work. Thus he joined the bureau of lands as junior computer. After a year of doubtful computing, he resigned and accepted a clerical position in the office of the principal of his school. His new job afforded him more time to study; it also gave him an opportunity to meet those "dear delights" who fill youth's dreaming heart with poetry and romance.

Fortunately, his studies exerted greater fascination for him than the lure of beauty. His main concern was to be somebody some day. To insure economic stability, he took the first grade civil service examination. He passed. Called to public service, he became property clerk of Manila's police department. His new position not only permitted him to live comfortably, but also enabled him to help his family substantially.

In 1911, he was graduated from the Manila High School. Four years later, he finished his law course and shortly thereafter became a full-fledged attorney at law. However, he did not practice right away. Instead he accepted the position of law clerk in the Philippine Commission and later in the Philippine Senate. It was during this period that he caught the fancy



of the fiery and impetuous leader, Senate President Manuel Quezon, who promptly asked him to be his secretary. When President Quezon left for the United States to offer one Filipino division to President Wilson for service in Europe after America had cast her lot with the Allies in World War I, he took along with him his studious and efficient secretary.

Not long after his return from the United States, Quirino plunged into politics. In it he saw his real future. He launched his candidacy for representative in Ilocos Sur with the sanction, if not the blessing, of the Senate President. An excellent public speaker with a ready tongue and charming personality, he easily won two hearts: the heart of the electorate and the heart of a young and pretty girl, Alicia Syquia, whom he married two years later. One of his first acts as the youngest member of the House of Representatives was to work for the extension of higher education throughout the Philippines. His object was to give the poor and the rich students the same opportunity of obtaining college or university training. As a first step, he sponsored a bill creating a branch of the University of the Philippines in Vigan. Charity, he believed, should begin at home, but it must never end there.

With the natural rebelliousness and pugnacity of youth, he defied the "unipersonalism" of the then Speaker Sergio Osmeña, undisputed boss of the dominant Nationalist Party. So when President Quezon finally threw down the gauntlet and formed the Collectivist Party, Quirino immediately sided with him. The Speaker tried to pacify him by sending him to Peking, China, as a delegate to the International Bar Conference. But the young rebel refused to be pacified. Upon the expiration of his term, he ran for senator on the Collectivist ticket. However, he was defeated by Isabelo de los Reyes, then the idol of the Ilocanos. In the next election, he ran again. This time fortune favored him. He thus had the distinction of being one of the first two UP graduates to be elevated to the Senate. Jose P. Laurel was the other. Quirino's old chief, Senate President Quezon, made him chairman of the committee on accounts and then chairman of the committee on public instruction. It was at this time that he renewed his efforts to establish the Vigan Junior College of the University of the Philippines. His next goal was to master the intricate problems of tariff, taxation, inter-island shipping, agriculture and finance. Eventually he was appointed chairman of the Special Joint Committee on Taxation.

He ran for re-election in 1931 on the strength of his previous record in the Senate. Again he won. He resumed his interest in tariff and taxation and was largely responsible for the passage of the first Tariff Act and the publication of a book, "Philippine Economic Problems", which remains to

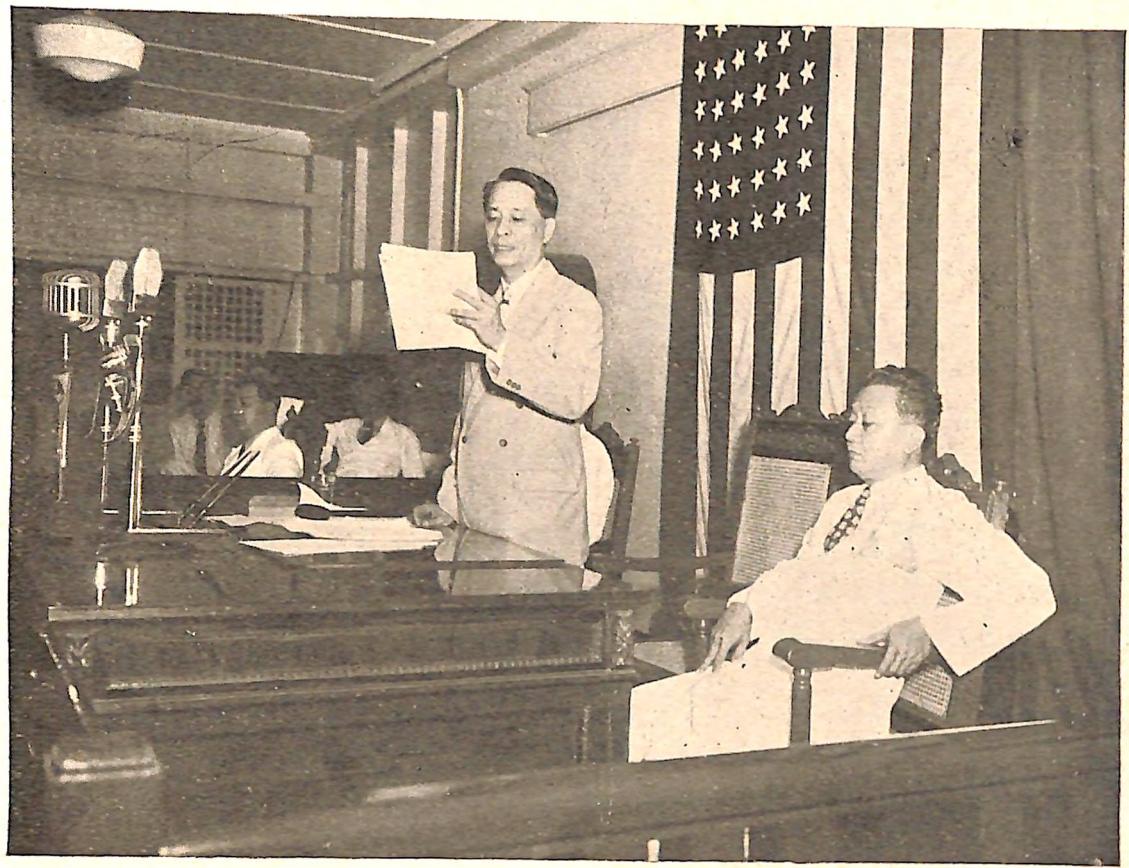
this day as the most authoritative study on Philippine economic problems made by Filipino economists and financial experts.

It was while serving his second senatorial term that the country was suddenly split into Pros and Antis following the passage of the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act which the then Sen. Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Manuel Roxas, composing the Os-Rox mission, brought home. Having induced the legislature to reject the act, Senate President Quezon left for Washington. With him was Senator Quirino who had become his trusted lieutenant. The result of the trip was the unexpected enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie law, a signal and unprecedented tribute to the genius and political strategy of Quezon and the able assistance of his former secretary. The new act of the American Congress gave the Philippines her independence.

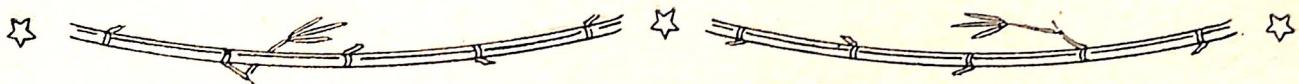
In 1934 Quirino was appointed Secretary of Finance. He held the position without relinquishing his seat in the senate. Meanwhile, his old district in Ilocos Sur elected him delegate to the Constitutional Convention which drafted the Constitution of the Philippines. Upon the inauguration of the Commonwealth, Senator Quirino was appointed Secretary of Finance and subsequently Secretary of the Interior, a position which he held from 1936 to 1938. As Secretary of the Interior, he headed the now defunct National Information Board and sponsored the organization of the State Police. Sensing that he had aroused or incurred the displeasure of the powers-that-be because of his increasing popularity, he ran for the National Assembly. For the second time in his political career he was defeated. He accepted his defeat with such grace, sportsmanship, and dignity that even his powerful critics were disarmed and began to praise him. In 1941, he was elected senator-at-large. The new congress, however, never convened on account of the war until June, 1945, following the restoration of the Commonwealth.

During the Japanese occupation, he was imprisoned in Fort Santiago. When the Japanese resorted to blood and fire purge, early in February, 1945, he lost his wife whom the Japs bayoneted to death together with three of his five children.

Upon the liberation of the Philippines, Elpidio Quirino was chosen President pro tempore of the Senate. He ran for Vice-President of the Philippines on the ticket of the Liberal wing of the Nacionalista party and was elected. He assumed office on May 28, 1946. On the same day, his running mate, President Manuel Roxas, appointed him Secretary of Finance and later Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a position which he still holds with courage and dignity and honor to his country.

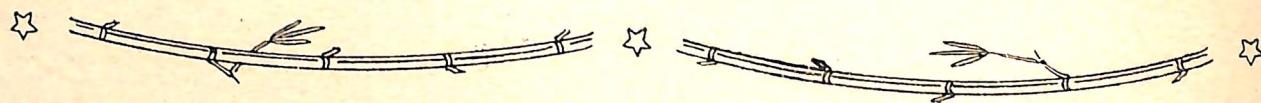


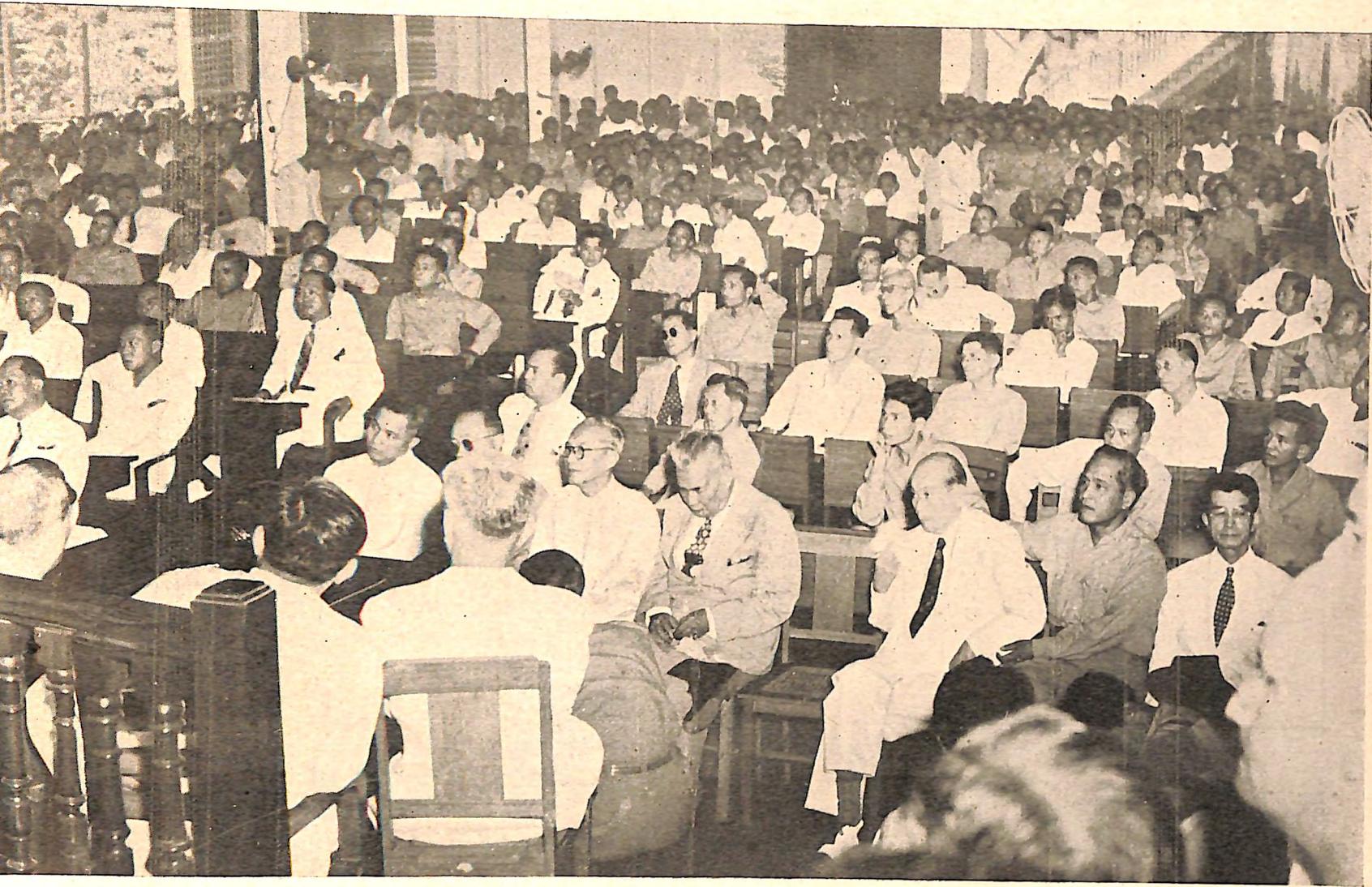
The President before Congress





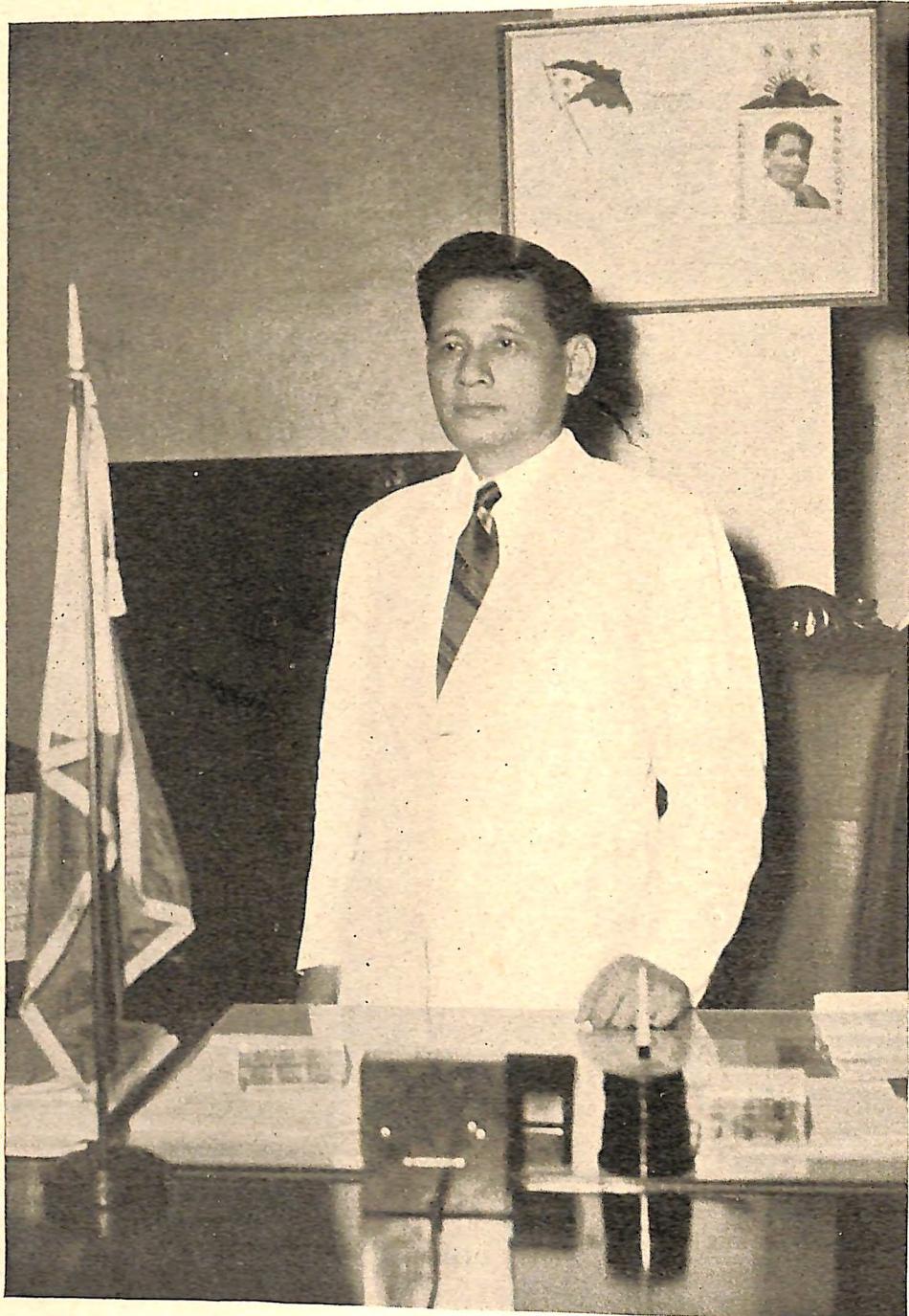
Congress of the Philippines



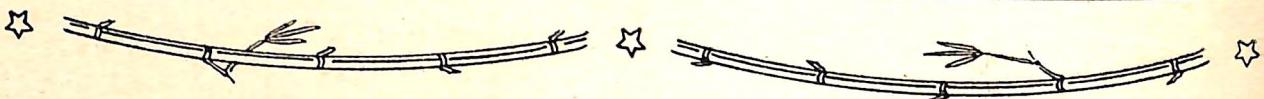


*Gathered In Joint Session To Hear
The President's Message, June 3, 1946*



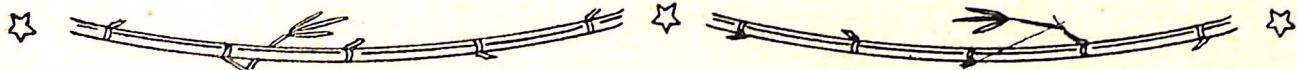


Hon. JOSE AVELINO
President of the Senate





Hon. EUGENIO PEREZ
Speaker, House of Representatives



Congress of the Philippines

THE SENATE

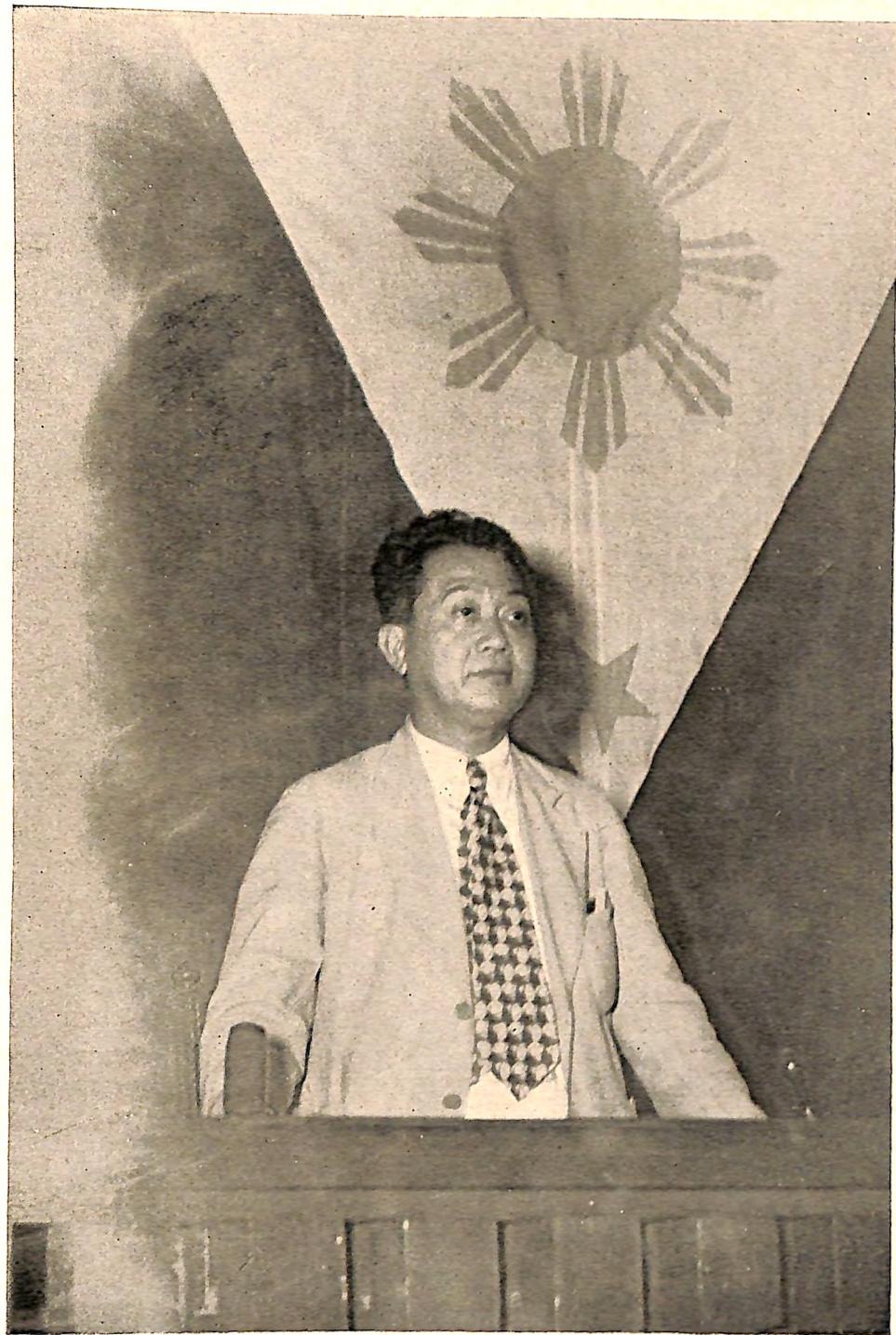
HON. JOSE AVELINO

PRESIDENT

Mr. ANTONIO ZACARIAS
Secretary

Mr. MANUEL ELORIAGA
Sergeant-at-Arms

ALONTO, ALAUYA	Dansalan, Lanao
ARRANZ, MELECIO	Alcala, Cagayan
BUENDIA, NICOLAS	Malolos, Bulacan
CABILI, TOMAS	Dansalan, Lanao
CLARIN, OLEGARIO B.	Tagbilaran, Bohol
CONFESOR, TOMAS	Cabatuan, Iloilo
CUENCO, MARIANO J.	Cebu City
DIOKNO, RAMON	Lemery, Batangas
FRANCISCO, VICENTE J.	Cavite City
GARCIA, CARLOS P.	Talibon, Bohol
HERNAEZ, PEDRO C.	Bacolod, Negros Occidental
IMPERIAL, DOMINGO	Daraga, Albay
MABANAG, ALEJO	Bangar, La Union
MAGALONA, ENRIQUE	Negros Occidental
PENDATUN, SALIPADA	Cotabato, Cotabato
RAMA, VICENTE	Cebu City
RODRIGUEZ, EULOGIO, Sr.	Montalban, Rizal
SANIDAD, PROSPERO	Narvacan, Ilocos Sur
SEBASTIAN, PROCESO E.	Tuguegarao, Cagayan
SOTTO, VICENTE	Cebu, Cebu
TIRONA, EMILIANO TRIA	Kawit, Cavite
TORRES, RAMON	Bacolod, Negros Occidental
VERA, JOSE O.	Albay



Hon. EUGENIO PEREZ
Speaker, House of Representatives



GARCIA, COSME P.	Bohol
GUSTILO, VICENTE F.	Occidental Negros
HILADO, CARLOS	Occidental Negros
KINTANAR, AGUSTIN Y.	Cebu
LAUREL, Jr., JOSE B.	Batangas
LAWENKO, EULOGIO V.	Albay
LEDESMA, OSCAR	Iloilo
LEUTERIO, RAUL T.	Mindoro
LIM, PACIFICO F.	Sorsogon
LIMSIACO, ELISEO P.	Occidental Negros
LOGARTA, VICENTE	Cebu
LOMUNTAD, ADRIANO D.	Samar
LUTERO, TIBURCIO	Iloilo
MAGSAYSAY, RAMON	Zambales
MEDINA, ENRIQUE	Oriental Negros
MENCIO, JOSE	Mountain Province
MINDELANO, MANALAO	Lanao
MIRANDA, JUAN Q.	Camarines Sur
MOLL, Jr., CELESTINO C.	Camarines Sur
MONTANO, JUSTINIANO S.	Cavite
MORATO, TOMAS B.	Quezon
MUÑOZ, PEDRO P.	Batangas
NAVARRO, RICARDO	Surigao
NIETES, EMIGDIO	Antique
NOEL, MAXIMINO	Cebu
NONATO, MATEO F.	Iloilo
ORTEGA, FRANCISCO	La Union
PAGUIRIGAN, DOMINGO	Isabela
PAJAO, FRANCISCO M.	Leyte
PAREDES, QUINTIN	Abra
PEÑAFLORIDA, MARIANO	Iloilo
PEREZ, JUAN R.	Leyte
PEREZ, TORIBIO P.	Albay
PERFECTO, FRANCISCO A.	Catanduanes
PIANG, GUMBAY	Cotabato
PRIMICIAS, CIPRIANO P.	Pangasinan
RAFOLS, NICOLAS	Cebu
RAÑOLA, MARCIAL	Albay
REYES, JOSE M.	Capiz
RICOHERMOSO, TIMOTEO	Marinduque
RODRIGUEZ, JOSE V.	Cebu



Congress of the Philippines

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. EUGENIO PEREZ

SPEAKER

Mr. NARCISO PIMENTEL
Secretary

Mr. NARCISO DIOKNO
Sergeant-at-Arms

AGAN, ANASTACIO	Batanes
ALANO, JUAN S.	Zamboanga
ALBANO, PEDRO G.	Ilocos Norte
ALLAS, CIPRIANO.	Pangasinan
ALMENDRAS, JOVENAL	Cebu
ALONZO, PAULINO	Cagayan
AMILBANGSA, OMBRA	Sulu
ARNALDO, RAMON A.	Capiz
ATIENZA, HERMENEGILDO B.	Manila
BACULIO, PEDRO SA.	Oriental Misamis
BARRETTO, EDUARDO A.	Laguna
BELTRAN, PASCUAL	Pangasinan
BORRA, JUAN V.	Iloilo
CABARROQUIS, LEON	Nueva Vizcaya
CABIGON, APOLINARIO.....	Davao
CALO, MARCOS M.	Agusan
CAMACHO, BONIFACIO B.	Bataan
CASES, MANUEL T.	La Union
CINCO, ATILANO R.	Leyte
CLARIN, LUIS T.	Bohol
CLEMENTE, TOMAS S.	Sorsogon
CRISOLOGO, FLORO.....	Ilocos Sur
DUNUAN, GABRIEL	Mountain Province
ECO, ESMERALDO	Camarines Norte
ESCAREAL, AGripino P.	Samar
ESPAÑOLA, SOFRONIO	Palawan
ESPINOSA, EMILIO B.	Masbate
FERNANDEZ, ESTANISLAO A.	Laguna
FORMILLEZA, MODESTO	Romblon
FORTICH, REMEDIOS O.	Bukidnon

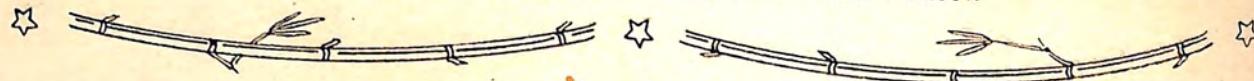


Hon. MANUEL V. MORAN
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court



THE SUPREME COURT IN BANC

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Messrs. Justices Sabino Padilla, Manuel Briones, Emilio Y. Hilado, Guillermo F. Pablo, Ricardo Paras, Chief Justice Manuel V. Moran, Messrs. Justices Felicisimo R. Feria, Gregorio Perfecto, Cesar Bengson, Jose Hontiveros, and Pedro Tuason



RODRIGUEZ, JUAN DE G.	Pangasinan
ROY, JOSE J.	Tarlac
SAMONTE, DAMASO T.	Ilocos Norte
SANTOS, ALEJO S.	Bulacan
SANTOS DIAZ, IGNACIO	Rizal
SERRANO, FELIXBERTO	Batangas
SIMPAUCO, ALEJANDRO	Tarlac
SINGSON, CONRADO	Cagayan
SUAREZ, FORTUNATO N.	Quezon
SUMULONG, LORENZO	Rizal
TAIT, GEORGE K.	Mountain Province
TAN, CARLOS S.	Leyte
TEVES, LORENZO	Oriental Negros
TIZON, TITO V.	Samar
TOJONG, LEANDRO A.	Cebu
TOPACIO NUENO, JOSE	Manila
TORIBIO, SIMEON G.	Bohol
VELOSO, DOMINGO	Leyte
VILLANUEVA, FIDEL	Ilocos Sur
VILLAREAL, CORNELIO T.	Capiz
VILLARIN, PORFIRIO G.	Occidental Misamis



The Picture of the Year

July 4, 1946 to July 4, 1947

General Conditions

THE tragic moral and physical frustration into which the Philippines had sunk when V-J Day came had been considerably relieved by the time Independence Day arrived. But the picture on July 4, 1946, was far from beautiful.

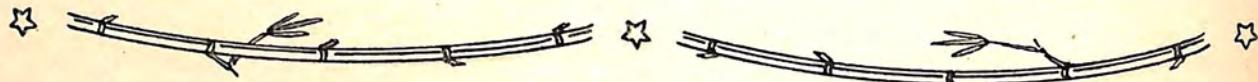
Peace and order was still the major problem. Reconstruction had yet to be started. There was no money in the coffers of the State. Both government and people were in a state of utter demoralization. Ties, commercial and cultural, had yet to be forged between the young Republic and other nations. Relations between the Filipinos and certain portions of the American forces of liberation were not as salutary as they should have been. Living conditions were still precarious because of the shortage of housing facilities, the scarcity of supplies, and the prohibitive prices of clothing material.

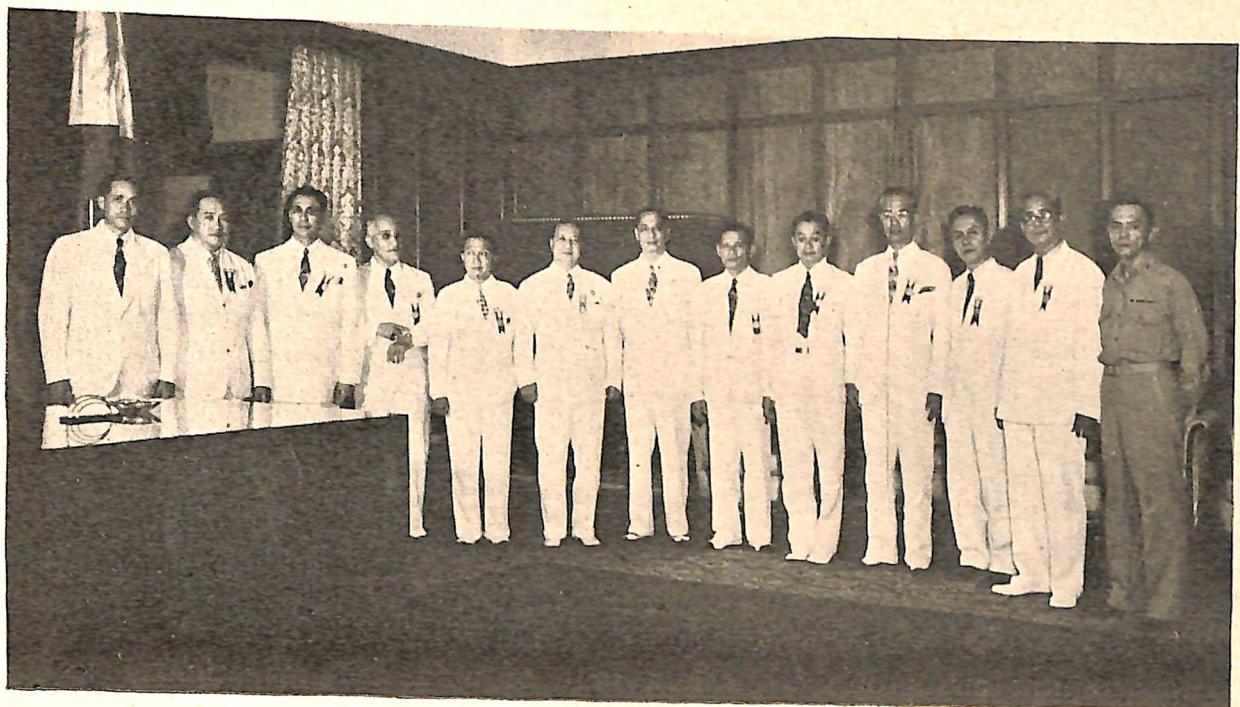
To add to this dismal figure, the Hukbalahaps seemed intent on general destruction of the country. Political dissension was so acute that at the inauguration of Brigadier General Manuel Roxas as President of the Commonwealth on May 28, 1946, Manila appeared as a veritable armed camp. Less than two months later, when the President assumed office as head of the infant Republic, the Luneta could still have been aptly described as a potential battle-ground.

INITIAL EFFORTS

Immediately after taking his oath of office on May 28, 1946, as President of the Commonwealth, President Roxas embarked on an enterprise of general reconstruction, devoting his first efforts to the relief of distress and suffering among the poor while formulating long-range plans for the stability of the social and political structure of the nation.

Education and cultural development had to be attended to. With characteristic farsightedness he attacked the vexing moral problem at its very roots by ordering an extra appropriation of ₱16,715,000 for the organization and maintenance of additional elementary school classes to





MEMBERS OF THE ROXAS CABINET: Chief of the Executive Office Emilio Abello, Secretaries Antonio Villarama, Manuel V. Gallego, Mariano Garchitorena, Speaker Eugenio Perez, Vice President Elpidio Quirino, President Manuel Roxas, Senate President Jose Avelino, Secretaries Jose C. Zulueta, Roman Ozaeta, Ricardo Nepomuceno, Pedro Magsalin, and Col. Ruperto Kangleon.



THE CABINET AT WORK: Secretary of Justice Roman Ozaeta, Secretary of Public Works and Communications Ricardo Nepomuceno, Secretary of Labor Pedro Magsalin, Secretary of Health and Public Welfare Antonio Villarama, Commissioner of Budget Pio Pedrosa, Vice President Elpidio Quirino, Chief of the Executive Office Emilio Abello, Secretary of National Defense Ruperto Kangleon, Secretary of Instruction Manuel V. Gallego, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Mariano Garchitorena, and Secretary of Interior Jose C. Zulueta. Secretary of Finance Miguel Cuaderno, Sr. is not in the picture.



FOOD

Faced with the general inadequacy of food supply, the Government planned and pushed through an intensive food production drive that took in its stride even the remotest corners of the country. To achieve this end, home projects, commercial and semi-commercial, for the raising of poultry as well as for the production of fast-growing crops, were encouraged. Experimental stations distributed seeds and seedlings valued at ₱54,854. Hybrid fruit and vegetable plants were produced and the infestation of farms by locusts and rats was effectively checked.

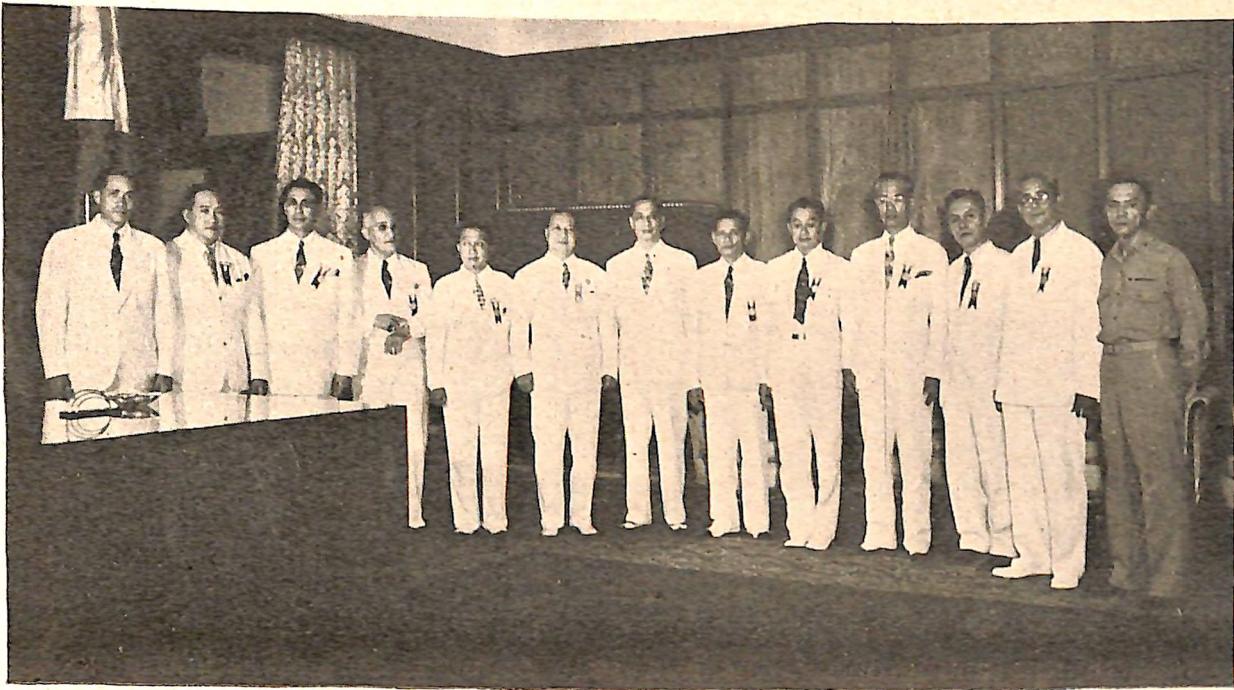
Five stock farms and 14 breeding stations were stocked with 124 head of carabao, 171 head of cattle, 39 horses, 18 buffaloes, 247 pigs, 49 dogs, seven sheep, 309 chickens, and 29 pigeons. The fishing industry was boosted. The production of lumber was stepped up, resulting in a neat reduction in the unit price of much-needed lumber. Nationalization of the retail trade was intensified.

With a view to streamlining food distribution, provincial and municipal committees in charge of the sale of foodstuffs outside Manila were organized. A total of 750 tons of rice and 500 tons of refined sugar for distribution among the people was purchased, in addition to 48,000 cases of milk earmarked for destitute children in the slums and schools. Judge Servillano de la Cruz, manager of the NARIC, reported on May 14, 1947, that 2,500,000 sacks of rice were actually in the NARIC warehouses and 500,000 more sacks were expected to arrive from Siam in the latter part of the year. The production of important staples, such as rice and corn, was given new impetus with the extensive mechanization of agriculture through the efforts of the Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Corporation (AMEC).

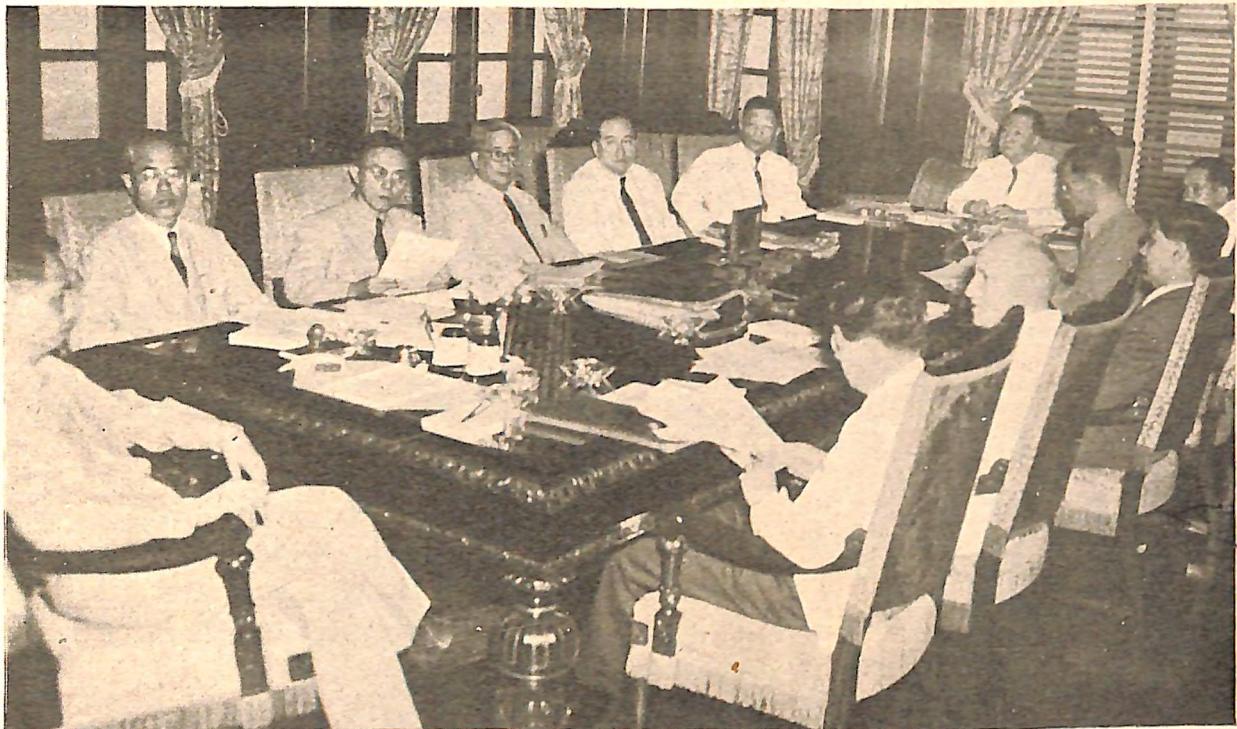
SOCIAL JUSTICE

Social justice, during the year under review, approached nearer consummation with the purchase by the Government of large landed estates and haciendas for resale on easy terms to their present tenants. Under this arrangement the estates which have been acquired or are under process of acquisition are: the Hacienda Dinalupihan with an approximate area of 41,509,805 square meters; the Hacienda Nuestra Señora de Guia, 357,218.72 square meters; the Hacienda Ana Sarmiento, 206, 085.10 square meters; the Hacienda Tambobong, 698,970 square meters; the Hacienda Baclaran, 326,445 square meters; the Hacienda la Faja del Mar, 26,000 square meters; three parcels of parish land in Polo, Bulacan, aggregating 221,881.95 square meters; and the Hacienda Longos, 210,586.89 square meters.

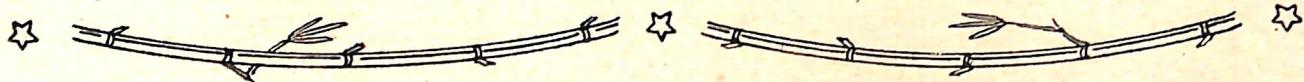




MEMBERS OF THE ROXAS CABINET: Chief of the Executive Office Emilio Abello, Secretaries Antonio Villarama, Manuel V. Gallego, Mariano Garchitorena, Speaker Eugenio Perez, Vice President Elpidio Quirino, President Manuel Roxas, Senate President Jose Avelino, Secretaries Jose C. Zulueta, Roman Ozaeta, Ricardo Nepomuceno, Pedro Magsalin, and Col. Ruperto Kangleon.



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The Bureau of Justice, besides prosecuting government suits, undertook the investigation of numerous deportation cases. During the year 614 criminal, 303 land registration, 179 cadastral, 41 civil, 22 citizenship, and 37 habeas corpus cases were attended to. The Court of Industrial Relations adjudicated all strikes submitted to its jurisdiction, and received a total of 55 industrial, four reconstruction, 43 incidental, 48 tenancy, and 18 contempt cases.

LABOR

Tackling an unusually vexing labor situation, the Department of Labor intervened in 48 strikes and 21 other labor disputes involving a total of some 23,203 workers. Of the 48 strikes, 22 were amicably settled, 16 were certified to the Court of Industrial Relations, three were brought by the parties concerned to the CIR, and seven remained pending. Two hundred twenty-five labor organizations all over the country were registered, paying a total sum of ₱1,125 as registration fees to the government.

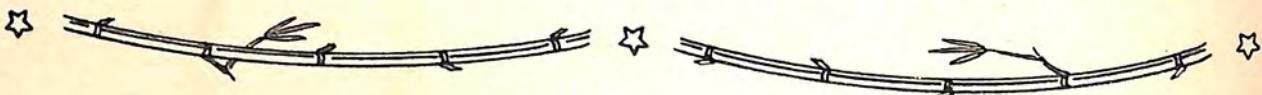
The Eight-Hour Labor Law and the Woman and Child Labor Law were rigidly enforced. Workmen's compensation cases were settled expeditiously. In addition to this, 598 claims for unpaid salaries and wages involving 2,655 claimants were filed. The Department of Labor took steps to provide the deserving unemployed with relief. Out of 5,718 registered applicants, 2,736 were given employment in private firms. Through the Bureau of Immigration, the labor department apprehended, investigated, and deported or repatriated alien nationals who had entered the country illegally.

Concerning strikes against the Government, the President of the Philippines laid down the rule that laborers working in government projects such as public utilities and public works should not resort to strike to secure their demands.

NATIONAL SECURITY

During the year the Department of National Defense weeded out undesirable elements from the rank and file of the Philippine Army. Radio stations were licensed under the supervision of the Department. The Philippine Nautical School was rehabilitated, while the Philippine Army was reduced to 35,743 officers and men.

The Philippine Military Academy and the Reserve Officers' Service School were reestablished. Central depots and supply points all over the Philippines were set up. A five-year plan for research was outlined. Logging operations in forests in Lanao and in Bataan were performed. Disabled veterans totalling upwards of 2,000 were administered care and



accommodate children who, through years of idleness during the enemy occupation, had been unduly exposed to unwholesome influences. He imposed new restrictions and more rigid supervision over private educational institutions to the end that these might conform more closely with established standards of instruction. Adult education received its generous share of attention. The National Library came in for blood transfusion and reopened its branches in Baguio and in San Antonio, Zambales. In order to disseminate cultural and educational information more effectively, negotiations were made for the acquisition of the radio station KZFM, a procedure that keeps the Philippines in step with other progressive nations.

PEACE AND ORDER

Instead of an indiscriminate use of force in dealing with the so-called dissident elements, the Government initiated the policy of attraction. There has never been an instance of persecution. The Department of the Interior, as the agency responsible for the restoration of peace and order, meticulously avoided unnecessary bloodshed among the innocent population and among the discontented people themselves, to a point where the Government was even accused many a time of weakness and indifference.

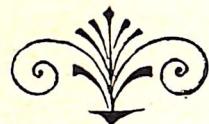
The policy of attraction proved its wisdom. Disturbances, which formerly were prevalent in large areas, eventually got themselves localized in small sections of the country. A total of some 200,000 unlicensed pieces of firearms together with more than 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been surrendered to the Government and distributed among the police forces for their own use. This alone has saved the Government approximately ₱6,000,000.

The pacification campaign, however, did not mean undue tolerance. Where the use of force was clearly indicated, the Government cracked down on dissident elements in whom reason and persuasion had failed to produce any cooperative response. This phase of the campaign, consisting of vigorous military operations, was designed to do away permanently with the persistent forces of sedition and disorder and never to harass peaceful citizens.

Side by side with the pacification drive, the Government instituted reforms in the methods of dealing with juvenile delinquency, with stress placed on moral rehabilitation rather than on physical punishment. A project similar to Father Flanagan's Boys' Town was started as part of this reform program.

CONCLUSION

The picture is certainly far from complete, but the general outlines are there. It has been a year of momentous events, and if the efforts of the Government have not yielded startling results, it is only because the new administration has had to feel its way cautiously, considering each problem with infinite care, planning out its methods of attack with considerable patience and thought. It may not be the easiest way, but it is generally considered the wisest way.



House rentals were also subjected to strict regulations for the purpose of curbing abuses committed by homeowners.

A decent living wage for government laborers was further established in order to enable the workers to cope with the rising costs of essential commodities.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS

Starting from scratch, the Government negotiated with the U. S. Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a budgetary loan of \$75,000,000 with which to cover deficit in the Philippine budget for the year 1947-1948. That was distinctly a stop-gap measure, and in line with its long-range plans, the Government also created a six-man commission charged with the study of the budgetary and financial needs of the country for the next five years. Alongside with this, a loan of ₱4,000,000 was procured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with which to rehabilitate the hemp industry.

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION

As a distinct measure to spur urgent reconstruction, the local Rehabilitation Finance Corporation was organized with a capital totalling ₱300,000,000. Specific sums from the War Damage Rehabilitation Funds were allocated to various projects, with schools, colleges, a projected new capitol and different public buildings damaged by the war receiving generous allotments. The Philippine General Hospital alone was the recipient of a bounty of more than ₱400,000 for its reconstruction. The Government sold surplus property that it did not need so that the proceeds could be used in the rehabilitation of the country and for the purchase of big estates for subdivision among tenants. An appropriation of ₱10,000,000 from available funds was made for apportionment among chartered cities and provinces for public works.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The Department of Justice had its share of pressing problems when independence came. Among other things, it had to take over the responsibility of accommodating and housing thousands of persons who had been accused of political and economic collaboration with the enemy and who were turned over to the Republic by the CIC of the United States Army. The Anti-Usury Board bore down on usurers and conducted educational and propaganda campaigns to combat the evils of usury, particularly in the rural areas. The Public Service Commission disposed of 12,929 applications for certificates of public convenience, raising its net income for the year to ₱358,343.31.

SEPTEMBER

- 2.—President Roxas signs act authorizing the President of the Philippines to enter into agreement or agreements with the U. S. President or with any of the agencies or instrumentalities of the U. S. Government regarding military assistance to the armed forces of the Republic.
- 6.—President Roxas issues a proclamation to the people of Central Luzon appealing for support of his program of economic and social reforms and for the restoration of peace in the region.
- 7.—President Roxas proclaims amnesty to all persons who committed acts penalized under the Revised Penal Code in furtherance of the resistance to the enemy.
- 11.—President Roxas and W. E. Vogelback, of the U. S. State Department, sign agreement for the transfer to the Philippine Government of certain U. S. surplus property in the Philippines and ₱25,000,000 cash for the redemption of authorized guerrilla currency issued during the occupation.
- 16.—President Roxas issues rules and regulations for the organization and operation of the Department of Foreign Affairs and of the Foreign Service of the Republic.
- 18.—Last Congress of the Commonwealth and First Congress of the Republic, originally called into session, May 26, 1946, adjourns. Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to be appended as an ordinance thereto adopted by both Houses.
- 25.—Congress called in special session to act on the Appropriation Bill and on Presidential proposal for the establishment of a ₱3,000,000,000 Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.
- 30.—President Roxas issues proclamation declaring the period from Oct. 28 to Nov. 30 for the national fund campaign of the Philippine Red Cross. He also signs an act amending the Philippine Rice Tenancy Act so as to provide for crop-sharing on a 70-30 basis and an act providing for the compilation of a new Philippine census not later than Jan. 1, 1947.

OCTOBER

- 2.—President Roxas issues administrative order creating guerrilla amnesty commissions.
- 3.—President Roxas receives Minister Chin Chih-Ping, of the Republic of China, who presents his credentials.
- 18.—President Roxas creates a committee to assist him in the reorganization of the different executive departments, bureaus, offices, agencies, and other

hospital treatment. The Coast and Geodetic Survey accomplished reconnaissance surveys of the Agusan River, Manila Bay, and the Pasig River. The Bureau of Aeronautics assumed supervision and control of civil aviation in the country.

VETERANS

Realizing the sorry plight of Filipino war veterans especially those of the USAFFE, as a consequence of the Rescission Act passed by the U. S. Congress, President Roxas proposed a Missing Persons Bill for Filipino veterans. A Philippine G. I. Bill of Rights (Republic Act No. 65) provided for the creation of a Veterans Board and appropriated ₱20,000,000 as initial fund as benefits to be distributed to widows, orphans, and dependents of Filipino veterans. He ordered that a list of all war-widows, orphans and veterans be prepared in order that deserving beneficiaries entitled to some ₱120,000 raised by public subscription could be determined. Financial assistance to disabled veterans in Army hospitals was extended. The disputed lands in Davao formerly held by the Japanese or their dummies were taken over by the Government for redistribution and sale mostly to former guerrillas.

GOOD GOVERNMENT

As the government structure had demonstrated itself since the beginning to be faulty in some respects, a committee was appointed to study and suggest means to reorganize the various entities of the Republic. Governing boards of government corporations and agencies were formed. An executive order punishing nepotism was rigidly enforced, while Commonwealth laws which had lost their applicability because of the change in status of the government, from Commonwealth to Republic, were thoroughly revised.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

As an initial step in developing cordial relations with all nations, the Republic of the Philippines lost no time in entering into treaty negotiations with the United States, China and France. Foreign policy was enunciated by the President himself when he announced that the Philippines, while desiring peace and harmony with all the world, would stand side by side with the United States and pay allegiance to the high principles for which the United Nations Organization stands in any emergency.

The Government, however, was aware of sinister influences that might come from abroad, and accordingly created a Deportation Board to take charge of cases involving the so-called undesirable aliens. Eternal vigilance, it believes, is the price of national security.

16.—President Roxas addresses a joint convention of provincial governors, municipal and city mayors, division superintendents of schools, and provincial treasurers at the House of Representatives, touching on matters concerning rehabilitation and reconstruction, provincial administration, and the maintenance of peace and order. After his speech he is presented with a check for ₱1,000,000 by Chairman Frank A. Waring and Commissioner Francisco Delgado, of the Philippine War Damage Commission, as an advance payment on a public claim of the Republic for ₱10,000,000 for the restoration of certain schools, hospitals, and other public buildings.

19.—President Roxas addresses the Manila Rotary Club, tells the businessmen to have full faith in the political stability and economic soundness of the nation, pictures to them the great economic future of the Philippines, and urges them to participate in the task of economic reconstruction and development.

24.—Following a tradition observed by all Chief Executives preceding him, President Roxas grants a total of 128 pardons and two commutations of sentence to prisoners confined in Muntinglupa.

The President appoints J. C. Orendain Press Secretary, vice Mr. Farolan who was appointed Consul General for Hawaii. He administers the oath of office to the new Press Secretary before the Cabinet, enlarges his duties by making him sit in Cabinet meetings and appointing him Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Government Radio Station KZFM.

30.—The semi-centennial of the execution of Dr. Jose Rizal is fittingly observed with the issuance of commemorative stamps, floral offerings, and a civic parade. President Roxas delivers the main address.

JANUARY

1.—President Roxas signs the proclamation of the agreement between the Republic and the United States concerning trade and related matters during the transitional period following independence.

President Roxas observes the 55th anniversary of his birth.

2.—President Roxas formally opens the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation at a brief ceremony at the Regina Building on the Escolta.

6.—President Roxas issues a proclamation calling a special election to take place on Tuesday, March 11, 1947, for the purpose of electing the members who are to fill the unexpired portion of the term of three existing vacancies in the House of Representatives.



Twelve Months of the Republic

A Chronology of Events

JULY

- 4.—Philippine independence is proclaimed and the Republic of the Philippines is inaugurated. Commonwealth President Manuel Roxas and Vice President Elpidio Quirino are sworn in as first President and first Vice President of the Republic. Ceremonies on the Luneta where, besides President Roxas, United States High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and United States Senator Millard Tydings deliver addresses.

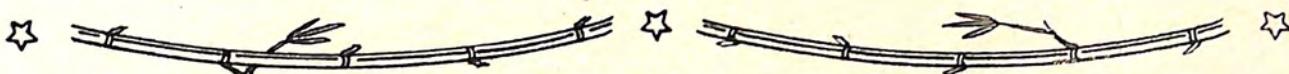
Paul V. McNutt, appointed first U. S. Ambassador to the Republic, presents his credentials to President Roxas. President Roxas and Ambassador McNutt sign Executive Agreement between the United States and the Republic Concerning Trade and Related Matters During a Transitional Period Following the Institution of Philippine Independence and the Treaty of General Relations between the United States and the Republic.

Appointments extended to: Vice President Quirino as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Carlos P. Romulo as Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organization, and Joaquin M. Elizalde as Ambassador to the United States.

- 12.—President Roxas creates Council of State.
- 25.—President Roxas issues proclamation declaring July 27—August 19 as a period of national mourning for President Manuel L. Quezon.
- 27.—The body of President Quezon arrives in Manila aboard the USS Princeton, accompanied by U. S. Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy.

AUGUST

- 1.—The body of President Quezon buried in the Manila North Cemetery.
- 22.—Transfer to the Republic by the U. S. Government of approximately 28,000 hectares of land formerly held in the Philippines by three big Japanese development companies.
- 25.—“Cry of Balintawak” commemorated with parade and program at the foot of Balintawak Monument in Caloocan.



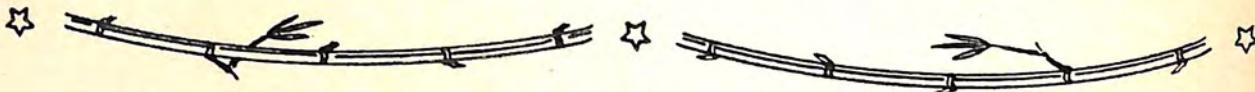
- 25.—President Roxas and a party of government officials leave on a trip to the Bicol regions.

MARCH

- 8.—President Roxas leaves on a trip to Lucena, Quezon province, and other places in Southern Luzon in the interest of "parity".
- 10.—Julio Guillen attempts to assassinate President Roxas by throwing a hand grenade on the platform in Plaza Miranda at a rally for "parity". The blast misses the President but hits a number of persons, one of whom subsequently died.
- 11.—The people of the Philippines in a plebiscite held today ratify the constitutional amendment, proposed by the Congress, granting special economic rights to Americans.
- 14.—President Roxas and U. S. Ambassador McNutt sign an agreement between the Philippines and the United States which provides for the mutual protection of both countries.
- 20.—President Roxas creates a Code Commission to revise all existing substantive laws of the Philippines and to codify them in conformity with the customs, traditions, and idiosyncracies of the Filipino people and with modern trends in legislation and the progressive principles of law.
- 21.—President Roxas and U. S. Ambassador McNutt sign military assistance agreement between the Philippines and the United States.
- 22.—President Roxas signs the Philippine Red Cross Charter.

APRIL

- 18.—President Roxas, on behalf of the Philippine Government, signs the Treaty of Amity between the Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of China.
- 23.—The Joint Executive Committee for the Inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines announces that a memorial to perpetuate the memory of the inauguration of the Republic will be erected at the Luneta.
- 25.—Vice President Quirino, concurrently Secretary of Foreign Affairs, leaves by plane on an official trip to the United States and other countries.
- 29.—President Roxas tells the Cabinet in its meeting today that all means in accordance with law must be used to stamp out crime and corruption in the country and that he has ordered the suspension and investigation of persons in the government charged with grave irregularities.



instrumentalities of the Government, pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 51.

- 21.—Resolution to create the Quezon Service Cross for exemplary service to the nation in memory of the late President Quezon adopted by both Houses of Congress.
- 22.—Signing of exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of General Relations between the Republic and the United States.
- 30.—President Roxas receives Minister Harry Linton Foulds, of the United Kingdom, who presents his credentials.

NOVEMBER

- 11.—Armistice Day is commemorated at Malacañan with a special ceremony attended by high officials of the Republic and representatives and heads of missions of the Allied countries.
- 12.—President Roxas creates a National Advisory Health Council to study problems of public health and sanitation and to make such recommendations as it may deem necessary for the improvement of public health and the promotion of medical research in the Philippines.
- 16.—Vice President Quirino, in his capacity as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and U. S. Ambassador McNutt sign the Treaty of Conciliation between the two countries and the Air Agreement.
- 19.—President Roxas addresses special student convocation at the U. P. on the subject of "parity".
- 29.—President Roxas creates a committee to conduct negotiations with the Archbishop of Manila for the acquisition by the Government of properties belonging to the latter.
- 30.—President Roxas is main speaker at the solemn commemoration of National Heroes' Day at the National Cemetery in Capas, Tarlac.

DECEMBER

- 3.—President Roxas creates a Rice and Corn Production Commission to recommend areas of public and private lands suitable for immediate development; to submit plans to bring these areas into immediate cultivation for the production of rice, corn, and other food crops; and to recommend means and methods for the speedy mechanization of Philippine rice and corn culture.
- 6.—President Roxas leaves Manila by plane on an inspection trip to the provinces of the Visayas and Mindanao, accompanied by members of the Cabinet, congressmen, and a staff of government technical officials.

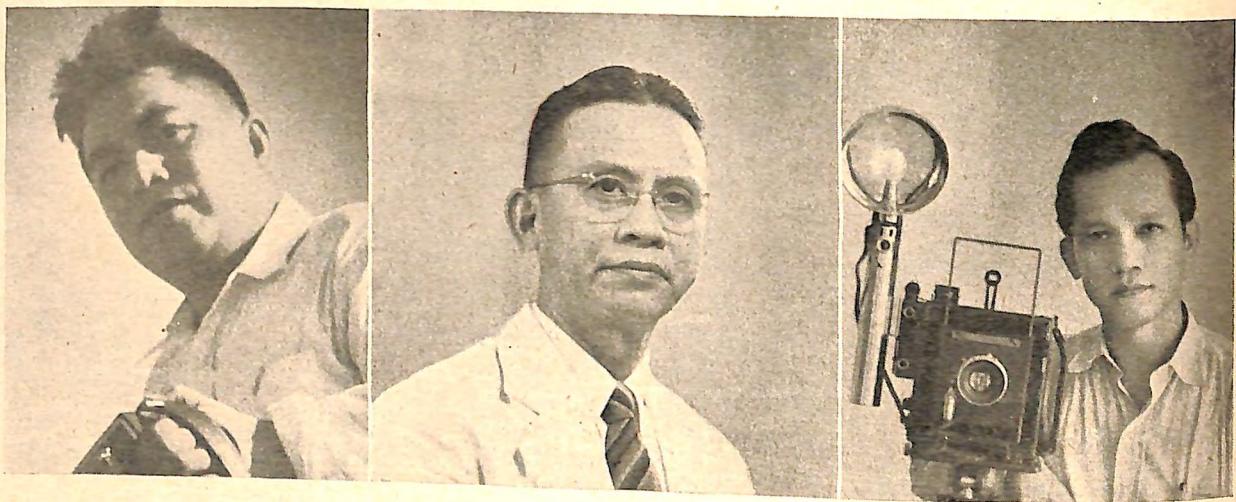




PUBLIC RELATIONS SECRETARY ORENDAIN AND HIS STAFF.—SEATED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Pedro Z. Aguilar, administrative assistant; Mrs. Demetria C. Asidao, clerk; Pedro Padilla, assistant; Juan C. Orendain, public relations secretary; Dr. Jose M. Hernandez, press relations assistant; Mrs. Isabel Donesa, clerk-typist; Alfredo I. Pascua, assistant.

STANDING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Leonardo E. Cortez, stenographer; Manuel de Leon, messenger; Romeo de Guzman, clerk; Leopoldo Yabes, historical compiler; Jose P. Calip, researcher-writer; Mama Busran, translator; Roman Balajadia, mimeograph operator; and Telesforo Palafox, clipping clerk.

BELLOW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Emilio Maglalang, chief photographer; Manuel C. Garcia, public relations assistant and Modesto Batac, photographer.



- 7.—President Roxas is presented with a check for ₱50,000,000 in payment of the U. S. War Department's share of American obligations to the Philippines for wartime assistance.
- 13.—President Roxas creates a Council of National Defense to advise him on matters of national defense. He leaves on an inspection trip to Northern Mindanao and Eastern Visayas.
- 24.—President Roxas and Vice President Quirino emplane for Vigan, Ilocos Sur, to address a mammoth crowd from the provinces of Northern Luzon on the occasion of the town's fiesta.
- 27.—The Congress of the Philippines meets for its second regular session. In the afternoon President Roxas appeared before a joint session of the Senate and the House of Representatives to deliver a message on the state of the nation.
- 30.—President Roxas receives Minister Teodomiro de Aguilar y Salas of Spain who presents his credentials.
- 31.—Liberal Party meets in a two-day convention, which is addressed by President Roxas.

FEBRUARY

- 1.—Liberal Party adjourns its convention.
- 7.—President Roxas receives Minister Gaston D. Willoquet of the Republic of France, who presents his credentials.
- 9.—President Roxas issues an executive order separating the accounting and auditing services of the government and turning them over to the respective heads of the different offices.
- 14.—President Roxas signs the Geneva Red Cross Convention, which prescribes international rules for the treatment in war of the sick, the wounded, the disabled, and the prisoners of war.
Secretary Ricardo Nepomuceno and U. S. Ambassador McNutt sign an agreement between the Republic and the United States regarding a road, street, and bridge program.
- 17.—President Roxas and Vice President Quirino address the nation over the radio on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the martyrdom of Fathers Burgos, Gomez, and Zamora.
- 23.—President Roxas signs an agreement with the Archbishop of Manila providing for the acquisition by the Government of eight estates aggregating 4,342.16 hectares owned by the Catholic Church on the island of Luzon.

20. Authorized additional appropriation of ₱16,715,000 for organization and maintenance of additional elementary classes.
21. Acquired broadcasting radio station of the USIS to be placed under Department of Instruction for dissemination of cultural and educational information to the public.
22. Worked for restoration of appropriation of the item for Institute of National Language suppressed by the House Committee on Appropriations.
23. Allocated specific lump sums out of \$120,000,000 provided for public works in the War Damage Act.
24. Authorized appropriation of ₱10,000,000 from available funds to be apportioned among cities and provinces for public works.
25. Suggested that a list of all war widows, orphans and veterans who are needy and destitute be prepared in order that beneficiaries to some ₱120,000 raised from public subscriptions by a committee be determined.
26. Proclaimed the granting of amnesty to all persons who committed acts of violence against persons or property in furtherance of resistance to the enemy.
27. Created Six-man Commission to study budgetary and financial needs of country and to consider not only \$75,000,000 loan to P. I. but also the budgetary and financial needs for the next five years.
28. Established Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.
29. Appointed committee of five to study reorganization of the Government.
30. Extended financial assistance to disabled veterans in Army hospitals.
31. Organized Maritime Commission or Shipping Commission to take care of the receiving of surplus ships.
32. Appointed delegation of five members to work jointly with SCAP in Tokyo.
33. Created Surplus Property Commission.
34. Ordered mechanization of farming under National Development Co., with 100,000 hectares to be utilized to meet shortage of rice supply.
35. Created Council of National Defense.
36. Proposed special court of three members charged with sole responsibility of holding cases of erring officials, with strong and independent body of prosecutors as principal adjuncts.
37. Decreed that henceforth all provincial jails be placed under Military Police Command to prevent recurrence of jailbreaks in the provinces.

MAY

- 1.—The first Labor Day under the Republic is celebrated officially by the Government and by Labor. President Roxas issues a message warning the nation to take care "that we do not simply replace one tyranny with another—the tyranny of capital with the tyranny of labor."
- 18.—The Presidential plane "Lili Marlene", with high officials of the National Land Settlement Administration and of the Philippine Army on board, crashes on a mountain in Cotabato on its return trip from Koronadal to Manila. Ex-Secretary Rafael R. Alunan, Judge Francisco Zulueta, and Colonel Edwin Andrews are among the 17 unlucky passengers.
- 22.—The Second Session, First Congress of the Republic, adjourns *sine die*.
- 28.—President Roxas quietly observes the first anniversary of his assumption of office.
- 30.—President Roxas, in a Memorial Day speech today at the Philippine Sea Frontier, calls on all freedom-loving peoples of the world to "organize a battle for peace and prosperity."

JUNE

- 21.—President Roxas acts on last of bills passed during the second regular session of the First Congress of the Republic. Of the 119 measures presented to him for action, he signed 97, disapproved 12, and allowed 10 to become law without his signature. Among the measures enacted into law were those amending the Election Code, creating a Patent Office, reclassifying the provinces, providing for Presidential succession, appropriating funds for the general expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1948, and creating four new cities, namely, Dagupan, Rizal (formerly Pasay), Lipa and Ormoc.
- 23.—President Roxas receives a group of visiting American government newspaper and business leaders headed by Roy Howard of the Scripps, Howard newspaper syndicate. He expresses the hope that they will find Manila "the one bright spot in the East where the American spirit and ideal are alive," and tells them how his administration has approached the problem of national reconstruction and rehabilitation.
- 26.—Vice President Quirino, on behalf of the government of the Republic of the Philippines, signs the Treaty of Amity between the Philippines and the French Republic.

Office of the President

His Excellency
MANUEL ROXAS
President of the Philippines



EMILIO ABELLO
Chief of the Executive Office

Executive Office

Hon. EMILIO ABELLO, *Chief of the Executive Office*

Hon. NICANOR ROXAS *Assistant Chief of the Executive Office*

Hon. JOSE P. DE LEON, *Assistant Secretary to the President*

Public Relations Office

JUAN C. ORENDAIN, *Public Relations Secretary*

The President's Private Offices

FEDERICO MANGAHAS, *Private Secretary*

MARIANO EZPELETA, *Legislative Secretary*

Mrs. GERONIMA T. PECSON, *Assistant Private Secretary*

Aides-de-Camp of the President:

Lt. Col. JACOBO ZOBEL

Major H. J. C. CORVERA

Captain J. B. HIDALGO

Provost Office:

Lt. Col. JOSE TANDO, *Provost Officer and Commandant, Malacañan Guards*

Captain SALVADOR V. BABISTA, *Executive Officer*

Advisory Staff:

Hon. RICHARD P. BUTRICK, *Foreign Affairs*

LUTHER B. BEWLEY, *Education*

Col. ANGEL M. TUASON, *Police Matters*

LOUIS P. CROFT, *Land Planning*

Major C. L. GLAZER, *U. S. Army Liaison Officer*

Technical Staff:

Hon. PIO PEDROSA, *Technical Assistant to the President*

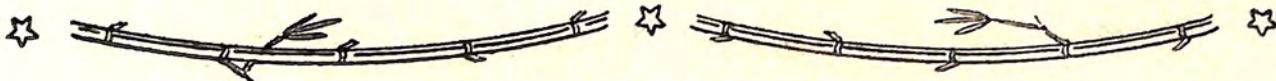
HANS MENZI, *Technical Assistant*

Col. MARKING AGUSTIN, *Special Agent*



A BRIEF RECORD OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF PRESIDENT
ROXAS FROM THE TIME HE TOOK OFFICE ON MAY 28,
1946 TO MAY 28, 1947

1. Proposed and approved Missing Persons Bill for Filipino veterans.
2. Announced opposition to strike against the Government.
3. Formed governing boards for government corporations and entities.
4. Laid down uniform policy on matter of granting permits for radio stations and all kinds of public utilities.
5. Issued Executive Order for rigid enforcement of regulation against Nepotism.
6. Created provincial and municipal committees to take charge of sale of foodstuffs outside Manila.
7. Emphasized need for a general policy on questions of lumber concessions.
8. Created Commission on Site of Capitol.
9. Suggested a bill on foreign funds control.
10. Asserted right of government to purchase Buenavista Estate and other friar lands.
11. Created Board of Deportation for undesirable aliens.
12. Recreated Council of State.
13. Ordered regulation of house rentals and the curbing of abuses of house owners.
14. Suggested thorough study of question of possible conflicts in jurisdiction between U. S. Army and civil authorities, particularly of revision of Executive Order No. 51.
15. Negotiated for the purchase of 3,500,000 yards of cloth, 750 tons of rice, and 500 tons of refined sugar to speed up rehabilitation.
16. Authorized free distribution of 48,000 cases of milk to children in slums and schools.
17. Recommended that government sell away surplus property that it does not need so that the proceeds could be used in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country and for purchase of big estates for subdivision and sale to tenants.
18. Arranged loan of ₱4,000,000 from Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the rehabilitation of the hemp industry, NAFCO.
19. Urged more strict supervision over private educational institutions.



Office of the President

The Office of the President is the nerve center of the government. It is located at Malacañan Palace, the traditional seat of the government of the Philippines. Sixteen offices function under the President and are directly responsible to him. The following accomplishments have been recorded:

1. The Bureau of Civil Service:

(a) Gave various civil service examinations to 13,865 competitors, and conducted board examinations in which 2,107 candidates participated.

(b) From May 28, 1946 to May 26, 1947, acted upon 161,767 appointments, retired 487 officers and employees of the government under the provisions of Act 2589, as amended.

(c) Retired and gave retirement gratuities to 21 Americans under Act 4151.

2. The Budget Commission:

(a) Received for comment and recommendation, from the Office of the President, 45 bills and proposed bills. Among those recommended for approval, 15 have become laws, and the rest are now pending action by the President.

(b) Prepared two National Budgets for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948.

(c) Received during the period under review, 546 special budgets involving expenditures aggregating ₱207,267,794.88, including the creation and/or recreation of 44,042 positions. Of this sum, the amount of ₱199,557,980.95 was recommended for approval, thereby effecting savings of ₱7,709,813.93.

(d) Received 28,339 appointments from the different departments, bureaus and offices, including government-owned or controlled corporations and enterprises, involving salaries amounting to ₱26,652,250. Of the said amount, a saving of ₱279,611 was realized as a result of recommendations made by the Budget Office.

3. Philippine General Hospital:

(a) Served patients whose number had increased by from 30 per cent to 45 per cent, in spite of many handicaps such as shortage of personnel and



38. Decreed the suspension of all sales of government lots in Quezon City until after the Capitol Site has been determined
39. Ordered the subdivision of all Japanese holdings in Davao now under the custody of NAFCO for distribution to tenants.
40. Authorized school teachers to collect fees for services rendered in connection with the filing of war damage claims.
41. Created public school health service board to administer the health and dental funds of the Department of Instruction, raised through voluntary contributions.
42. Authorized appointment of a trade representative from the Department of Labor to Guam to take care of the interests of some 4,000 Filipino laborers already there and an estimated 2,000 more expected to be recruited and shipped there.
43. Authorized creation of a Real Property Board of three members to gather data for all public lands and government-owned lands and to ascertain market values and other factors for proper appraisement of lots for expropriation or sale.
44. Ordered the suspension of two chief agents and two assistant agents from the Bureau of Internal Revenue because of irregularities in the collection of taxes.
Created a committee of three to investigate the charges against these suspended officials.
45. Instructed Mayor Fugoso, Police Chief Javalera and D-I Chief Pardo de Tavera to take immediate action on alleged anomalies against certain members of the police force, and requested Sec. Zulueta to order the immediate raid on "El Cairo" as a concrete step in pushing through a vigorous campaign against gambling in the City.
46. Urged expeditious handling of the back pay of guerrillas properly processed, particularly of Moro guerrillas now in the City.
47. Cancelled leases at Port Area.
48. Approved the granting of renewal of Meralco franchise.
49. Approved the granting of leases to private parties who wish to explore and drill oil in P. I.
50. Ordered general clean-up of the government.

(f) Data on economic levels in the Philippines, war mortality and damage, and miscellaneous information on local economics for Ambassador Romulo.

6. The Press Relations Office accomplished the following:

(a) Issued the Official Gazette monthly.

(b) Operated Station KZFM for the dissemination of government information.

(c) Supervised press conferences given by the President to Manila reporters and foreign correspondents.

(d) Issued the parity speeches of the President in book form.

(e) Issued the important messages and speeches of the President in book form on May 28, 1947.

(f) Issued daily press releases on government functions, new orders, and important accomplishments.

(g) Issued a revised edition of the official directory.

(h) Recorded in picture all events of national importance.

(i) Began preparation of a Blue Book embodying the significant accomplishments of the Republic of the Philippines in its first year of life.

7. The Institute of National Language:

(a) Examined and corrected from the point of view of linguistic forms 18 books in Tagalog, 10 bulletins, and three magazines.

(b) Undertook linguistic researches and studies.

(c) Conducted a literary contest in the national language.

(d) Translated messages, speeches, and letters of national importance.

8. The National Urban Planning Commission accomplished the following:

(a) Gathered and analyzed planning information for urban areas such as Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Baguio, Batangas, Tarlac, and other cities.

(b) Drew the plans for the downtown areas of Manila, southern part of Tondo, San Miguel, Ermita, Malate, Quiapo, Paco, and part of San Miguel, Sta. Cruz, and Binondo.

(c) Completed plans for Cebu City, Tarlac, and municipalities like Dagami, Dulag, Tanjay, and Guihuligan.

9. The Agrarian Commission:

(a) Recommended the 70-30 apportionment of the rice harvest.

(b) Made studies regarding the fixing of the price of rice, resulting in the approval of the President of the fixed price of palay at not less than ₱12 nor more than ₱15 a cavan for the last harvest.



Budget Commission

Hon. PIO PEDROSA, Commissioner
Bureau of Civil Service

Hon. JOSE GIL, Commissioner
AMADO DEL ROSARIO, Deputy
Commissioner

Institute of National Language

JULIAN C. Balmaceda, Director
LEONARDO A. DIANZON, Secretary and Executive Officer

Philippine Sugar Administration

VICENTE G. BUNUAN, Technical
Assistant and Officer-in-Charge

Government Procurement Commission

JOSE MORENO, Manager

Agrarian Commission

Hon. FAUSTINO AGUILAR Chairman

Philippine General Hospital

Dr. ANTONIO G. SISON, Director

National Council of Education

Dr. GABRIEL R. MAÑALAC, Chairman

Bureau of the Census and Statistics

LEON MA. GONZALES, Director

National Urban Planning Commission

Hon. RAMON FERNANDEZ, Chairman

Board of Pensions to Veterans of Past Philippine Revolutions

MARIO BALMACEDA, Secretary

National Advisory Health Council

Hon. ANTONIO VILLARAMA, Chairman

Surplus Property Commission

Hon. PLACIDO L. MAPA, Chairman



PIO PEDROSA

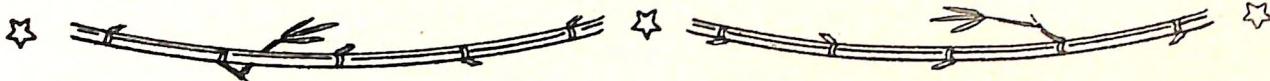
Commissioner of the Budget

National Housing Commission

Hon. BIENVENIDO M. GONZALES,
Chairman

Shipping Commission

Hon. RAFAEL CORPUS, Chairman



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BUDGET

Undoubtedly the nerve center of the government is the Budget Commission. From it spring the arteries carrying the lifeblood of the government to the various ramifications of the Republic. Its functions naturally are multifarious and delicate. The Republic of the Philippines has counted on the services of a man whose experience and training fit him eminently for the service as Budget Commissioner. This man is Pio Pedrosa.

During the year under review, special investigations were conducted by the office regarding requests for extra compensation for overtime service from various bureaus and offices of the government.

One hundred sixty-nine applications for retirement were recommended for approval under Act No. 2589 as amended by Act No. 4151.

Sixty-five positions were reallocated.

Several positions were recreated.

Great economies were effected through the efforts of the Budget Office.

The expenditures of various departments, bureaus and offices of the National Government were rigidly investigated and proposals were embodied in a special budget. The budget office proposed drafts of the following bills:

1. An Act empowering the President to effect changes in the reorganization of the National Government;
2. An Act appropriating funds for operation of the Commonwealth Government and the Republic beginning July 1, 1946, until the General Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947 is enacted;
3. An Act to organize the Philippine Naval Patrol Command.



accommodation for patients, equipment, instruments, food, drugs, linen, and the like.

(b) Increased bed capacity from only 450 on July 16, 1945, to 502 on May 12, 1947; admitted 13,927 patients and discharged 13,507 patients.

(c) Treated in the Dispensary Division a total of 58,952 patients, an average of 452 patients daily.

(d) Performed in the Receiving and Emergency Division, 6,546 operations and 8,449 laboratory examinations.

4. The Bureau of Census and Statistics prepared:

(a) Statistical Yearbook of Philippine Statistics for 1946.

(b) Economic Survey of 1946.

(c) Foreign Trade Statistics.

(d) Labor Statistics.

(e) Demographic Statistics.

(f) Business Statistics.

(g) Wage Earner's Cost of Living-indexes issued weekly for use of business firms and the Court of Industrial Relations.

(h) Special studies on Balance of International Payments.

(i) Special studies on the National Income of the Philippines.

(j) Preparatory work for the Census.

(k) War Damage Survey.

(l) Survey to determine damage to civil registry records.

5. In cooperation with other offices, the following were accomplished by the Bureau of Census and Statistics:

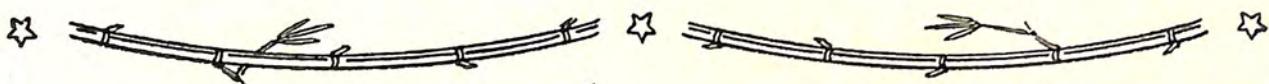
(a) A long questionnaire of the UNO calling for complete analysis of actual financial and economic conditions in the Philippines; data on war mortality and damage; and many other statistical data—through the request of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

(b) Miscellaneous data on American investments and expenditures in the Philippines at the request of the Department of Instruction.

(c) Statistical data on crops and industries, trades, wages, prices, cost of living, national income of the Philippines, and international balance of payments at the request of the Joint Philippine-American Finance Commission.

(d) Data on industrial disputes, wage claims, industrial accidents and workmen's compensation, cost of living, etc.

(e) Data on war mortality and damage for Ambassador Elizalde.



Department of Foreign Affairs

The Department of Foreign Affairs took over the Administrative functions regarding the country's international relations on July 4, 1946. It has for its Secretary the Honorable Elpidio Quirino, Vice President of the Republic who serves with concurrent jurisdiction; and for undersecretary, Dr. Bernabe Africa.

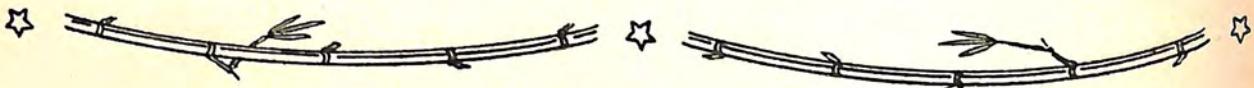
Defining the foreign policy of the Philippines, President Roxas said:

"We yield to no nation of the world in our allegiance to the ideals of the United Nations, in our all-out support of the collective security, of world disarmament at the earliest possible date, of world guarantees of non-interference in the internal affairs of free peoples, of world cooperation for the protection and promotion of all the freedoms, including freedom of expression and freedom from want, and of world cooperation to abolish trade barriers and discriminatory trade provisions."

The department has sent abroad Joaquín M. Elizalde as Philippine Ambassador in Washington, D. C.; Carlos P. Romulo as Philippine Representative to the United Nations' General Assembly; Jose P. Melencio as Consul General in New York; Roberto Regala as Consul General in San Francisco; Modesto Farolan as Consul General in Honolulu, Hawaii; Felino Neri as Consul in Amoy, China; and Emilio D. Bejasa as Vice Consul in Hongkong, attached to the American Consulate.

The accomplishments of the Department of Foreign Affairs are as follows:

1. It has succeeded in obtaining the unanimous approval of the Far East Council of the UNRRA for additional financial grants to the Philippines for the purchase of farm tools, work animals, and livestock for distribution in the devastated rural areas.
2. It has concluded the following treaties, agreements, and conventions:
 - (a) The treaty of General Relations with the United States;
 - (b) The Agreement for the sale of certain Surplus War Properties under which the United States transferred to the Philippines over 600 million dollars worth of surplus properties from the American Armed Forces in the Islands;
 - (c) The Agreement between the Philippine and the British governments under which the Turtle and Mangsee Islands group will be taken over by the Republic on October 1, 1947;
 - (d) The Philippine Alien Property Agreement;



(c) Studied 26 cases regarding landed estates, three of which contained areas approximately 100 to 18,000 hectares, with a view to government purchase and resale to legitimate tenants.

(d) Received and studied numerous grievances of tenants against landlords, and rendered proper recommendations.

10. The Law Division handled 264 pardons, 101 orders, 26 proclamations, 18 deportation cases, 92 visa cases, and 95 miscellaneous matters during the year under review.

11. The Division of General Affairs:

(a) Maintained liaison services with the general public on miscellaneous subjects.

(b) Attended to the needs of government offices for properties administered by the Philippine Alien Property Administration.

(c) Attended to all matters pertaining to real estate owned by the national, provincial, and municipal governments.

12. The Protocol Officer:

(a) Prepared and distributed invitations and admission tickets to the grandstand on the inauguration on May 28, 1946, of President Roxas and Vice President Quirino.

(b) Prepared invitations to the official State Dinner, reception, and dance given at Malacañan by President Roxas on July 4, 1946.

(c) Completed the Malacañan Social Register.

13. The Records Division:

(a) Received 63,576 articles of correspondence and released 75,663 articles.

(b) Sent 795 local telegrams, 768 foreign radiograms, filed 80,557 articles of correspondence, complied with 375 requests for certified copies of records, and compiled records in 616 volumes.

14. The Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds:

(a) Made extensive repairs on the Palace and Executive Buildings.

(b) Restored to pre-war condition the Malacañan concrete annex, the garage, the boat house, and the servants' quarters, gymnasium, the swimming pool, and the Malacañan stables.

(c) Made improvements on the lawns of the Palace and Executive Buildings, planted new trees, and repaired the street lights and water connections.

(d) Undertook a poultry raising special project.

15. The Legislative Secretary's Office:

(a) Drafted 10 bills and redrafted 76 out of 130 bills received from different branches of the government.

(b) Drafted two concurrent resolutions.



*Department of the Interior
City Hall*

Office of the Secretary

Hon. JOSE C. ZULUETA, *Secretary*

Hon. MARCIANO ROQUE, *Under-secretary*

*Military Police Command, Army of
the Philippines*

Brig. Gen. MARIANO CASTAÑEDA,
Provost Marshal General

Col. ALBERTO RAMOS, *Chief of
Staff*

Board of Review for Moving Pictures

Dr. GABRIEL MAÑALAC, *Chair-
man*

Atty. TEODORO F. VALENCIA,
Secretary

Board on Races

NARCISO PIMENTEL, *Chairman*



JOSE C. ZULUETA
Secretary of the Interior



Department of Foreign Affairs
Arlegui Street

Office of the Secretary

Hon. ELPIDIO QUIRINO, Secretary
of Foreign Affairs

Hon. BERNABE AFRICA, Under-
secretary of Foreign Affairs

*Office of the Counselor on Political and
Economic Affairs*

TEODORO EVANGELISTA, Coun-
selor

*Office of Legal Affairs, Treaties,
Intelligence and Research*

LUCAS V. MADAMBA, Law
Officer

*Office of the Counselor on Adminis-
tration, Budget and Controls*

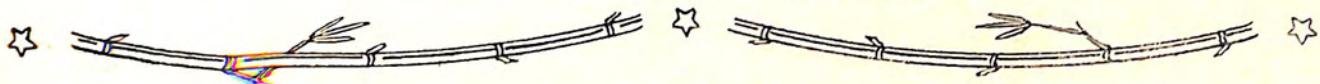
FELIX L. LAZO, Counselor



Vice President ELPIDIO QUIRINO
Secretary of Foreign Affairs



BERNABE AFRICA
Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs



Department of Finance
Taft Avenue

Office of the Secretary

Hon. MIGUEL CUADERNO, Sr.,

Secretary

Hon. CRISPIN LLAMADO, Under-secretary

Division of Purchase and Supply

GUILLERMO ARCEBAL, Purchasing Agent

Bureau of Internal Revenue

BIBIANO L. MEER, Collector of Internal Revenue

ALFREDO V. JACINTO, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue

Bureau of Customs

ALFREDO DE LEON, Insular Collector

MELECIO FABROS, Deputy Collector

Bureau of Banking and Insurance Commission

FELIX DE LA COSTA, Bank Commissioner

Bureau of Printing

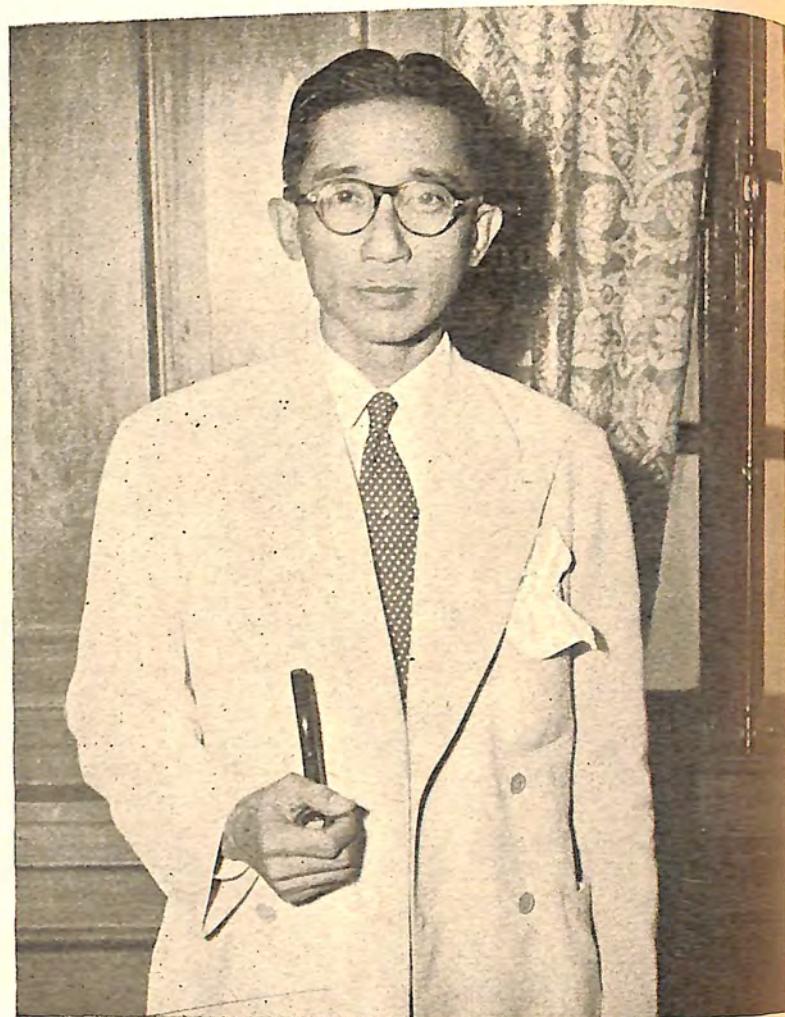
PABLO LUCAS, Director of Printing

Government Service Insurance System

Dr. LUIS R. SALVOSA, General Manager and Actuary

Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office

Hon. JOSE A. DORADO, General Manager



MIGUEL CUADERNO, Sr.
Secretary of Finance

Bureau of the Treasury

M. GUEVARA, Treasurer of the Philippines



(e) The Agreement between the Philippines and the United States Information Service, transferring Radio Station KZFM to the Philippine Government;

(f) The Military Assistance Pact with the United States and the Consular Convention and the Fisheries Agreement;

(g) The Ad Interim Agreement between the Philippines and Switzerland;

(h) The Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States regarding Meteorological facilities and training program; and

(i) The Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States regarding air navigation facilities and training program.

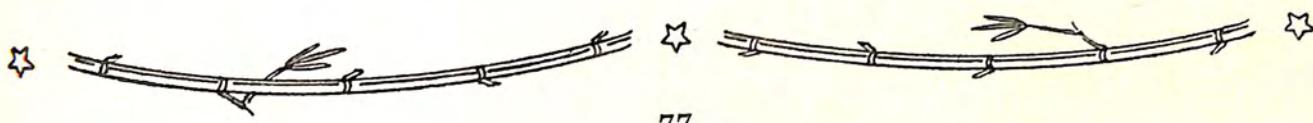
3. It conducted preliminary negotiations for the establishment of American military, naval and aerial bases in the Philippines.

4. It concluded arrangements for reciprocal landing rights with the United States, and temporary landing privileges for Philippine airline companies with China, Hongkong, Spain, Batavia, Siam, India, and Australia.

5. It sent Bernardo Abrera and Eduardo Quisumbing to Japan to take care of Japanese reparations to the Philippines and to help recover looted Philippine property.

6. Under an arrangement with the United States, the Department sent and will continue to send periodically Filipino trainees to the United States Department of State Foreign Service Officers' Training School.

7. With the UNESCO it is cooperating in the collection of data regarding Philippine culture, Philippine newspapers, moving picture companies, and radio broadcasting facilities.



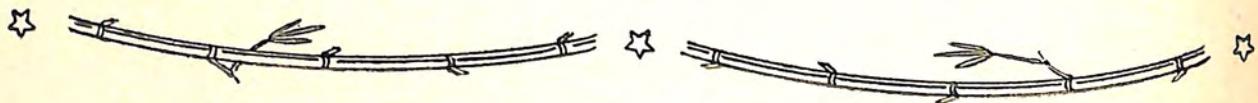
5. Redemption of treasury warrants issued before January 2, 1942.

6. Creation of the Committee on Claims, under Administrative Order No. 6 of the President, which has the function of determining and recommending ways and means to settle financial claims against the National Government, its branches, subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities, outstanding and unpaid prior to the liberation of the Philippines from enemy occupation.

The Bureau of Banking under the Bank and Insurance Commissioner of the Philippines supervised the operations of banking institutions in the rehabilitation of the country. In June 1946, domestic loans amounted to ₱159,000,000; in March 1947, these rose to ₱595,000,000. Private deposits in Philippine banks amounted to ₱543,000,000.

Four Building and Loan Associations were rehabilitated namely: Cebu Mutual Building and Loan Association, Zamboanga Mutual Building and Loan Association, Manila Building and Loan Association, El Ahorro Insular.

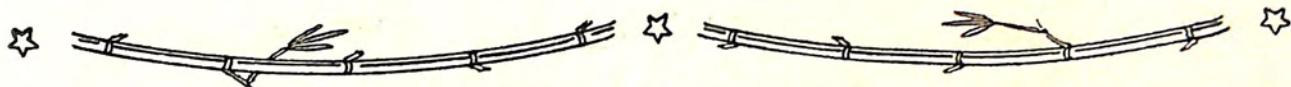
Insurance companies have registered a volume of business greater than at any other time in Philippine history.



Department of the Interior

Jose C. Zulueta, Secretary of the Interior, contributed greatly to the amelioration of peace and order of the country during the first year of the Republic. The following are the accomplishments of his department:

1. Established a Policy of attraction towards dissident elements.
2. Secured the surrender of about 200,000 unlicensed firearms together with 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition valued approximately at ₱6,000,000.00.
3. Routed through the military police command dissident elements all over Luzon.
4. Has extended greater protection to barrios and towns especially those near wide plantations.
5. Has reduced criminality in the Philippines which reached its peak in August, 1946.
6. Has extended 36 scholarships to deserving non-Christians for the purpose of furthering the agricultural, industrial, and social development of the non-Christian inhabitants of the country.



Department of Justice

Headed by the Secretary of Justice Roman Ozaeta who rose from judge of first instance to Solicitor General to Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, this department strengthened the courts by the employment of capable prosecutors and judges.

During the year the Department of Justice through the Bureau of Prisons accommodated and housed thousands of men charged with political collaboration. These men had been turned over to the Bureau of Prisons by the CIC of the United States Army.

The Anti-Usury Board conducted anti-usury campaigns and issued educational propaganda against usurers. Out of 205 complaints, 67 were disposed of.

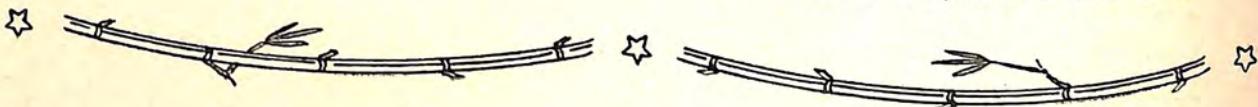
The Public Service Commission disposed of 12,929 applications for certificates of public convenience. It cancelled 446 certificates for failure of the parties concerned to pay the supervision and regulation fees. Its net income for the year was ₱358,343.31.

The Bureau of Justice besides prosecuting government cases undertook the investigation of numerous deportation cases. During the year the Bureau disposed of 614 criminal, 303 land registration, 179 cadastral, 41 civil, 22 citizenship, and 37 habeas corpus cases. Out of 1,391 writs of execution, 1,041 cases were acted upon.

The Tenancy Law Enforcement Division extended the rice tenancy act throughout the country. This division handled 934 cases up to December 1946. It disposed of 502 cases. From January to May 1947, it received 808 cases filed with the central office.

The Court of Industrial Relations has satisfactorily solved all strikes brought within its jurisdiction. Since its reorganization after the war, not one of its orders, awards or decisions has been reversed by the Supreme Court. And the majority of its decided cases have not been taken by any of the parties involved to the Supreme Court for review. During the fiscal year in review (1946-1947), there have been received 55 industrial cases, four reconstruction cases, 43 incidental cases, 48 tenancy cases, and 18 contempt cases. Out of this total of 178 cases, 68 have been decided, thus leaving 110 cases pending hearing or decision.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has registered 589 stock corporations whose total subscriptions amount to ₱37,377,934.50, of which ₱20,338,259.82 has been paid; 291 cooperative associations with an aggregate subscription of ₱1,470,110.00 of which ₱565,554.43 has been



The Department of Finance

Secretary Miguel Cuaderno, after taking over the Department of Finance, intensified the collection of unpaid taxes and exerted all efforts toward balancing the budget within the next three years, if possible.

During the convention of provincial and city treasurers which was called by the Secretary of Finance in December, 1946, the attention of these officials was directed particularly to the need of intensifying the collection of taxes. These officials were also enjoined to undertake without loss of time a reassessment of real estate properties in order not only to effect an upward revision of assessments where such action was found to be justified, but also to collect land taxes in those cases where the assessment records had been destroyed during the war.

Realizing the need of an independent Philippines for more revenues owing to the increasing expenditures of the Government for vital and urgent public requirements, the department deemed it necessary in the first year of the Republic to effect a revision of the tax system of the Philippines in order to encourage the development of industries, to promote the foreign trade, to achieve essential social objectives, and to rehabilitate, reconstruct and develop the national economy.

This was brought about by:

1. The creation of a Tax Commission by the President under Administrative Order No. 36.
2. Taking drastic steps to weed out dishonest, inefficient and undesirable employees in the various government bureaus and offices, insofar as it could be done under the civil service law and regulations. A general reorganization in the Bureaus of Internal Revenue and Customs is being undertaken, with the end in view of making them effective agencies for raising the revenues which the Government needs.
3. Selection and coordination of reliable men in the Bureau of Customs in controlling the gem smuggling racket of a group which had been using the airlines as a fruitful means of conducting their illegal business between Siam and the Philippines.

Illegal entry of dutiable goods is also being prevented through the efficiency of the customs personnel in the outports.

4. Getting key men of the department busy on the work of the Joint Philippine-American Finance Commission which has under study the financial position of the Republic of the Philippines.



Department of Agriculture and Commerce

Brimo Building, Plaza Binondo

Office of the Secretary

Hon. MARIANO GARCHITORENA,

Secretary

Hon. JOSE S. CAMUS, Under-secretary

Fiber Inspection Service

ANTONIO LEJANO, Manager

Bureau of Forestry

FLORENCE TAMESIS, Director

Bureau of Commerce

S. R. MENDINUETO, Director

Bureau of Fisheries

DEOGRACIAS V. VILLADOLID,
Director

Weather Bureau

CASIMIRO DEL ROSARIO, Acting
Director

Bureau of Lands

JOSE P. DANS, Director

Bureau of Plant Industry

FELIX D. MARAMBA, Director

Bureau of Animal Industry

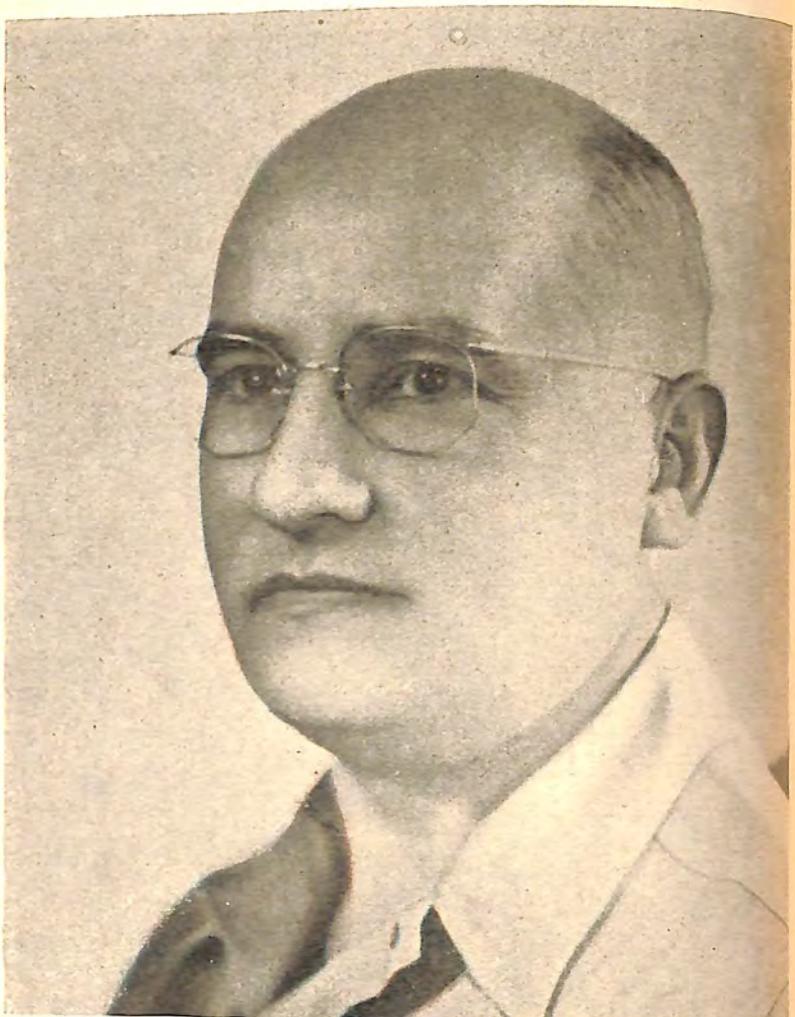
VICENTE FERRIOLS, Director

Bureau of Science

A. S. ARGUELLES, Director

Bureau of Mines

DEMETRIO ANDRES, Director



MARIANO GARCHITORENA
Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce



Department of Justice
Aduana Street, Walled City

Office of the Secretary

Hon. ROMAN OZAETA, *Secretary
of Justice*

Hon. FELIX ANGELO BAUTISTA,
Undersecretary

Parole Office

Hon. ROMAN OZAETA, *Secretary
of Justice, Chairman*

Anti-Usury Board

ADOLFO N. FELICIANO, *Executive
Officer*

Bureau of Justice

Hon. LORENZO M. TAÑADA,
Solicitor General

People's Court

Hon. FORTUNATO BORROMEO
VELOSO, *Presiding Judge*

Office of the Special Prosecutors

Hon. LORENZO M. TAÑADA,
Solicitor General

Public Service Commission

Judge FELICIANO OCAMPO, *Com-
missioner*

Bureau of Prisons

ERIBERTO B. MISA, *Director of
Prisons*

General Land Registration Office

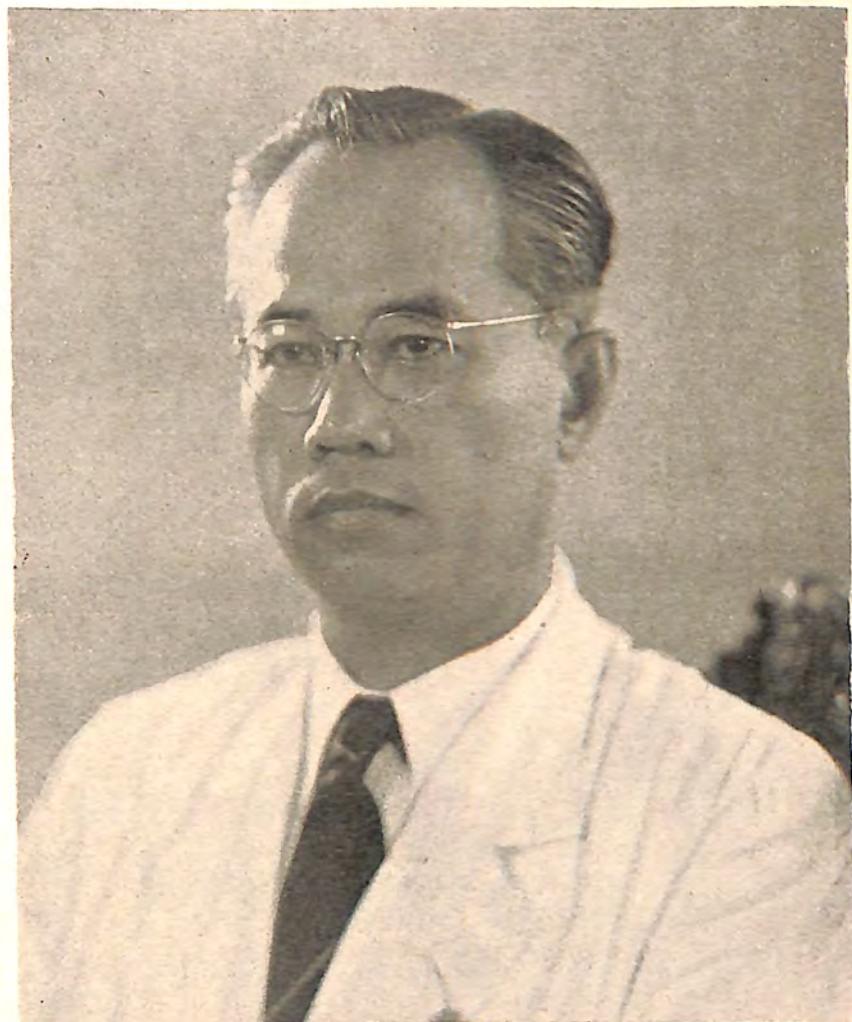
ENRIQUE ALTAVAS, *Chief of the
Office*

Securities and Exchange Commission

FILEMON COSIO, *Commissioner*

Court of Industrial Relations

Presiding Judge, (Vacant)



ROMAN OZAETA
Secretary of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

JOAQUIN PARDO DE TAVERA,
Director

Tenancy Law Enforcement Division

DEOGRACIAS E. LERMA, *Chief of
Division, Central Office*





Administration Building, Bureau of Animal Industry



Man-made forest in the Division of Investigation, Bureau of Forestry, at Los Baños, Laguna



paid; and 408 partnerships with a total capitalization of ₱20,889,131.34, aside from 56 partnerships with a total capital of ₱1,354,074.78 registered in the provinces.

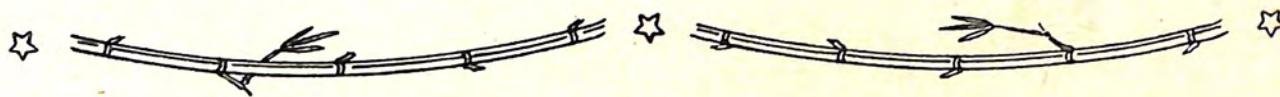
The Commission has prevented the issuance and circulation of no less than ₱1,129,101.79 worth of watered stocks. It blocked the incorporation of 11 companies with stocks aggregating ₱175,988.00 for failure to produce proofs of the amounts paid. It registered 11 corporations with securities aggregating ₱25,697,000.00, and exempted 115 corporations with securities amounting to ₱6,068,969 from the requirements of registration and/or license under the Securities Act.

From July 11, 1945, to April 30, 1947, 1,120 cases of prisoners for parole were received for investigation. Of this number, 839 were finally acted upon, of which 86 were granted parole by the President, 320 granted parole by the Board of Indeterminate Sentence, 247 denied parole, and 86 were dropped.

There were 926 petitions for conditional pardon received during the same period. Of this number, 615 were finally acted upon, of which 353 were recommended to the President for approval, and 262 for denial. There were 22 cases of violation of conditional pardon. The violators were recommitted to prison to serve the remitted portion of their sentences.

During the same period, there were 27 cases of prisoners whose respective sentences were either reduced or commuted upon the recommendation of the Parole Office.

Of the 281 petitions for absolute pardon received, 209 were acted upon, of which 119 were recommended for approval and 90 for denial.





The President inspects an industrial plant

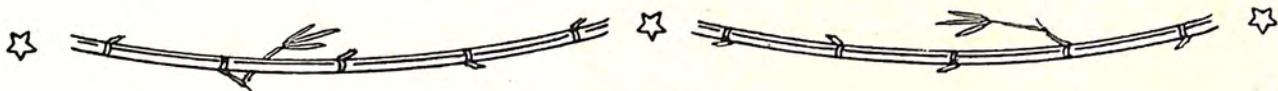
The 3rd shipment of air-borne baby chicks received on December 16, 1946, from the Phoelman and Pioneer Hatcheries, Petaloma, California, by PAL plane.



Department of Agriculture and Commerce

Under the leadership of Secretary Mariano Garchitorena the department of Agriculture and Commerce has been able to accomplish the following:

1. Launched a national food campaign making possible the establishment of 103,681 home projects, 558 commercial, and 604 semi-commercial projects on chickens and ducks. Increased production of food crops in all the provinces. The price of foodstuffs has been reduced considerably.
2. Operated 18 experimental stations covering 3,295 hectares, 1,705 of which are under cultivation. It distributed seeds and plants valued at ₱54,854.
3. Conducted plant investigations for the production of hybrid fruits and vegetables. It controlled the infestation of farms by locusts and rats in twelve provinces, effected quarantine work to prevent the entrance into the country of the fruit fly, coffee-berry borer and other pests. It conducted successful experiments on the utilization of milk soy as a substitute for imported wheat flour. Soil conservation projects and agricultural extension service were carried on by the department.
4. Through the bureau of animal industry, five stock farms, 14 breeding stations, and four breeding centers were stocked with 124 head of carabao, 171 head of cattle, 39 horses, 18 buffaloes, 247 pigs, 49 goats, seven sheep, 309 chickens and 29 pigeons, 100,000 white leghorn and New Hampshire chicks.
5. Gave great impetus to the fishing industry. The sum total of the fishery investments in the Philippines is now ₱9,109,500.
6. Helped in the development of the lumber industry and increased the production of lumber, reducing the unit price of lumber in the local market. Reforestation, cinchona plantation, forest research, memorial tree planting, land classification, land registration, game and wild life projects have been undertaken.
7. Conducted industrial research, settled claims and disputes concerning dummy landholdings in Davao, and undertook cadastral surveys.
8. Intensified the nationalization of retail trade, fiber inspection, and development of mining projects, rendered geological service and canvassed for new materials. The successful operation of ₱100 worth of meteorological and radio technical equipment was undertaken.
9. Established a national history museum with specimens from various parts of the Philippines. Intensified the dissemination of agricultural information and instruction through official bulletins and through the press and inaugurated the holding of regional conferences of farmers and field men in five strategic points.



Department of Public Works and Communications

Soft-spoken, hard-hitting, diligent Ricardo Nepomuceno has borne the brunt of the reconstruction work undertaken by the Philippines during its first year as a Republic. As Secretary of Public Works and Communications he has contributed greatly to the consummation of the repair and reconstruction projects of the government.

During the period under consideration, the Department registered 17,708 motor vehicles, issued 43,124 drivers' licenses, 4,805 student permits, and received 1,829 cases of violations of the motor vehicle law. Of these 1,829 cases, 322 were settled amicably, 58 dropped for lack of merit, 78 taken to court, and 497 licenses were revoked.

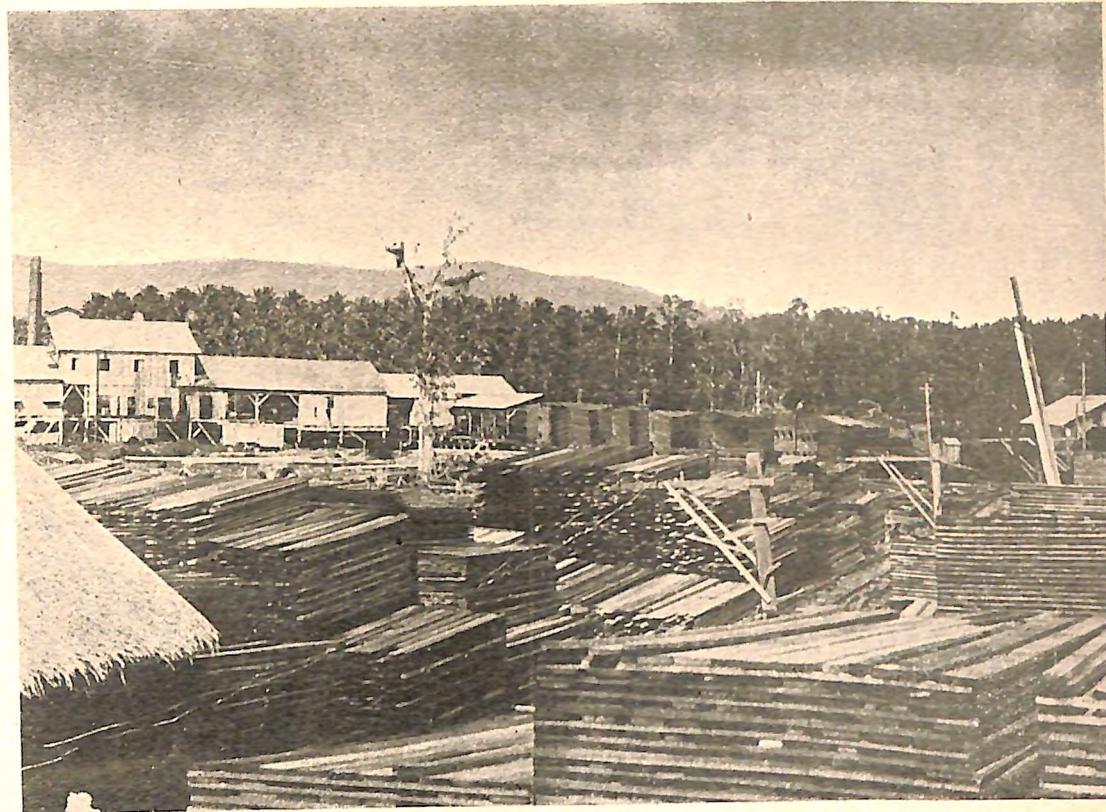
The Metropolitan Transportation Service (METTRAN) provided Manila and neighboring provinces with much cheaper land and water transportation than might be expected from private companies. It provided a means of livelihood to hundreds of people.

1. The department completed the construction of bridges in Manila, Mariquina, Morong, Batangas.
2. The sum of ₱2,000,000 was distributed for the rehabilitation of hospitals, dispensaries, and maternity buildings in all the provinces totalling 22 structures now under process of construction.
3. Sixteen buildings for use by public officials were repaired in various parts of the country.
4. National buildings were either constructed, maintained, or altered in the city of Manila.
5. Construction and repairs were carried out on ports and harbors in the city of Manila.
6. Irrigation systems were repaired and new ones started, especially in the provinces of Rizal, Nueva Ecija, and Bulacan.
7. River control projects were undertaken.
8. Artesian wells were constructed or repaired and improved.
9. A total of 1,042 post offices were reopened throughout the country.
10. Forty-five radio stations and 133 telegraph offices were reestablished.
11. More than 425,897 paid telegrams and more than 23,078 incoming and outgoing telegrams and radiograms were handled by the Bureau of Posts.
12. Some 22,564 postal savings bank accounts with a total balance of ₱3,620,607.46 were reconstructed.





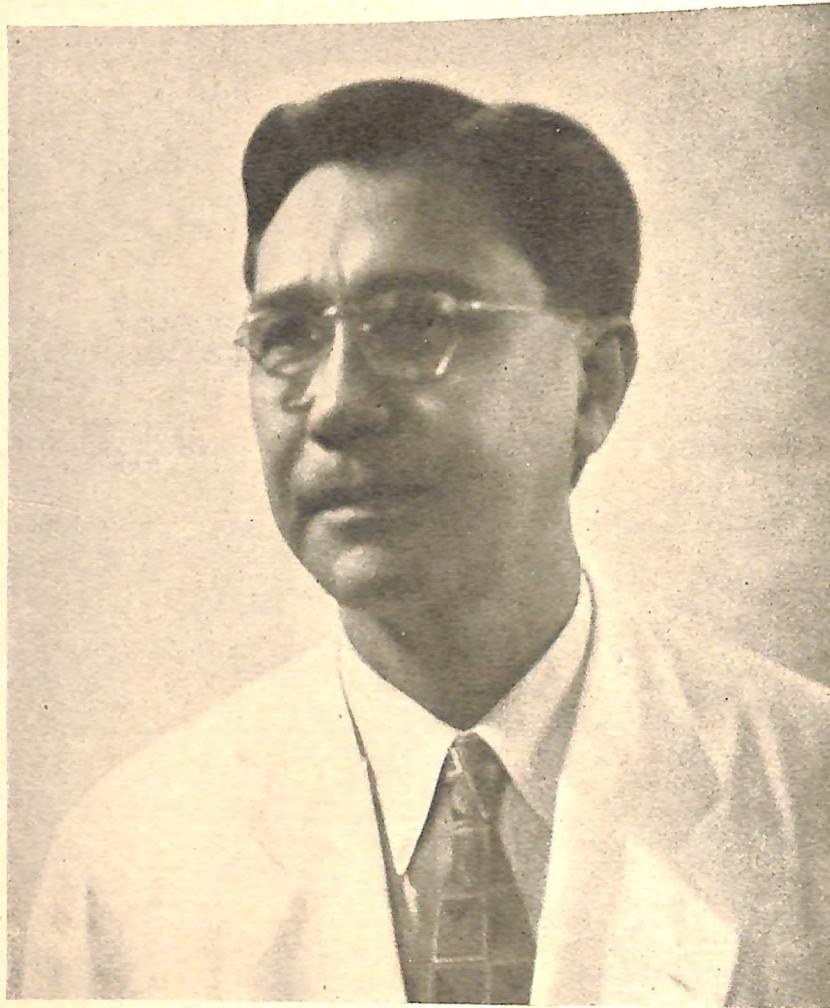
Tractor logging now in vogue.
Many tractors are from
U. S. Army surplus
equipment



Sawmills producing the much
needed lumber for
reconstruction



Department of Instruction
Philippine Normal School Building



MANUEL V. GALLEG
Secretary of Instruction

Office of the Secretary

Hon. MANUEL V. GALLEG,
Secretary

Hon. PRUDENCIO LANGCAUON,
Undersecretary

Bureau of Education

ESTEBAN R. ABADA, Director
Dr. CECILIO PUTONG, Assistant
Director

Office of Private Education

Dr. MANUEL L. CARREON,
Director

National Library

E. B. RODRIGUEZ, Director
LUIS MONTILLA, Assistant Di-
rector

Office of Adult Education

SEGUNDO M. INFANTADO, Di-
rector

*Office of the National Physical Di-
rector*

• Dr. REGINO R. YLANAN, Director



Department of Public Works and Communications
Post Office Building, Plaza Lawton

Office of the Secretary

Hon. RICARDO NEPOMUCENO,
Secretary

Hon. SERGIO BAYAN, *Under-*
secretary

Division of Motor Vehicles

PRIMO VILLAR, *Superintendent*

Bureau of Public Works

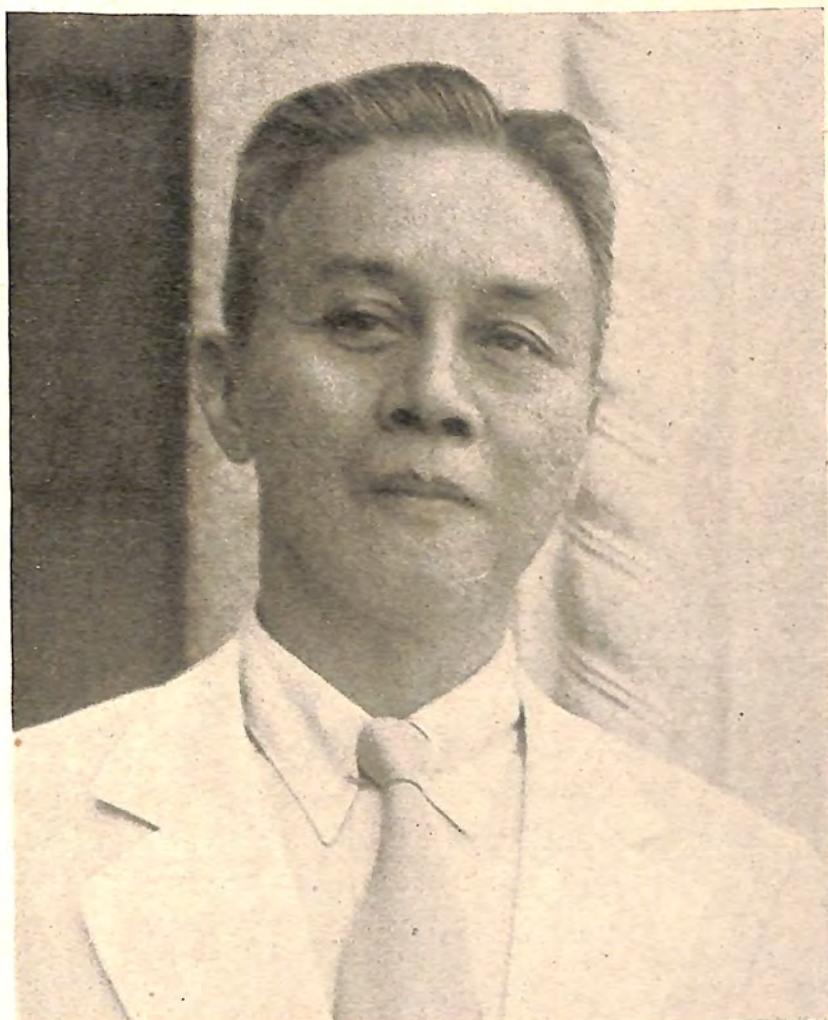
ISAIAS FERNANDO, *Director*

Bureau of Posts

JUAN RUIZ, *Director*

Metropolitan Transportation Service

Acting General Manager, (Va-
cant)



RICARDO NEPOMUCENO
Secretary of Public Works and Communications



During the year ₱16,750,000 was appropriated by Congress for additional elementary classes. This sum was to be added to the original appropriation of ₱31,373,460. The total appropriation for schools is more than ₱48,000,000 or 19.4 per cent of the total expenditures for the operation of the Republic.

The additional appropriation enabled the Bureau of Education to open 8,380 additional elementary schools. As of October, 1946, the Bureau had a total of 12,485 elementary schools as against 12,249 in March, 1941.

Since liberation 102 high schools have been opened in large municipalities bringing the total of secondary schools to 215 in October, 1946. In March, 1941, there were only 111 secondary schools under the Bureau of Education.

The total enrolment in elementary, secondary, normal and technical schools in October, 1946, was 3,075,245 as against 2,027,957 in March, 1941.

Equipment and tools were acquired for use in the trade schools with the release of ₱100,000 by President Roxas in November, 1946.

Instruction has been concentrated in both elementary and secondary schools upon the teaching of social studies, including character and citizenship.

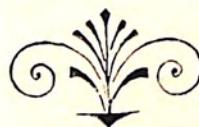
The Bureau of Education now operates three national schools of arts and trade, two vocational high schools, and 22 provincial trade schools. In July, 1946, 23 agricultural and rural high schools were opened.



13. An aggregate of 37,526 deposits totalling ₱7,211,410.99 and 25,791 withdrawals totalling ₱5,193,544.28 were registered.

14. The main portions of the water and sewer systems in the city of Manila were restored and surrounding towns like Las Piñas, Guadalupe and Antipolo were furnished water service.

15. A total of 3,280 new water services were installed; 779 water service connections were reopened; 522 services were legalized; 282 sanitary sewer connections were installed, 36,230 lineal meters of sanitary sewer connections were cleaned, and 59 stoppages removed; 483 fire hydrants were reactivated and 4,022 water meters repaired; 133 projects with an estimated cost of ₱4,464,958 were started.





TOP: Auto mechanics class, Iloilo School of Arts and Trades
MIDDLE: Senior class in auto mechanics, Nueva Ecija Trade School
Bottom: Furniture making class, Sulu Trade School

Department of Instruction

Secretary Manuel V. Gallego faced the problem of reconstructing the school buildings destroyed by the war and reestablishing classes which had been disrupted by the Japanese occupation, with resourcefulness and fortitude.

Six hundred private schools and colleges of all levels in Manila and the provinces were reopened. At the close of the school-year 1945-46 private schools reached 57 per cent of their pre-war enrolment. Private secondary school enrolment increased from 63,589 before the war to 63,750 in 1945-46. All indications tend to show that pre-war enrolment in all levels of instruction in private schools will be exceeded in 1947-48. A partial total enrolment of private schools and colleges in Manila and the provinces shows that 257,926 are in attendance.

The adult education program has been stepped up and improved so that it now includes not only the teaching of adults on how to read and write but the instruction in civic education to save them from being used as tools by unscrupulous persons for subversive propaganda. Adults were given the opportunity to attend adult education assemblies and public forums. They were given information on how to improve their living conditions and increase their efficiency in their occupation.

Adult students numbering 32,376 are now in attendance in 915 schools. About 90,716 adults attended adult education community assemblies.

The National Library reopened the Baguio branch and the San Antonio, Zambales, Library Deposit Station.

The National Library recovered practically all major manuscripts of Dr. Jose Rizal lost during the war of liberation. It completed a library development and rehabilitation program involving the following:

1. Establishment in five years of municipal reading rooms in all towns and cities;
2. Operation of a library on wheels to reach the barrios and towns that do not possess library facilities;
3. Establishment of regular branches in all provincial capitals and principal towns;
4. Establishment of libraries in big factories.

The President allocated ₱16,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the University of the Philippines.

The President also ordered that there be closer supervision of private instruction throughout the islands.



Department of Labor
Boston St., Port Area

Office of the Secretary

Hon. PEDRO MAGSALIN, Sec-
retary

Hon. JUAN L. LANTING, Under-
secretary

Bureau of Labor

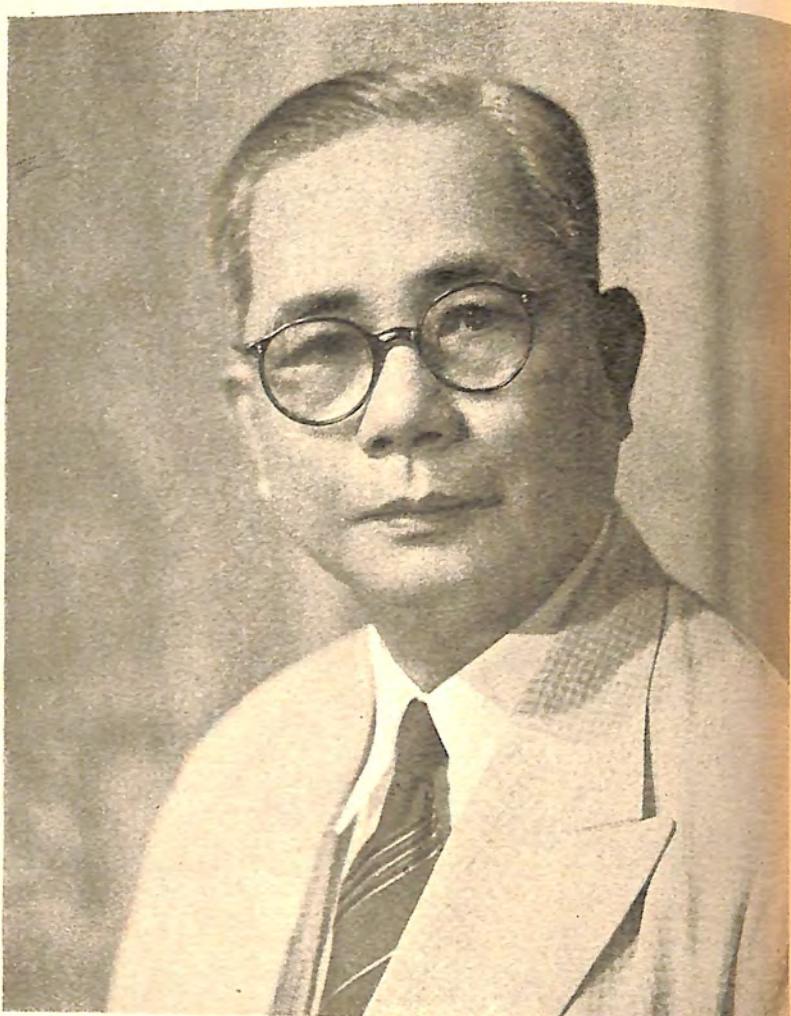
Director (Vacant)

Bureau of Immigration

Hon. ENGRACIO FABRE, Com-
missioner

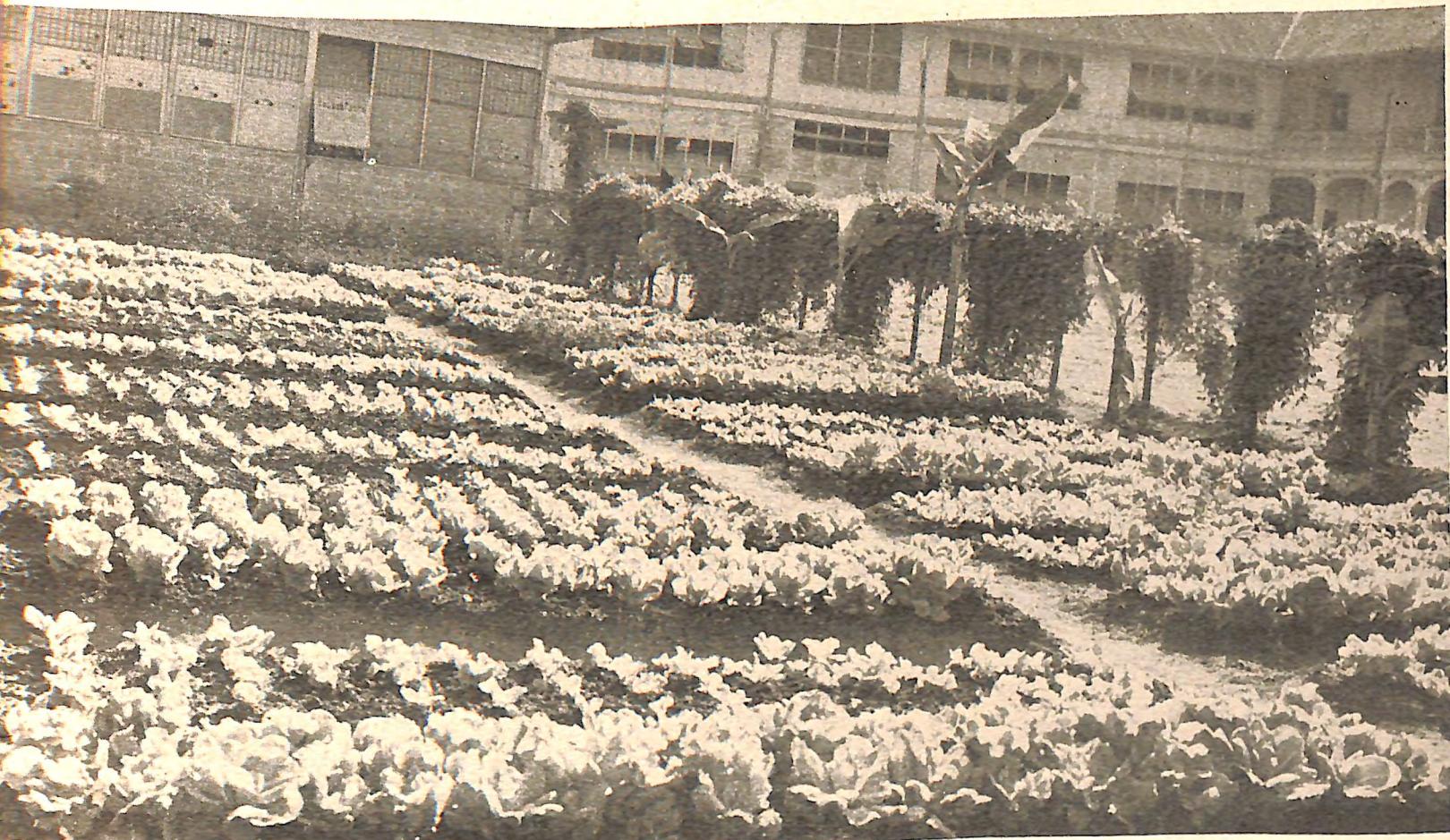
Hon. JESUS BAUTISTA, First
Deputy Commissioner

Hon. OSCAR ARANETA, Second
Deputy Commissioner



PEDRO MAGSALIN
Secretary of Labor





Sta. Ana Elementary School Intermediate Garden, Division of City Schools



Department of National Defense
879 Lepanto St.

Office of the Secretary

Hon. RUPERTO K. KANGLEON,
Secretary

Army of the Philippines

Major-General RAFAEL JALAN-
DONI, *Chief of Staff*

Brig. General CALIXTO DUQUE,
Deputy Chief of Staff

Philippine Nautical School

FRANCISCO CASTAÑEDA, *Superin-
tendent*

Bureau of Aeronautics

Col. JESUS A. VILLAMOR, *Di-
rector*

EPITACIO V. SOBEJANA, *Assis-
tant to the Director and Chief
Aeronautical Engineer*

Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey

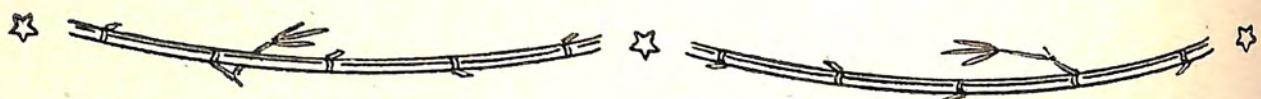
GLENN W. MOORE, *Director*
ANDRES O. HIZON, *Assistant
Director*

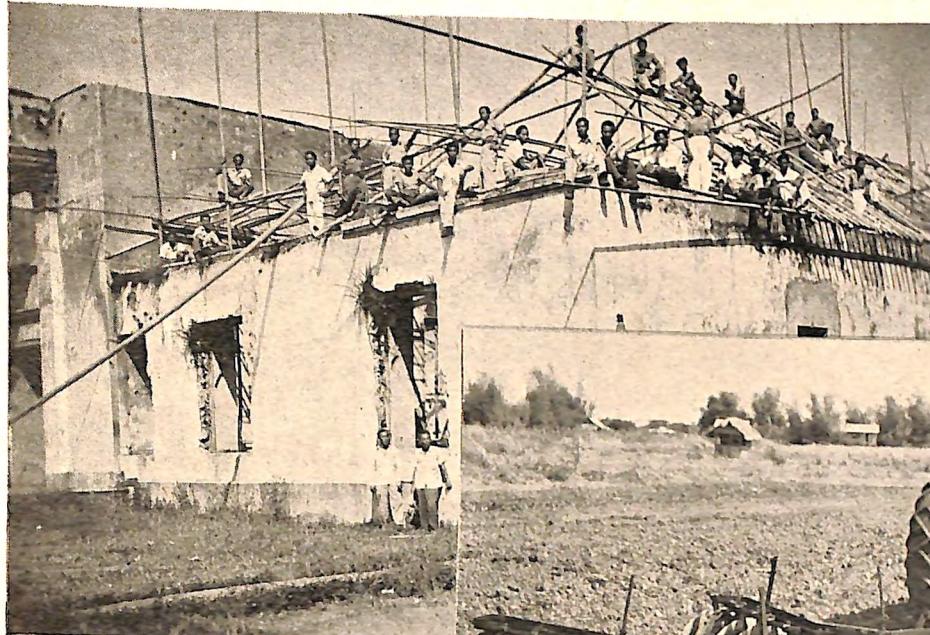
Philippine Veterans Board

Brig. General MACARIO PERALTA,
Jr., Chairman



RUPERTO K. KANGLEON
Secretary of National Defense





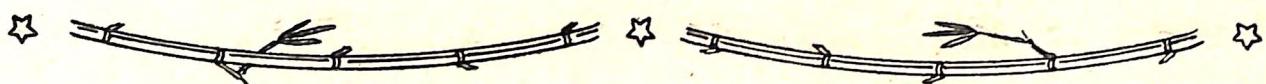
Building construction class,
Capiz Trade School



Tractor harrowing at the
Central Luzon Agricultural
School, Muñoz, Nueva Ecija.



Kentucky wonder beans and onions, Trinidad Agricultural School, Trinidad, Mountain Province.



The MPC, Military Police Command, although an adjunct of the Philippine Army, has been placed under the operational control of the Department of the Interior. Thus the Provost Marshal General is responsible to two different departments.

The department supervises the 23 Army cemeteries in O'Donnell, Bataan and other places.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey has been actively searching for triangulation data of Northern Luzon and has been conducting a Motor Vehicle Operators' Course. It has made a reconnaissance survey of the mouth of Agusan River, a survey of Bataan, a resurvey of Manila Bay, and a reconnaissance survey of Pasig River.

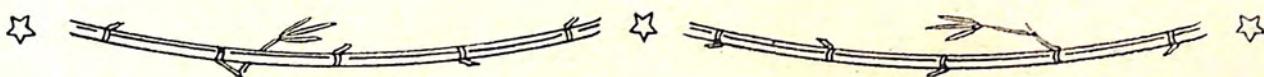
The Bureau of Aeronautics supervises and controls for civil aviation in the Philippines 62 landing fields (which include 16 military airfields). Commercial air lines have been registered and licensed.



Department of Labor

The Secretary of Labor is the Honorable Pedro Magsalin. As head of the department, the Secretary has been responsible for various projects designed to ameliorate labor and capital relations. Under his guidance the Department of Labor has accomplished the following:

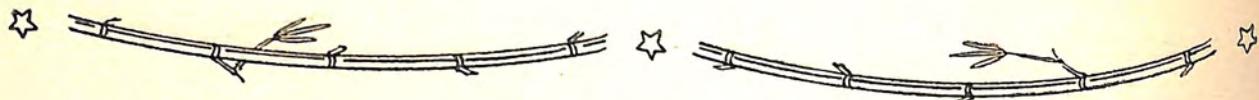
1. It has intervened in 48 strikes and 21 other labor disputes involving a total of approximately 23,203 laborers. Of the 48 strikes, 22 were amicably settled, 16 were certified to the Court of Industrial Relations, 3 were brought by the parties concerned themselves to the said court, and 7 are still pending action and settlement. All the 21 labor disputes were amicably settled.
2. Two hundred twenty-five labor organizations all over the Philippines were registered. From these labor organizations, a total sum of ₱1,125.00 was collected as registration fees.
3. The 8-hour labor law and the Woman and Child Labor Law were enforced rigidly through special sections of the department.
4. Of the 1,213 cases filed for Workmen's Compensation, 441 were closed. For death cases, a total sum of ₱57,850.36 was collected, including ₱2,990.75 for burial expenses. The total collection during the period was ₱105,169.27.
5. A total of 598 claims for unpaid salaries and wages involving 2,655 claimants were filed. Of this number of claims, 182 were amicably settled, 158 claims were closed, 61 were withdrawn, and 46 were abandoned by the claimants. Seventeen were dismissed for lack of merit, 18 for lack of jurisdiction, 13 for lack of information.
6. Through the Safety Inspection Division, the department investigated conditions in industrial and commercial establishments for the purpose of determining and correcting hazards to life and limb.
7. Industrial hygiene activities were undertaken by agents of the department to insure enforcement of health and sanitation rules.
8. Unemployment relief was given by the department to deserving unemployed persons. Out of 5,718 registered applicants for work, 2,736 were employed in private firms.
9. Through the Bureau of Immigration, the department has apprehended, investigated, deported, or repatriated aliens who had entered the country illegally. During the period under consideration 293 Chinese entered the country illegally, 37 aliens of different nationalities were repatriated, and 26 aliens were excluded.



Department of Health and Public Welfare

Dr. Antonio Villarama is the Secretary of Health and Public Welfare. The Department has a long list of accomplishments to its credit. To wit:

1. Improvement of general sanitation and immunization which resulted in the prevention of major epidemics; (see graph page 107).
2. Increase of charity clinics and revival of dental services;
3. Improvement of hospital service and increase of the per capita expense for patients;
4. Wider campaign against tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy, and venereal diseases;
5. Special studies on typhoid, dysentery, and other gastro-intestinal diseases;
6. Successful prevention of dangerous communicable diseases from abroad, such as cholera, plague, and smallpox; (see graph page 108).
7. Execution of joint program with the U. S. Public Health Service on leprosy, malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, sanitation, nutrition, maternal and child welfare, training grants, and training centers;
8. Extension of relief and welfare program;
9. Operation of the War Relief Office for war widows and orphans, the guerrillas, and other indigent war victims;
10. Creation and operation of the National Advisory Health Council.
11. Inspection, through the Bureau of Quarantine, of 873 vessels and 485 aircraft, detained 24 vessels for quarantine, and fumigated 22 vessels.
12. Supervision, through the Bureau of Health, of the operation of 7 national hospitals, 14 hospitals in special provinces, 34 provincial hospitals, 9 leprosaria and leper treatment stations, 18 private hospitals in Manila and a considerable number of hospitals in various provinces.



The Department of National Defense

During the last year, the Department of National Defense weeded out undesirable elements from the rank and file of the Army of the Philippines. It has received the loyalty cases of approximately 1634 officers and men. Court-martial cases were also passed upon by the department.

Forty-six trans-oceanic fixed point-to-point licensed commercial radio stations have been under its direct supervision and control. Among the radio companies falling under government supervision are the RCA Communications, Inc., McKay Radio and Telegraph Co., Inc., Globe Wireless, Limited, and the Philippine Press Wireless, Inc.

Besides the point-to-point stations there are three coastal, eleven ship, and four aeronautical, thirty-eight craft and sixty-two amateur radio stations. The licensing and inspection of these radio stations have occupied the attention of the department.

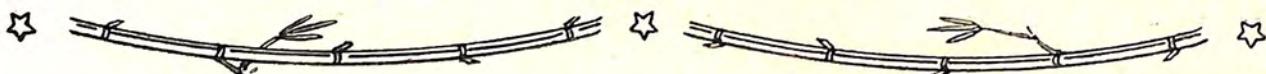
The Philippine Nautical School which in pre-war days had turned out some of the best-trained young Filipino naval cadets has been partly rehabilitated and is now housed in two buildings. There are at present 75 first-year students at the School.

The Philippine Army, renamed Army of the Philippines, is the largest entity under the direction and supervision of the department.

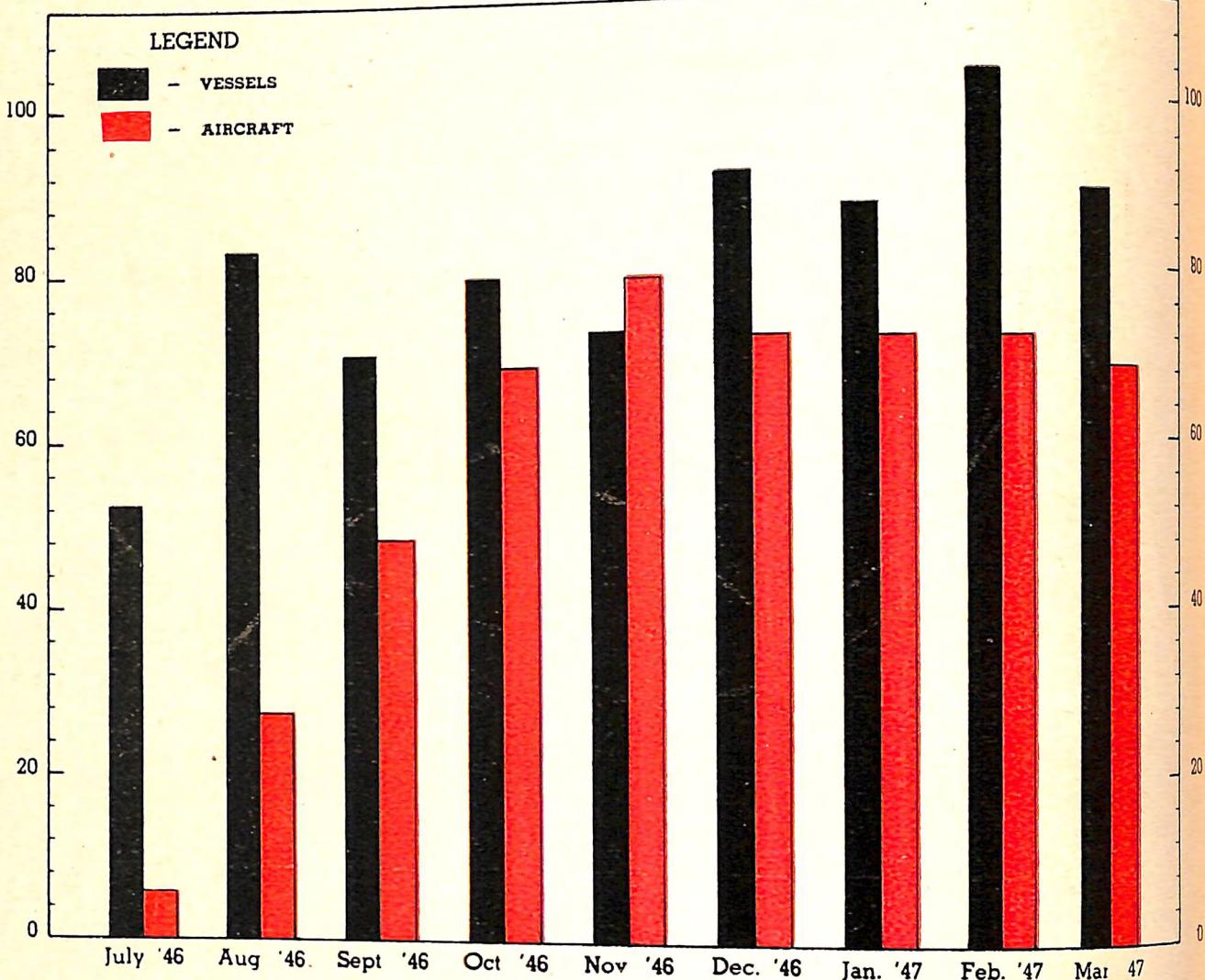
Up to June 30, 1946 the Army was under the administrative control of the United States Army through the Commanding General, AFWESPAC. Its strength up to January 31, 1947 was 159,000 officers and men. But the process of demobilization was started and kept until the strength was pruned down to 35,743 officers and men.

During the year the Philippine Army

1. Reestablished the Philippine Military Academy;
2. Reestablished the Reserve Officers Service School;
3. Prepared plans for cadre training;
4. Surveyed and mapped out Army camps and sites;
5. Established central depots and supply points all over the Philippines;
6. Prepared a 5-year plan for research work;
7. Continued organization of the ten military districts, the first chemical mortar training company, 1st and 2nd infantry training regiments;
8. Performed logging operations at Lanao forest and Bataan;
9. Completed 19 wire projects;
10. Gave care and treatment to 2,000 disabled veterans.



BUREAU OF QUARANTINE
NUMBER OF VESSELS AND AIRCRAFT BOARDED AND INSPECTED



Department of Health and Public Welfare

San Lazaro Hospital



ANTONIO VILLARAMA
Secretary of Health and Public Welfare

Office of the Secretary

Hon. ANTONIO VILLARAMA,
Secretary

Hon. REGINO G. PADUA,
Undersecretary

Bureau of Health

Dr. FELIPE ARENAS, *Director*

Bureau of Public Welfare

Mrs. ASUNCION A. PEREZ,
Director

Bureau of Quarantine

Brig. General H. F. SMITH,
UPHS, *Technical Adviser to
the President of the Republic
on health and quarantine
matters.*

Dr. RUFINO ABRIOL, *Director*



*Government-owned and/or Controlled
Corporations and Agencies*
(Officer-in-Charge)

National Development Company

Hon. ELPIDIO QUIRINO, Chairman, Board of Directors

VICENTE SABALVARO, Assistant to the General Manager

The National Rice and Corn Corporation

Judge SERVILLANO DE LA CRUZ, Chairman, Board of Directors

ARTURO V. TANCO, Manager

Insular Sugar Refining Corporation

Hon. MARIANO GARCHITORENA, Chairman, Board of Directors

VICENTE SABALVARO, Officer-in-Charge

National Food Products Corporation

Hon. MARIANO GARCHITORENA, Chairman, Board of Directors

VICENTE SABALVARO, Manager

National Footwear Corporation

Hon. MIGUEL CUADERNO, Sr., Chairman, Board of Directors

VICENTE SABALVARO, Officer-in-Charge

People's Homesite Corporation

Hon. MARIANO GARCHITORENA, Chairman, Board of Directors

Atty. FAUSTINO REYES, Acting Manager

National Cooperatives Administration

Hon. PEDRO MAGSALIN, Chairman, Board of Directors

Mrs. FELICIDAD S. MANUEL, Assistant Manager (Acting Manager)

National Warehousing Corporation

Hon. MIGUEL CUADERNO, Sr., Chairman, Board of Directors

VICENTE SABALVARO, Officer-in-Charge

Cebu Portland Cement Company

Hon. RICARDO NEPOMUCENO, Chairman, Board of Directors

VICENTE SABALVARO, Officer-in-Charge

Metropolitan Water District

Hon. RICARDO NEPOMUCENO, Chairman, Board of Directors

MANUEL MAÑOSA, Manager

Manila Railroad Company

JOSE PAEZ, Acting Chairman, Board of Directors

FERNANDO E. V. SISON, General Manager

National Land Settlement Administration

Hon. RAFAEL R. ALUNAN, Chairman, Board of Directors

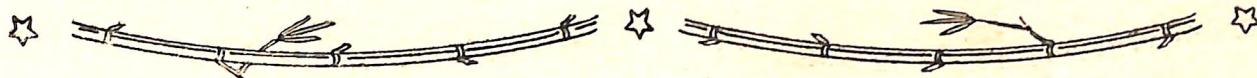
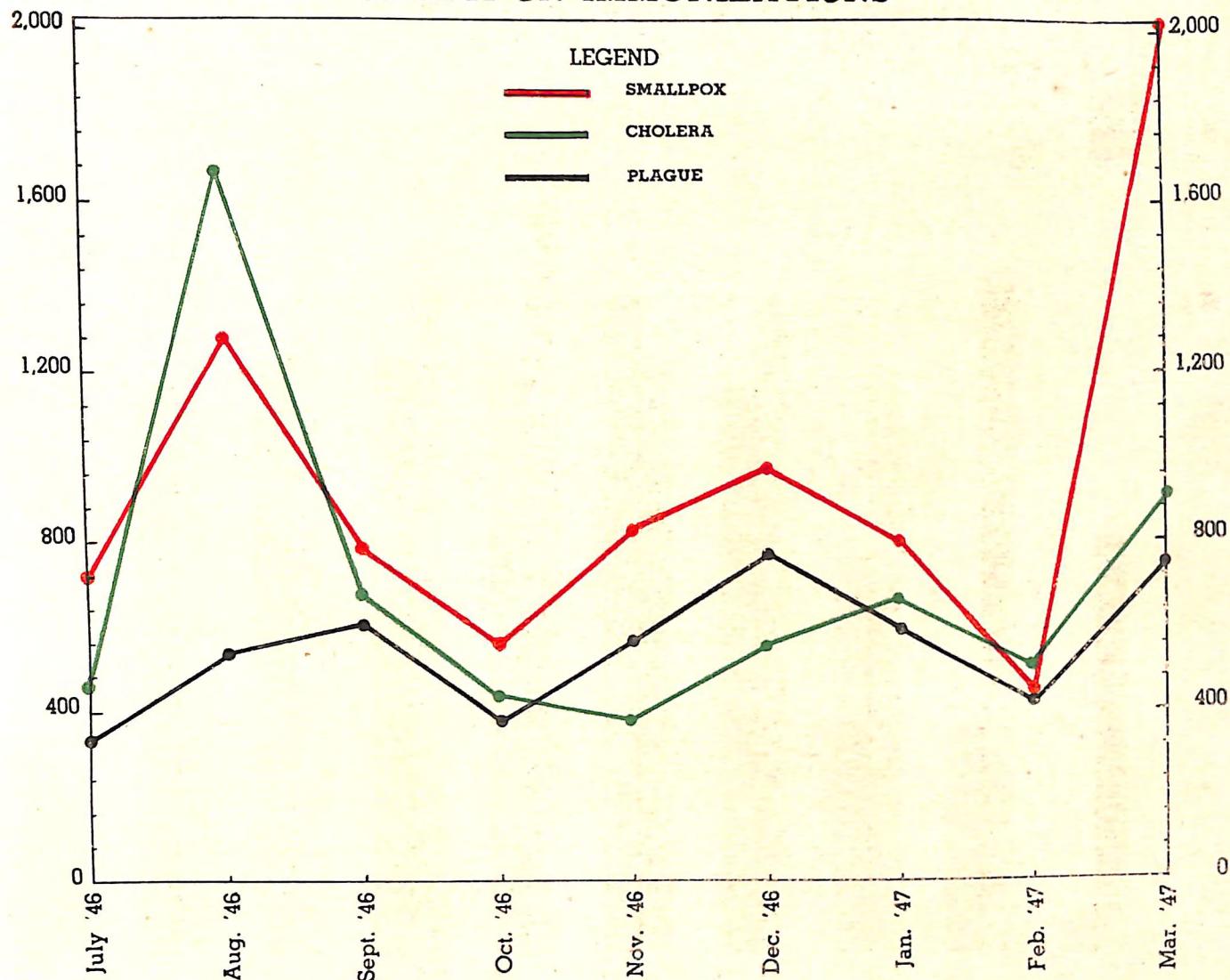
Hon. FRANCISCO ZULUETA, Manager

National Power Corporation

Hon. RICARDO NEPOMUCENO, Chairman, Board of Directors

FILEMON C. RODRIGUEZ, Acting Assistant Manager

BUREAU OF QUARANTINE
GRAPH ON IMMUNIZATIONS



National Power Corporation

During the year under review, the National Power Corporation accomplished the following:

1. Continued the preliminary surveys and investigations of—
 - (a) Agno River Project, Mt. Province
 - (b) Agus River Project, Lake Lanao, Mindanao
 - (c) Agus River Project, Infanta, Quezon
 - (d) Lumot River Project, Caliraya, Lumban, Laguna
 - (e) Peñaranda River Project, Nueva Ecija
 - (f) Talavera River Project, Nueva Ecija
2. Operated Unit No. 1 of the power plant at Caliraya;
3. Completed rehabilitation of Unit No. 3 at Caliraya;
4. Rehabilitated Makati sub-station and transmission line from Caliraya to Makati sub-station;
5. Completed sand and gravel backing of east and west dykes up to an elevation of 289 meters;
6. Completed one row of concrete paving at dam up to an elevation of 289.75 meters;
7. Reestablished gauging and weather observations at Agus River Infanta, Quezon;
8. Reestablished rain gauges and water measuring devices at Caliraya;
9. Rehabilitated living quarters of employees at Caliraya; and
10. Constructed and repaired NPC roads at dam site, Caliraya.



General Auditing Office

From July 4, 1946 to July 4, 1947, the General Auditing Office continued performing the accounting and auditing functions which were fused in July, 1938.

Numerous irregularities were discovered and brought to the attention of the office for investigation.

To coordinate the investigations of all irregularities, two sets of investigating committees were created.

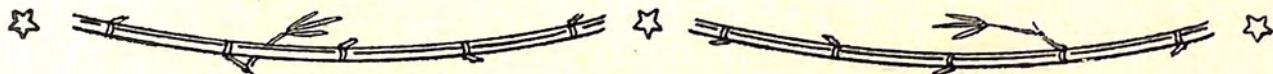
More than 8,000 claims filed by war widows and heirs of deceased regular officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Army and the former Philippine Constabulary were processed.

The audit of the transactions of the following entities was undertaken:

1. Philippine Tuberculosis Society.
2. Asociacion de Damas Filipinas.
3. Charity Horse Races.
4. Accounts of Disbursing Officers of the Quezon Institute.
5. Franchise corporations like the RCA Communications, Pan American Airways, Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co., and others.

The pecuniary savings effected out of the audit of the Philippine Tuberculosis Society, the Quezon Institute and the Asociacion de Damas Filipinas totalled ₱10,656.54.

The provincial audit department discovered a total of 112 irregularities and shortages amounting to ₱126,203.85. From its audit of the accounts questioned, pecuniary savings amounting to ₱623,669.87 were effected.



by proclamation designate and fix immediately upon the approval of this Act: *Provided, however,* That this section shall not be interpreted to mean as in any way exempting from such liability any person, without the requisite license, found, within the aforementioned period of time, making use of any of said articles, except in self-defense, or carrying them on his person except for the purpose of surrendering them as herein required: *Provided, further,* That this section shall not in any way affect any case pending in court, on the date of the passage of this Act, for violation of section twenty-six hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Administrative Code; *And Provided, lastly,* That the President may authorize any officer or agency of the Government to issue to the persons surrendering their firearms temporary licenses therefor for periods not exceeding three months at a time.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, July 19, 1946.



Philippine Charity Sweepstakes

Hon. CRISPIN LLAMADO, Chairman, Board of Directors
Hon. JOSE A. DORADO, General Manager

National Coconut Corporation

Dr. MAXIMO M. KALAW, Chairman, Board of Directors
Dr. MAXIMO M. KALAW, General Manager

Philippine National Bank

Hon. ROMAN OZAETA, Chairman, Board of Directors
VICENTE CARMONA, President

Philippine Relief Rehabilitation Administration

Hon. ILDEFONSO COSCOLLUELA, Director General and Chairman, Board of Directors

Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Corporation

HILARION G. HENARES, Acting Chairman, Board of Directors
HILARION G. HENARES, Assistant Manager and Executive Officer

National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation

CENON S. CERVANTES, Chairman and General Manager

Rehabilitation Finance Corporation

Hon. PRIMITIVO LOVINA, Chairman, Board of Governors

National Trading Corporation

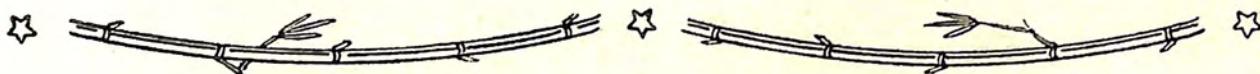
M. OCCEÑA, Officer-in-Charge

National Tobacco Corporation

Col. MANUEL NIETO, Chairman

Manila Hotel

Col. MANUEL NIETO, Manager



(3) Any Filipino citizen against whom charges for treason or any other crime against the national security are pending in any court or tribunal, civil or military.

SEC. 4. The Foreign Funds Control Office, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized to prescribe from time to time further definitions not inconsistent with the purposes of this Act for any or all of the terms used in this Act, and generally to make such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary or expedient to carry out and enforce the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 5. Any person violating any provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding twenty thousand pesos or by imprisonment of not exceeding ten years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. To carry out the purposes of this Act, there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury of the Philippines not otherwise appropriated the sum of fifty thousand pesos, to be expended upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance with the approval of the President.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, August 9, 1946.



SURRENDER OF FIREARMS

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO OF THE REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, AND TO EXEMPT FROM RESPONSIBILITY THOSE WHO SHOULD SURRENDER FIREARMS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section twenty-six hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Administrative Code, as amended by Commonwealth Act Numbered Fifty-six, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2692. *Unlawful manufacture, dealing in, acquisition, disposition or possession of firearms, or ammunition therefor, or instrument used or intended to be used in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition.*—Any person who manufactures, deals in, acquires, disposes, or possesses, any firearm, parts of firearms, or ammunition therefor, or instrument or implement used or intended to be used in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition in violation of any provision of sections eight hundred and seventy-seven to nine hundred and six, inclusive, of this Code, as amended, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and one day nor more than five years, or both such imprisonment and a fine of not less than one thousand pesos nor more than five thousand pesos, in the discretion of the court. If the article illegally possessed is a rifle, carbine, grease gun, bazooka, machine gun, submachine gun, hand grenade, bomb, artillery of any kind or ammunition exclusively intended for such weapons, such period of imprisonment shall be not less than five years nor more than ten years. A conviction under this section shall carry with it the forfeiture of the prohibited article or articles to the Philippine Government.

"The possession of any instrument or implement which is directly useful in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition on the part of any person whose business or employment does not deal with such instrument or implement shall be *prima facie* proof that such article is intended to be used in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition."

SEC. 2. The provisions of the foregoing section to the contrary notwithstanding, any person in possession of any of the prohibited articles therein mentioned, may, without incurring any criminal liability, surrender the same to such officer and within such period of time as the President shall



*Republic Act No. 16***LOANS FOR REHABILITATION**

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES TO OBTAIN SUCH LOANS OR INCUR SUCH INDEBTEDNESS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ITS AGENCIES AND INSTRUMENTALITIES, AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO COVER BUDGETARY DEFICITS AND OTHER EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES FOR REHABILITATION AND OTHER PURPOSES, AND APPROPRIATING THE NECESSARY FUNDS THEREFOR.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. The President of the Philippines is hereby authorized to negotiate such loans or to incur such indebtedness with the Government of the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities, as may be necessary to cover budgetary deficits and other expenditures of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for rehabilitation purposes, including the purchase of necessary equipment or of surplus and other kinds of property from the United States, under such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 2. The authority herein granted to the President shall be deemed to include the authority to guarantee loans and credits extended to the corporations owned or controlled by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the President as soon as a loan is obtained or an indebtedness is incurred, to report to the Congress the amount of loan obtained and to submit a detailed program of expenditures for its approval.

SEC. 4. The necessary amount is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the principal and interest on such loan or indebtedness as and when they shall become due.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 18, 1946.



FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL OFFICE

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL OFFICE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. There is hereby established a Foreign Funds Control Office under the Department of Finance with authority, during the existence of the national emergency resulting from the war or so long as it may be necessary in the public interest, to exercise financial control over, and to investigate, regulate, direct and compel, nullify, void, prevent or prohibit any holding of, or dealing in, or exercising of any right, power or privilege with respect to any property within the Philippines or any transaction involving such property in which any enemy country or national thereof has any interest.

SEC. 2. The Foreign Funds Control Office is authorized to require any person to keep a full record of and to furnish under oath in the form of reports, or otherwise, complete information relative to any act or transaction referred to in this Act either before, during, or after the completion thereof, or relative to any property or interest therein in which any enemy country or any national thereof has or has had any interest or as may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this Act; and in any case in which a report could be required, the Foreign Funds Control Office may require the production of, or seize any books of account, records, contracts, letters, memoranda or other papers in the custody or control of such person, and the Foreign Funds Control Office may take further measures not inconsistent herewith for the enforcement of this Act.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of this Act, the term "national" of an enemy country shall include, but not by way of limitation,

(1) Any foreigner who directly or indirectly, or who there is reasonable cause to believe directly or indirectly, levied war against the United States or the Commonwealth of the Philippines, or adhered or gave aid or comfort to an enemy country, during the war;

(2) Any foreigner who is or has been, or to the extent that there is reasonable cause to believe that such person is or has been, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any enemy country or national thereof, and

*Republic Act No. 21***CLAIMS OF MINORS AGAINST
THE GOVERNMENT**

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE LEGITIMATE FATHER, OR, IN HIS DEFAULT, THE MOTHER, OF ANY MINOR OR INCOMPETENT PERSON HAVING A CLAIM OR SHARE IN A CLAIM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES OR OF THE UNITED STATES, TO RECEIVE PAYMENT OF SAID CLAIM OR SHARE WHEN THE AMOUNT THEREOF DOES NOT EXCEED FIVE HUNDRED PESOS OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN DOLLARS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Any provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, the legitimate father, or, in his default, the mother, of any minor or incompetent person having a claim, or share in a claim, against the government of the Philippines or of the United States, is authorized, without need of the court appointing him or her as guardian for said minor or incompetent person, to receive payment of said claim or share when the amount thereof does not exceed five hundred pesos or its equivalent in dollars, except in case said father or mother is an imbecile, insane, vagrant or vicious person, or is a habitual drunkard or a habitual criminal, or has abandoned, neglected, or refused to support said minor or incompetent person, or has caused the same to commit offenses against the law.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 25, 1946.

SLAUGHTERING OF CATTLE

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE SLAUGHTERING OF MALE AND FEMALE CARABAOS, HORSES, MARES, AND COWS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

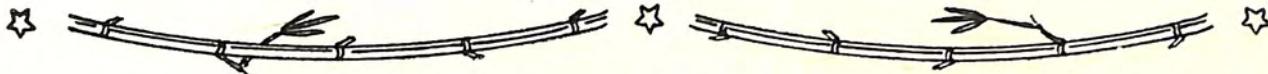
SECTION 1. Any provision of existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding, slaughtering of male and female carabaos, horses, mares, and cows is hereby prohibited unless authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce.

SEC. 2. Any person who violates the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished with a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos or by imprisonment of not less than two months nor more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce shall promulgate such rules and regulations as will effectively carry out the provisions of this Act. However, when in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce there exists a sufficient number of work animals for agricultural purposes in the Philippines, the President may declare this Act inoperative.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 2, 1946.



Republic Act No. 29

**LIVING BONUS FOR PROVINCIAL
AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES**

AN ACT AUTHORIZING PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS AND CHARTERED CITIES TO GRANT LIVING BONUS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. The provisions of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, provincial and municipal governments are hereby authorized to grant living bonus to their officers and employees not in excess of the schedule or rates fixed by the National government for its officers and employees.

Chartered cities are also hereby authorized to grant such living bonus as may be fixed by city ordinance.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect as of July first, nineteen hundred and forty-six, and shall lapse on June thirty, nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

Approved, September 25, 1946.



**MATERNITY AND CHILDREN'S
HOSPITAL**

AN ACT APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PESOS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN THE CITY OF MANILA.

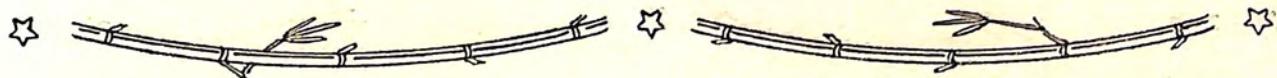
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Out of any funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated there is hereby appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand pesos or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended by the Director of the Bureau of Health upon approval by the Secretary of Health and Public Welfare for the construction of a dormitory building and additional wards for the Maternity and Children's Hospital in the City of Manila, as well as for the purchase of hospital, medical and other necessary equipment and supplies for the said hospital.

SEC. 2. Any sum or sums of the appropriation herein-above mentioned remaining unexpended on the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and forty-eight shall revert to the general funds of the National Treasury and shall not thereafter be available for expenditure except in pursuance of appropriation made by law.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 25, 1946.



*Republic Act No. 33***APPROVING AGREEMENT WITH
U. S. A. ON SURPLUS PROPERTY**

AN ACT TO APPROVE THE AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DATED SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX; TO AUTHORIZE THE ACCEPTANCE, ADMINISTRATION, SALE, AND DISPOSITION OF THE SURPLUS PROPERTY ACQUIRED THEREUNDER; AND TO APPROPRIATE THE NECESSARY FUNDS FOR THE PURPOSE.

WHEREAS, on the eleventh day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-six, the President of the Philippines representing the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, and the Central Field Commissioner for the Pacific and China, Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commission, Department of State, representing the Government of the United States of America, entered into an Agreement in words and in figures as follows:

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES
FOR THE SALE OF CERTAIN SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY**

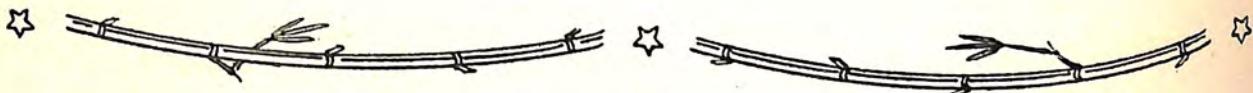
This Agreement between the Government of the United States of America, hereinafter called "United States", and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, hereinafter called "Philippines",

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the cessation of active military operations in the war with Japan has rendered surplus to the needs of the United States quantities of its property now situated in the Philippine Islands; and

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has, by the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, authorized the disposal of the surplus property of the United States; and the Central Field Commissioner for the Pacific and China of the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner has been charged with responsibility for that disposal in the Philippine Islands; and

WHEREAS, such surplus property available for sale to the Philippines, exclusive of property which is already under contract or firm commitment for sale or transfer, represents an estimated aggregate procurement cost of approximately six hundred thirty million dollars in movables and fifty-five million dollars in fixed installations, of which over one-half has already been declared surplus; and



**AUTHORITY TO MUNICIPALITIES
TO CONTRACT LOANS**

AN ACT AUTHORIZING MUNICIPALITIES TO CONTRACT LOANS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC MARKETS AND SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Municipalities are hereby authorized to contract loans from the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, said loans to be taken from time to time in such amounts as may be needed for the construction of public markets and slaughterhouses and for the acquisition of the necessary sites, subject to the approval of the President of the Philippines.

SEC. 2. That said loan shall bear an interest at the rate of not more than six *per centum*. Fifty *per centum* of the annual net income of the operation of the market and slaughterhouse constructed under this Act shall be used to pay the loan herein authorized, until such time as such loan together with the interest shall have been totally paid. At the end of each fiscal year the said sum shall be turned over by the municipal treasurer concerned to the Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

SEC. 3. The construction of such markets and slaughterhouses shall be under the supervision of the district engineer.

SEC. 4. The municipal treasurer shall be charged with the administration, operation and maintenance of any project constructed under this Act, and shall monthly or as may be required by the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, submit to it a report showing the income from the operation of the project.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 25, 1946.

Philippines to which the United States has extended credit for the purchase of surplus property.

ARTICLE 2.—*Transfer of Possession*

a. That the right to possession of the property sold under Article one hereof shall, after declaration to the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner for disposal as surplus, pass to the Philippines at the earliest practicable date upon either: (1) the surrender by the United States and the acceptance by the Philippines of physical or constructive possession, or (2) the passage of sixty days' time after notice to the Philippines that specified property is available for transfer, whichever shall first occur. That such notice shall be deemed to have been duly given when delivered, in writing, to the Office of the Philippine Government Purchasing Commission at Manila, and shall be deemed sufficient if it either generally describes the property available or generally describes the location thereof.

b. That until right to possession passes to the Philippines pursuant to paragraph *a* of this Article, the United States shall continue to have custody and control of the property sold, and shall give said property the same care and protection as is accorded its own property of like character.

c. That after the right to possession with respect to specified property has passed to the Philippines pursuant to paragraph *a*, all responsibility, risk of loss, and liability for the care, custody, protection and maintenance of such property shall be upon the Philippines, including rents and liabilities for the storage thereof and damages and claims of any nature arising out of or incident to the ownership of such property, and the Philippines shall indemnify and hold the United States harmless from any such responsibilities, risks, liabilities, rents, damages and claims. That the Philippines shall promptly enter into such rental and leasing arrangements as may be necessary or appropriate to the possession or use of the property transferred, and shall assume all obligations under such rental and leasing arrangements to which the United States is now a party, without charge to the United States other than such charges as shall have rightfully accrued prior to the effective date hereof, and the Philippines shall remove the property from land owned by the United States within six months, and from other land used or controlled by the United States within twenty-two months after passage of right to possession hereunder.

d. That all crating, conditioning, handling, lading and transportation of the property sold shall be arranged and paid for by the Philippines.

e. That the owning agency of the United States shall make property available for visual inspection before the transfer of right to possession.

f. That representatives of the Philippines engaged in guarding, storing, or removal of property located on lands owned by the United States and on

**GRATUITY OF HEIRS OF DECEASED
MEMBERS OF POLICE FORCE**

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE PAYMENT, UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS, OF A GRATUITY TO THE WIDOW AND/OR CHILDREN, AND IN THEIR ABSENCE TO THE OTHER HEIRS, OF A DECEASED OFFICER OR MEMBER OF ANY POLICE FORCE OR SIMILAR GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION ENGAGED IN THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND ORDER, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. In addition to any right or benefit which, by operation of law, accrues to the widow and/or children of a deceased officer or member of any police force or similar governmental organization, whether national, provincial, city or municipal, engaged in the maintenance of peace and order, there is authorized to be paid to such widow and/or children a gratuity equivalent to one year salary, but in no case less than the sum of one thousand pesos, if the deceased officer or member of the force shall have been killed while engaged in the performance of his duties in connection with the campaign for the maintenance of peace and order, or as a direct consequence of his participation therein. If such deceased has no surviving widow or children, such gratuity shall be paid to his other heirs in the order of succession established by the Civil Code.

SEC. 2. The President of the Philippines shall issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. The sum of five hundred thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated out of any funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this Act for the current fiscal year. Thereafter, a like amount shall be included in the annual General Appropriation Act to meet the payment of the gratuities herein authorized for the succeeding years.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect as of January first, nineteen hundred and forty-six.

Approved, September 25, 1946.

is further authorized to redelegate this authority to any officer or employee of the Republic of the Philippines.

b. That the United States shall forthwith pay to the Philippines the sum of twenty-five million dollars on account and in part payment of the financial obligations and responsibilities of the United States arising from:

- (1) The issuance in the Philippines of emergency currency, guerrilla currency, military scrip or other writing intended to circulate as money, the issuance of which was duly authorized, and
- (2) Any unpaid advances, loans, credits and overdrafts by the Philippine National Bank, the Commonwealth of the Philippines or any corporation, political subdivision or agent thereof, during the war with Japan but not after the second day of September nineteen hundred and forty-five; and that the Philippines, as partial consideration for the property transferred hereunder and not identified in Article five-a hereof as granted under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, hereby releases and acquires the United States of the unpaid balance of the financial obligations and responsibilities aforesaid and shall forever indemnify and hold the United States harmless from all claims and demands of every nature arising therefrom by any person or persons whomsoever.

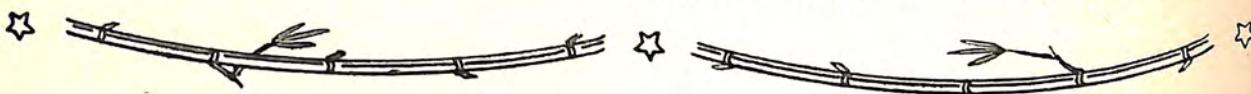
c. That in further consideration for the property transferred hereunder and not identified pursuant to Article five-a hereof as granted under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of nineteen hundred and forty-six, the Philippines shall make available to the United States the equivalent of five million dollars in manner following:

- (1) The equivalent of three million dollars to be available for the purchase of designated real estate and improvements in real estate in the Philippines for the use and benefit of the United States at prices to be agreed upon by the Governments, and
- (2) The equivalent of two million dollars and any unexpended portion of the sum set forth in Article five-c (1) above, to be available for the implementation of agreements to be entered into between the Philippines and the United States for cultural, research, instruction and other educational activities.

ARTICLE 6.—*Miscellaneous Provisions*

a. That certain ships designated by mutual agreement and representing an aggregate fair value not in excess of six million dollars shall be included in the property transferred hereunder.

b. That in connection with the fixed installations and the weather stations and communication service equipment incident to the operations of



WHEREAS, it is the policy of the United States, as declared in the Surplus Property Act, to establish and develop foreign markets and promote mutually advantageous economic relations between the United States and other countries by the orderly disposition of surplus property to other countries, and to dispose of surplus property as promptly as feasible without fostering monopoly or restraint of trade; and

WHEREAS, the prosecution of the war with Japan caused widespread damage and loss in the Philippine Islands; and

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States has, by the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, authorized the grant to the Philippines of surplus property in the Philippine Islands aggregating not more than one hundred million dollars in fair value without reimbursement to the United States; and

WHEREAS, a general understanding as to the property to be granted under the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 has been reached between the United States and the Philippines, and certain of such property has heretofore been transferred to the Philippines in accordance with the terms of Contracts Nos. W-ANL (PA-I)-206, W-ANL (PA-I)-1611, and W-ANL (PA-I)-3811 on the understanding that if and when said Rehabilitation Act became law, the fair value of the property so transferred would be charged as a transfer within the contemplation of, and under, said Rehabilitation Act; and

WHEREAS, the United States has a financial obligation to the Philippines arising from advances and loans to the United States and the issuance of emergency currency and guerrilla currency during the war with Japan,

Now, THEREFORE, in consideration of the promises and the mutual agreements and covenants hereafter stated, it is agreed:

ARTICLE 1.—*Property Sold and Granted*

That by these presents the United States sells and grants and the Philippines buys and accepts all that property owned by the United States on the effective date hereof but surplus to its needs in the Philippine Islands, except aircraft, ships (other than as specified in Article six, paragraph a, hereof) and non-demilitarized combat material, subject however, to the limitations following:

(1) That the property has been or will be declared surplus by the United States owning agency, pursuant to the said Surplus Property Act, and

(2) That no property is sold hereby which is already under contract or firm commitment for sale or transfer, and

(3) That, at the option of the United States, exercised within ninety days from the effective date hereof, property having a sales value of ten million dollars, in addition to the property designated in Article one-(2) hereof, shall be deemed to be under firm commitment to governments other than the

WHEREAS, the said Agreement is advantageous to the Philippines, as it will keep in this country properties declared surplus to the needs of the Government of the United States of America and which will be necessary for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Philippines or which may be sold in order to raise funds for such reconstruction and rehabilitation; and

WHEREAS, under said Agreement, some pending obligations of the United States of America to the Philippines and to our people are settled by immediate cash payment and payment in surplus properties, thereby avoiding the uncertainties and the delay which any other form of liquidation would entail; Now, therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. The Agreement entered into between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the United States of America on the eleventh day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-six, hereinbefore set forth, is hereby approved.

SEC. 2. The President of the Philippines, or such agency or instrumentality as he may create or designate, is hereby authorized to accept and administer the surplus properties acquired under said Agreement, and to sell or dispose of so much of such properties as may not be needed by the Government, its subdivisions and instrumentalities, including government-owned or controlled corporations, either in the Philippines or abroad, under such terms and conditions as may be deemed most advantageous, hereby appropriating from the proceeds of the sales of such properties the necessary amount or amounts for the administration and custody of such properties and for the operating expenses of the office, agency or instrumentality which will handle their sale or disposition.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 27, 1946.



other lands used or controlled by the United States shall be subject to the rules and regulations of the owning agency of the United States, as may be agreed upon by the two governments.

ARTICLE 3.—*Distribution*

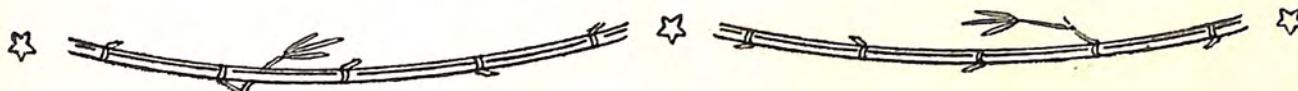
That the Philippines shall utilize to the greatest extent possible established commercial distribution channels for the resale of property sold hereby and that United States distributors established in the Philippine Islands shall have an equal opportunity to bid for and to obtain such property. That the Philippines shall recognize normal distribution practices including the marketing wherever practicable of same brand products through the established agencies for such products.

ARTICLE 4.—*Warranties*

That the United States warrants title to the property transferred, and that in lieu of any other warranty or undertaking as to the kind, size, weight, quantity, quality, character, value, description, condition or fitness for use thereof, it is understood that if a material disparity is found to exist between the property transferred to the Philippines hereunder and the consideration given therefor by the Philippines hereunder, the two Governments will consult together to fix an appropriate adjustment in the price paid.

ARTICLE 5.—Consideration

a. That a portion of the property sold and granted hereby, together with the property heretofore sold under Contracts Nos. W-ANL(PA-I)-206, W-ANL(PA-I)-1611, and W-ANL(PA-I)-3811, having an agreed fair value of one hundred million dollars is accepted by the Philippines in full discharge of the grant authorized by Title II of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 and any and all obligations of both parties hereto arising in any manner through or in relation to said contracts, and upon the effective date of this contract, the aforesaid three contracts are hereby terminated, and the property so accepted shall be identified by methods and procedures to be determined by the United States. That the portion so identified or the proceeds from any and all sales of any part thereof shall be used by the Philippines in accordance with the provisions of section two hundred one of said Rehabilitation Act, and there is hereby delegated to the President of the Republic of the Philippines authority to control the use and disposition of such property and the use of the proceeds of any disposition of any part thereof, provided such use and disposition must be in accordance with the provisions of section two hundred one of said Rehabilitation Act and reports of all activities related thereto will be made available to the Central Field Commissioner for the Pacific and China at request, and said President



*"SEC. 7. Freedom to contract.—*The landlord and tenant shall be free to enter into any or all kinds of tenancy contract as long as they are not contrary to existing laws, morals and public policy. Such contract shall be conclusive evidence of what has been agreed upon between the contracting parties, except in cases of fraud or error, if the said contract is not denounced or impugned within thirty days from its registration in the office of the municipal treasurer, as provided in section five of this Act.

"The following stipulations are hereby declared to be against public policy:

"(a) If the tenant shall receive less than fifty-five per cent of the net produce, in case he furnishes the work animals and the farm implements, and the expenses of planting and cultivation are borne equally by said tenant and the landlord.

"(b) If the rental stipulated to be paid by the tenant to the landlord is higher than twenty-five per cent of the estimated normal harvest, in case of a contract providing for a fixed rental of the land.

"(c) If the landlord is the owner of the work animal, and the tenant of the farm implements, and the expenses are divided between the landlord and the tenant, for the tenant to receive less than fifty *per centum* of the net crop."

SEC. 3. Sections eight, nine, and twenty-two of the same Act are amended to read as follows:

*"SEC. 8. Share basis.—*In the absence of any written agreement to the contrary and when the tenant furnishes the necessary implements and the work animals and defrays all the expenses for planting and cultivation of the land, the crop shall be divided as follows: the tenant shall receive seventy per cent of the net produce of the land and the landlord thirty per cent, for first-class land, the normal production of which, based on the average yield for the three preceding years, is more than forty cavans of palay per one cavan of seeds; seventy-five per cent for the tenant and twenty-five per cent for the landlord, in case of land the average normal production of which is more than forty cavans of palay per one cavan of seeds. In case the landlord furnishes the necessary work animals and farm implements and, likewise, bears all the expenses of planting and cultivation, the landlord shall receive seventy per cent and the tenant thirty per cent of the crop; but if the landlord furnishes the necessary work animals and farm implements and bears equally with the tenant the expenses of planting and cultivation, the crop shall be divided equally between the parties.



aircraft transferred hereunder, and as an additional consideration therefor, the Philippines shall undertake by separate agreement in the usual form to operate and maintain weather and communication services in a manner, to an extent and within limits to be negotiated.

c. That the Philippines shall use its best endeavors to insure that property transferred pursuant to this Agreement shall not be imported into the United States in the same or substantially the same form, if such property was originally produced in the United States and is readily identifiable as such, unless such property is to be imported into the United States on consignment to a person or firm in the United States for the purpose of reconditioning for re-export, or by a member of the United States armed forces for his personal use.

d. That no duty, tax, excise, or other governmental exaction is included in the price, and if any such duty, tax, excise, or governmental exaction is levied or found to be payable, the Philippines shall pay such sum in addition to the purchase price of the property sold. The United States represents that no duties, taxes, excises, or other governmental exactions are due to the Government of the United States.

e. That the transfer of title to the fixed installations sold and granted hereunder is conditioned upon the approval thereof by appropriate agencies of the United States at Washington as required by the Surplus Property Act, as amended, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

f. That this Agreement is conditioned upon the ratification or approval thereof by the Congress of the Philippines, but upon such ratification or approval shall be deemed to have taken effect on the second day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-six.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement at Manila on the eleventh day of September, nineteen hundred and forty-six.

THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:

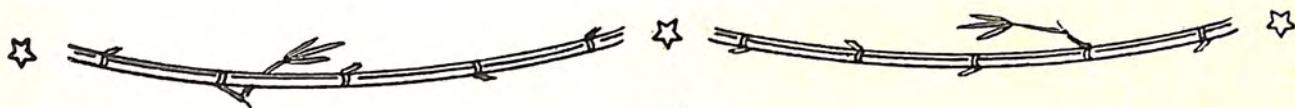
By

(Sgd.) MANUEL ROXAS
President of the Philippines

THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

By

(Sgd.) WILLIAM E. VOGELBACK
*Central Field Commissioner
for the Pacific and China
Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner
Department of State*



Republic Act No. 35
**INDUSTRIES EXEMPTED FROM
REVENUE TAXES**

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE EXEMPTION OF NEW AND NECESSARY INDUSTRIES FROM THE PAYMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Any person, partnership, company, or corporation who or which shall engage in a new and necessary industry shall, for a period of four years from the date of the organization of such industry, be entitled to exemption from the payment of all internal revenue taxes directly payable by such person, partnership, company, or corporation in respect to said industry.

SEC. 2. The President of the Philippines, shall, upon recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, periodically determine the qualifications that the industries should possess to be entitled to the benefits of this Act.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 30, 1946.



AMENDS RICE SHARE TENANCY ACT

AN ACT AMENDING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF ACT NUMBERED FOUR THOUSAND FIFTY-FOUR, AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE PHILIPPINE RICE SHARE TENANCY ACT."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Sections three and four of Act numbered four thousand and fifty-four are hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. *Landlord and tenant interpreted.*—For the purpose of this Act, the word 'landlord' shall mean and include either a natural or juridical person who is the real owner of the land which is the subject-matter of the contract, as well as a lessee, a usufructuary or any other legitimate possessor of agricultural land cultivated by another; and the word 'tenant' shall mean a farmer or farm laborer who undertakes to work and cultivates land for another or a person who furnishes the labor with the consent of the landlord.

"SEC. 4. *Form of contract.*—The contract on share tenancy, in order to be valid and binding, shall be drawn in triplicate in the language or dialect known to all the parties thereto, to be signed or thumb-marked both by the landlord or his authorized representative and by the tenant, before two witnesses, one to be chosen by each party: The party who does not know how to write may request one of the witnesses to read the contents of the document. Each of the contracting parties shall retain a copy of the contract and the third copy shall be filed with, and registered in, the office of the municipal treasurer of the municipality, where the land, which is the subject-matter of the contract, is located: Provided, however, that in order that a contract may be considered registered, both the copy of the landlord and that of the tenant shall contain an annotation made by the municipal treasurer to the effect that same is registered in his office.

"The forms of contract shall be uniform and shall be prepared and furnished by the Department of Justice. Oath or affirmation by the contracting parties before the municipal treasurer concerned shall be sufficient for the purpose of acknowledgment. No fees or stamps of any kind shall be paid or required."

SEC. 2. Section seven of the same Act, as amended by Commonwealth Act numbered one hundred seventy-eight, is hereby further amended to read as follows:



Republic Act No. 52
RECREATING COURT OF APPEALS

AN ACT TO REPEAL EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBERED THIRTY-SEVEN, DATED THE TENTH OF MARCH, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE, AND TO REVIVE, WITH CERTAIN AMENDMENTS, SECTIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE-A TO ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE-Q OF THE REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AS HEREIN AMENDED, SO AS TO RECREATE THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Executive Order numbered thirty-seven, promulgated by the President of the Philippines on the tenth day of March, nineteen hundred and forty-five, pursuant to Commonwealth Act numbered six hundred and seventy-one, and paragraph (1) of the Executive Order numbered three hundred and ninety-five, promulgated by the President of the Philippines on the twenty-fourth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-one, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. Sections one hundred and forty-five-A to one hundred and forty-five-Q of the Revised Administrative Code, as inserted therein by Commonwealth Act numbered three and as amended by Commonwealth Acts numbered two hundred and fifty-nine and four hundred and twenty-five are hereby revived with the exception of sections one hundred and forty-five-A, one hundred and forty-five-I, one hundred and forty-five-J, one hundred and forty-five-K, and one hundred and forty-five-L, which are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 145-A. *The Court of Appeals.*—The Court of Appeals of the Philippines shall consist of a Presiding Justice and fourteen Associate Justices who shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines, with the consent of the Commission on Appointments of the Congress. The Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals shall be so designated in his commission, and the other Justices of the Court shall have precedence according to the dates of their respective commissions, or when the commissions of two or more of them shall bear the same date, according to the order in which their commissions have been issued by the President of the Philippines.

"The Court of Appeals shall, as a body, sit *in banc*, but it may sit in five divisions of three Justices each. The five divisions may sit at the same time.



"Expenses for harvesting and threshing shall be deducted from the gross produce. Expenses for the maintenance of irrigation systems within the respective areas shall be for the account of the tenant, but amortizations for the cost of construction of the system itself shall be for the account of the landlord. The expenses for construction and maintenance of privately-owned irrigation systems shall be agreed upon between the landlord and tenant, but in case of disagreement, all expenses for the construction of the system shall be for the account of the landlord, provided that the cost of constructing the distribution canals shall be for the account of the tenant.

"The division shall be made in the same place where the crop has been threshed and each party shall transport his share to his warehouse, unless the contrary is stipulated by the parties.

"SEC. 9. *Auxiliary industry*.—In the absence of any written agreement to the contrary, in case the land is planted to a second crop of rice or other auxiliary crops, the tenant shall receive eighty per cent and the landlord twenty per cent of the net produced, provided all expenses of production are borne by the tenant.

"Auxiliary industry shall not, however, be construed to include the crops or products raised from a garden, poultry, and such other industries carried on a lot specially provided for the residence of the tenant.

"SEC 22. *Lot for dwelling*.—The tenant shall be entitled to construct a dwelling on the land cultivated by him, if he so chooses, and once a dwelling is constructed, he shall be entitled to a fixed residential lot of not less than six hundred square meters, but not exceeding one thousand square meters in area, depending upon the availability of suitable land and the area cultivated by the tenant belonging to the landowner, the same to be devoted to the purposes of a garden, poultry and such other minor industries as may be necessary for his livelihood, the products of which shall accrue to the tenant exclusively: *Provided*, That the tenant shall be given forty-five days within which to remove his house from the land of the landlord in the event of the cancellation of the contract of tenancy for any reason: *Provided, further*, That in case he fails to devote the lot allotted to him for the purposes herein mentioned for a period of six months, it shall revert to the cultivation of palay."

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect immediately, provided that when the landlord has advanced money, seeds or the like to the tenant, and in the cases in which it might be applicable, the landlord shall have a preferential lien on the share of the tenant for the payment of such advances made plus six per cent interest per annum.

Approved, September 30, 1946.

cases between the different divisions, the constitution of such divisions, the regular rotation of Justices between them, the filling of vacancies occurring therein, and other matters relating to the business of the Court; and these rules shall continue in force until repealed or altered by it or by the Supreme Court."

SEC. 3. Immediately after the approval of this Act, all cases which properly correspond to the Court of Appeals by virtue of the provisions of Commonwealth Act numbered three, as revived and amended, which may be pending in the Supreme Court and which have not yet been heard on argument and submitted for decision by this Court, shall be certified by the clerk of the Supreme Court to the clerk of the Court of Appeals, to be heard and decided by the latter in conformity with the provisions of this Act. Those cases pending before the Supreme Court in which reference has been made to referees or commissioners for the taking of evidence shall not be so certified until after such evidence shall have been received in the Supreme Court.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, October 4, 1946.



GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES TO REORGANIZE WITHIN ONE YEAR THE DIFFERENT EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, OFFICES, AGENCIES AND OTHER INSTRUMENTALITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THE CORPORATIONS OWNED OR CONTROLLED BY IT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. In order to meet the exigencies attendant upon the establishment of the free and independent Government of the Republic of the Philippines, and for the purpose of promoting simplicity, economy and efficiency in its operation, the President of the Philippines is authorized to effect by executive order from time to time, for a period not exceeding one year from the date of the approval of this Act, and within the limits of the total authorized appropriation for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and forty-seven, such reforms and changes in the different executive departments, bureaus, offices, agencies and other instrumentalities of the Government, including the corporations owned or controlled by the Government, as he may deem necessary, with the power to diminish, add to or abolish those existing and create new ones; consolidate related undertakings; transfer functions, appropriations, equipment, property, records, and personnel from one department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality to another; eliminate duplicated services or authorize new ones not provided for; classify, combine, split or abolish positions; standardize salaries; and do whatever is necessary and desirable to effect economy and promote efficiency in the government service.

SEC. 2. Officers and employees whose positions are abolished or who may be separated from the service as a consequence of the reorganization provided in this Act shall not lose their civil service eligibility for a period of ten years from the date of their separation from the service. In case an office needs the services of additional personnel, preference in the appointment shall be given to the officers or employees who may be separated from the service as a result of this reorganization and in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioner of Civil Service.

SEC. 3. Any action taken by the President pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be immediately reported to Congress and shall be valid and subsisting until Congress shall provide otherwise.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, October 4, 1946.

*Republic Act No. 65***BILL OF RIGHTS FOR MEMBERS
OF ARMED FORCES, ETC.**

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A BILL OF RIGHTS FOR OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY AND OF RECOGNIZED OR DESERVING GUERRILLA ORGANIZATIONS, AND VETERANS OF THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTIONS, CREATING THEREFOR A PHILIPPINE VETERANS BOARD IN THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Officers and enlisted men in good standing of the Philippine Army and of recognized or deserving guerrilla organizations who took active participation in the resistance movement, and/or in the liberation drive against the enemy, who, in civilian life, were actually occupying appointive positions in any office, instrumentality, branch or agency of the Commonwealth Government, or in any government-owned or subsidized corporation, and who, upon being inactivated or mustered out of the armed forces, desire to resume their old positions or employments, are hereby granted the right to do so, and, upon proper application, shall be recalled to their respective pre-war positions or employments, unless they have committed any act which under existing laws would disqualify them from further holding public office. For the purpose herein set forth, it shall be the duty of the official who is by law authorized to recall and/or make the appointments of officials and employees above mentioned to hold open the positions and employments referred to in this section until six months after the approval of this Act: *Provided, however,* That if any such positions had already been filled with the appointment of any person other than the veteran, the said position is automatically declared vacant and open upon the application of the veteran.

SEC. 2. Officers and enlisted men in good standing of the Philippine Army, and of any recognized or deserving guerrilla organization who took active participation in the resistance movement and/or in the liberation drive against the enemy who desire to study, shall upon certification of the Chairman of the Philippine Veterans Board, be admitted to any school, college, university, or institute free from tuition or matriculation fees or other school fees: *Provided, however,* That no private school, college



"SEC. 145-I. Place of holding sessions.—The Court of Appeals shall have its permanent office in the City of Manila. Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, with the certification of the Presiding Justice of the Court of Appeals and when public interest demands, the President of the Philippines may authorize any division or divisions of the Court to hold sessions periodically at such time and place outside the City of Manila as the President may determine, for the purpose of hearing cases originating from a specified group of judicial districts.

"SEC. 145-J. Quorum of the Court.—Nine Justices of the Court of Appeals shall constitute a *quorum* for its sessions *in banc* three Justices shall constitute a *quorum* for the sessions of a division. In the absence of a *quorum*, the Court or division shall stand *ipso facto* adjourned until such time as the requisite number shall be present, and a memorandum showing this fact shall be inserted by the clerk in the minutes of the Court. The affirmative vote of eight Justices is necessary to pass a resolution of the Court *in banc*. The unanimous vote of the three Justices of a division shall be necessary for the pronouncement of a judgment. In the event that the three Justices do not reach a unanimous vote, the Presiding Justice shall designate two Justices from among the other members of the Court to sit temporarily with them, forming a division of five Justices, and the concurrence of a majority of such division shall be necessary for the pronouncement of a judgment.

"Every decision of the Court of Appeals shall contain complete findings of fact on all issues properly raised before it.

"All cases submitted to a division of the Court of Appeals for decision shall be decided or terminated therein within the term in which they were heard and submitted for decision: *Provided, however,* That when a case is complicated or otherwise attended with special circumstances which demand additional time for its study or consideration, the Court of Appeals, sitting *in banc*, may, upon petition of the division concerned, grant an additional period not exceeding three months for its disposition or termination.

"SEC. 145-K. Distribution of cases between divisions.—All the cases of the Court of Appeals shall be allotted between the different divisions thereof for trial and decision. Whenever in any criminal case submitted to a division the said division should be of the opinion that the penalty of death or life imprisonment should be imposed, the said Court shall refrain from entering judgment thereon and shall forthwith certify the case to the Supreme Court for final determination, as if the case had been brought before it on appeal.

"SEC. 145-L. Power of the Court to adopt rules.—The Court of Appeals, sitting *in banc*, shall make proper orders or rules to govern the allotment of



For the purposes of this section persons who are buried in military cemeteries shall be presumed members of the Philippine Army or of deserving guerrilla organizations.

SEC. 7. The Board shall be composed of a Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments from among veterans of the Philippine Army and of recognized or deserving guerrilla organizations. If not already in the service of the Government, the Chairman and members of the Board shall be entitled to a *per diem* of fifteen pesos each for every meeting actually attended by them.

The Chairman shall be executive officer of the Board and shall be assisted by such officers and employees as may be detailed from the Department of National Defense or from any bureau or office under said Department with the approval of the President: *Provided*, That the President, upon recommendation of the Secretary of National Defense, may appoint such officers and employees from among veterans of the Philippine Army and of recognized or deserving guerrilla organizations who are not already in the government service, and fix their compensation: *Provided, further*, That the President may, in his discretion, grant additional compensation to the Chairman aside from the *per diem* to which the latter may be entitled.

The Board shall adopt with the approval of the Secretary of National Defense such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act and is hereby empowered to award appropriate medals of honor, diplomas or insignias for distinguished service to persons who have patriotically participated in the resistance movement and liberation of the Philippines, or have given valuable information, aid, help and comfort to those engaged in such resistance movement and liberation not entitled to receive pensions and other benefits granted by this law and who in the judgment of the Board deserve certain special recognition.

SEC. 8. For a period of three years from the time of the passage of this Act, the persons mentioned in sections one and two hereof shall, all other qualifications being equal:

(1) Have preference in appointments and promotions in and to any Government office, agency, or instrumentality, or in and to any government-owned or subsidized corporation, the provisions of law as to civil service eligibility notwithstanding;

(2) Have preference to purchase public lands and government-owned or managed agricultural farms or subdivisions, to obtain homesteads, concessions and franchises, and other privileges for the exploitation of the



FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

AN ACT TO EXEMPT THE PUBLISHER, EDITOR OR REPORTER OF ANY PUBLICATION FROM REVEALING THE SOURCE OF PUBLISHED NEWS OR INFORMATION OBTAINED IN CONFIDENCE.

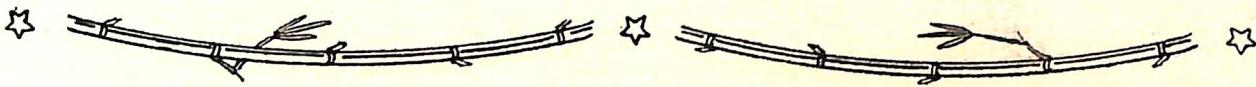
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. The publisher, editor or duly accredited reporter of any newspaper, magazine or periodical of general circulation cannot be compelled to reveal the source of any news-report or information appearing in said publication which was related in confidence to such publisher, editor or reporter, unless the court or a House or committee of Congress finds that such revelation is demanded by the interest of the state.

SEC. 2. All provisions of law or rules of court inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, October 5, 1946.



the Board, is best fitted for the purpose herein set forth. The persons herein mentioned shall be entitled to the same benefits, privileges, facilities, and help granted by said Act to other settlers.

SEC. 12. The Board shall, if necessary, and if existing laws do not provide therefor, advance to the persons who desire to take advantage of the benefits of the next preceding section, such sum, as it has previously determined in consultation with the National Land Settlement Administration, as may be necessary for their transportation, for building their houses, for the purchase of work animals, farm implements, livestock, poultry, and seedlings. Any amount so advanced shall be paid in ten equal yearly installments, or sooner, at the rate of not more than two *per centum per annum*, upon the security of rights acquired by them as settlers on the crops raised or improvements made by them.

SEC. 13. For a period of three years from the passage of this Act the Government shall, upon the recommendation of the Board, undertake to stand as surety for one-half of any sum not exceeding two thousand pesos which any of the persons mentioned in sections one and two thereof may obtain as a loan from any bank or other credit institution for the purpose of buying or building his house, if he has not taken advantage of the benefits of the next preceding section, or for financing any business or productive enterprise in which he may desire to engage.

SEC. 14. The Board shall make arrangements with the Department of Health and Public Welfare for the admission free of charge into any hospital or health institution maintained by the National, provincial, or city governments, of the persons entitled to the benefits of this Act, including their widows and immediate descendants or ascendants, or the widows and immediate descendants or ascendants of political prisoners who died in prison or were killed by the Japanese Armed Forces.

SEC. 15. Any person who desires to take advantage of the rights and privileges provided for in this Act should file his application with the Board: *Provided, however,* That except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act, those suffering from disabilities sustained in line of duty, and widows, orphans and parents of persons mentioned in sections one and two hereof shall, in the order herein stated, be given priority in the grant or disposition of the benefits of this Act: *Provided, further,* That it shall be unlawful for any person to receive any gift, commission or compensation in consideration of his services in the filing of any application contemplated by the provisions of this Act or in the taking of any action in connection therewith.

SEC. 16. If and when funds from whatever source are given to or are made available for relief and rehabilitation in the Philippines, sufficient sums



university, or institute can be compelled to accept any number which exceeds twenty *per centum* of its entire enrollment.

SEC. 3. The benefits of the next preceding section shall be available only to those who signify their desire to study to the Chairman of the Philippine Veterans Board before the end of the year nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

SEC. 4. Applications for enrollment in any school, college, university, or institute shall be filed with the Philippine Veterans Board, hereunder created, which shall make the necessary arrangements for the applicant's enrollment.

SEC. 5. The persons mentioned in sections one and two hereof may also be allowed to take promotional examinations to allow them to graduate from any school, college, or university, if they would have graduated therefrom had they studied without interruption during the war; or to any grade or year to which they would now be if they had continued with their studies during the whole period of the war: *Provided*, That the applications to take such promotional examinations are filed within one year from the date of the approval of this Act.

SEC. 6. In order to carry into effect the purposes of this Act there is hereby created a Philippine Veterans Board in the Department of National Defense which shall take charge of effectuating the duties herein or hereinafter assigned to it by law. In connection therewith, the Board shall compile a permanent list of (1) officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Army who joined the colors at the start of the war, (2) members in good standing of recognized or deserving guerrilla organizations, (3) political prisoners who were killed by the Japanese Armed Forces, or were left by them to die in prison, and their widows, minor children and other dependents, (4) parents of deceased soldiers, (5) officers and enlisted men of deserving guerrilla organizations who died in line of duty, and their widows, orphans and other dependents, (6) veterans of Philippine revolutions against Spain and the United States.

It shall also be the duty of the Board to pass upon the merits and qualifications of persons applying for the rights and/or privileges extended by this Act, pursuant to such rules as it may adopt to insure the speedy and honest fulfillment of its aims and purposes.

For the purposes of this section, any officer or enlisted man of the Philippine Army or of any recognized or deserving guerrilla organization or any political prisoner shall be presumed to have died in line of duty if they have not been heard from by the nearest of kin within one year after September 2, 1945.

Republic Act No. 73

PLEBISCITE ON PARITY

AN ACT TO SUBMIT TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE, FOR APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL, THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES TO BE APPENDED AS AN ORDINANCE THERETO, PROPOSED BY THE CONGRESS OF THE PHILIPPINES IN A RESOLUTION OF BOTH HOUSES, ADOPTED ON SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX, AND TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS THEREFOR.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. The amendment to the Constitution of the Philippines to be appended as an Ordinance thereto, proposed by the Congress of the Philippines in a Resolution of Both Houses, adopted on September eighteen, nineteen hundred and forty-six, shall be submitted to the people, for approval or disapproval, at a general election which shall be held on March eleven, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. The said amendment shall be published in English and Spanish in three consecutive issues of the Official Gazette at least twenty days prior to the election. A printed copy thereof shall be posted in a conspicuous place in every municipal, city and provincial government office building and in every polling place not later than February eleven, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, and shall remain posted therein until after the election. At least ten copies of the said amendment shall be kept in each polling place to be made available for examination by the qualified electors during election day. When practicable, copies in the principal native languages, as may be determined by the Commission on Elections, shall also be kept in each polling place.

SEC. 3. The provisions of Commonwealth Act numbered three hundred and fifty-seven, otherwise known as the Election Code, and Commonwealth Act numbered six hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Commission on Elections," in so far as they are not inconsistent herewith, are hereby made applicable to the election provided for in this Act.

SEC. 4. On or before February one, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, the Commission on Elections, shall, directly or through its authorized



national resources which are permissible and made available by existing law or the like; and

(3) Have preference to purchase enemy and war surplus properties of any nature whatsoever which the Government may sell.

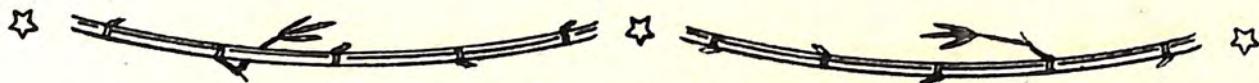
The rights and privileges provided in paragraphs two and three of this section may be extended by the President, upon the recommendation of the Board, to Filipino officers and enlisted men who have served with the Forces of Liberation of the United States Army in the Philippines or who have served elsewhere in the Army, Naval or Air Forces of the United States or of any allied nation during the war and have established their bona fide intention to be repatriated to or established in their homes in the Philippines and to veterans of Philippine revolutions against Spain and the United States.

It shall be the duty of all heads of branches, departments, bureaus, offices, and agencies of the Government, including its political subdivisions, and of government-owned or subsidized corporations to comply with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 9. The persons mentioned in sections one and two hereof who are permanently incapacitated from work owing to sickness, disease, or injuries sustained in line of duty, shall be given a life pension of fifty pesos a month unless they are actually receiving a similar pension from other Government funds, and shall receive, in addition, the necessary hospitalization and medical care.

SEC. 10. Widows and minor children or indigent parents of the persons mentioned in sections one and two hereof who died during the war, and of political prisoners who died in prison or were killed by the Japanese Armed Forces, except those who, for same reason, are actually receiving a similar pension from other Government funds, may be given a pension of fifty pesos a month for each widow and ten pesos for each minor child below eighteen years of age, until the widow remarries or dies, and until the minor child dies, marries or reaches the age of eighteen.

SEC. 11. The provisions of Commonwealth Act numbered four hundred forty-one to the contrary notwithstanding, the National Land Settlement Administration shall set aside and reserve any of the agricultural lands under its administration for the exclusive settlement of the persons mentioned in sections one and two hereof, as well as of the persons entitled to the benefits of the next preceding section, who desire to own their own farms and who apply therefor within three years from the approval of this Act, and may for the same purpose and upon the request of the Board, arrange for the acquisition, in the manner outlined in the aforesaid Act, of any other agricultural land which, in the sound judgment of



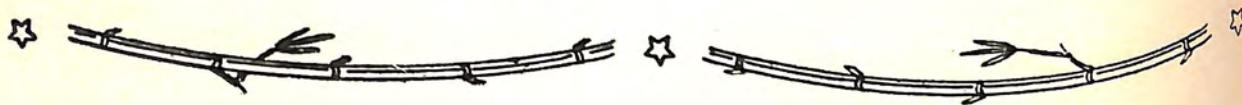
deposited in the ballot box for valid ballots, and the three copies shall be delivered to the respective municipal treasurers, who shall immediately forward, by registered mail, one copy to the Commission on Elections, one copy to the Secretary of the Senate, and one copy to the Secretary of the House of Representatives.

Within thirty days after the election, the Senate and House of Representatives shall hold a joint session, canvass the returns, and certify the result thereof.

SEC. 7. The sum of one million pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated out of any funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment, subject to the approval of the Commission on Elections, of the expenses which may be incurred in the holding of each election, including those for the printing, publication, posting, and free distribution of copies of the amendment, in English and in Spanish, and, whenever practicable, in the principal native languages.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, October 21, 1946.



thereof shall be set aside in addition to such sums as may be appropriated by law, to cover the expenses necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act.

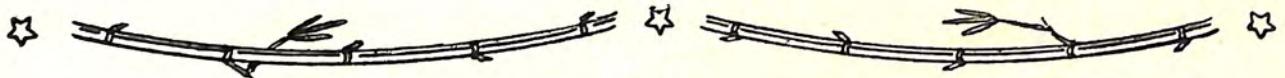
SEC. 17. In order to carry into effect the purposes of this Act, there is hereby appropriated out of any available funds in the National Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty million pesos as initial fund to meet the immediate expenses of the Board: *Provided*, That this sum shall be released from time to time by authority of the President.

SEC. 18. The funds herein appropriated shall not be released unless and until the Secretary of Finance and the Auditor General shall have certified to the President that there are existing available funds in the National Treasury in excess of the sums appropriated in the General Appropriation Law for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred forty-seven and any other appropriations for which priorities have been established by law.

SEC. 19. Any person who shall knowingly make any material false statement in any application required by this Act, or who shall connive at any false statement made in a certificate required to accompany said application, or who shall make any false material statement in any certificate to accompany said application, or who shall do any act prohibited by the Act, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 20. This Act shall take effect upon its approval: *Provided*, That the President of the Philippines is hereby authorized to suspend the operation of any provisions of this Act if and when the Congress of the United States approves the pending GI Bill of Rights applicable to the Philippines the provisions of which are identical or similar to the provisions of this Act.

Approved, October 18, 1946.



inclusive, on mining claims or concessions existing and in force on January first, nineteen hundred and forty-two, are hereby condoned: *Provided*, That any person or corporation which starts or resumes actual production on or before July first, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, shall pay the real estate taxes, rentals and occupation fees for the year, in which such actual operation was started or resumed.

(d) All unpaid royalties, ad valorem or specific taxes on all minerals mined from mining claims or concessions existing and in force on January first, nineteen hundred and forty-two, and which minerals were lost by reason of the war or of circumstances arising therefrom, are hereby condoned: *Provided*, That if said minerals had been or shall be recovered, or the value thereof received or shall be received, by the miner or producer, such royalties, ad valorem or specific taxes on the same shall immediately become due and payable.

SEC. 2. This *Act* shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, October 29, 1946.



provincial representatives, appoint a board of election inspectors and a poll clerk. Two inspectors, one of whom shall be the chairman of the board and their substitutes, shall be appointed upon the recommendation of the Liberal Nationalist Party; one inspector and his substitute shall be recommended by the Nationalist Party (conservative) and/or political parties coalesced with it in the last national elections; and the poll clerk and his substitute shall be chosen by the Commission on Elections.

Said boards of election inspectors shall meet, for the revision of this list of voters and for the registration of new ones, on February fifteen, nineteen hundred and forty-seven. Each election inspector and poll clerk shall receive five pesos for actual service on such day and ten pesos on election day.

Two watchers may be appointed for each polling place by the national directorates of the existing political parties or their duly authorized representatives.

All judicial proceedings for the inclusion or exclusion of voters shall be filed not later than February twenty-one, nineteen hundred and forty-seven and finally decided not later than March four of the same year. The boards of election inspectors shall make a final revision of the list of voters during the first hours of election day.

SEC. 5. The ballots which shall be used in the election for the approval or disapproval of said amendment shall be printed in both English and Spanish and shall be in the size and form prescribed by the Commission on Elections: *Provided, however,* That at the back of said ballot there shall be printed in full the Resolution of Both Houses of Congress adopted on September eighteen, nineteen hundred and forty-six, proposing the amendment: *Provided, further,* That the questionnaire appearing on the face of the ballot shall be as follows:

Are you in favor of the proposed amendment to our Constitution printed at the back of this ballot?	
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Está usted conforme con la enmienda propuesta a nuestra Constitución, que aparece impresa en el dorso de esta balota?

To vote for the approval of the proposed amendment, the voter shall write the word "Yes" in the blank space after the question; to vote for the rejection thereof, he shall write the word "No".

SEC. 6. The boards of election inspectors shall prepare and sign four copies of the returns of the election in their respective polling places on a form to be prescribed by the Commission on Elections. One copy shall be

any one time an aggregate amount equivalent to one hundred *per centum* of its subscribed capital and surplus. These bonds and other obligations shall be redeemable at the option of the Corporation at or before maturity and in such manner as may be stipulated therein and shall bear such rate of interest as may be fixed by the Corporation. Such obligations shall be secured by the assets of the Corporation, including the stocks, bonds, debentures and other securities underwritten, purchased or held by it under the provisions of this Act. The Corporation shall provide for appropriate reserves for the redemption or retirement of said obligations. Such obligations may be issued and offered for sale at such price or prices as the Corporation may determine, and shall be exempt from taxation both as to principal and interest. The said obligations shall be and are hereby fully and unconditionally guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and such guaranty shall be expressed on the face thereof.

In the event that the Corporation shall be unable to pay debentures, bonds, collaterals, notes or other such obligations issued by it, the Secretary of Finance shall pay the amount thereof, which is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and thereupon, to the extent of the amounts so paid, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall succeed to all the rights of the holders of such bonds, notes, debentures, collaterals, or other obligations.

Subject to the above provisions, the Corporation is also authorized to issue "Rehabilitation bonds" in denominations of not less than fifty pesos nor more than one thousand pesos redeemable by the Corporation on demand at the option of the holder of said bonds, which may be of the following types: (1) rehabilitation bonds at progressive staggered interest with cumulative face value: and (2) rehabilitation bonds bearing interest as follows: one per cent a year during the first year; two per cent a year during the second year; and three per cent a year during the third and succeeding years, said interest to become due and payable semi-annually and payment thereof to be annotated on the back of each bond certificate. Maturity of both types of bonds shall be fixed by the Board of Governors but in no case to exceed ten years.

The Board of Governors shall have the power to prescribe rules and regulations for the registration of the bonds issued by the Corporation at the request of the holders of such bonds.

(g) To adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal which shall be judicially noticed; to make contracts; to borrow money; to lease or own real and personal property, and to sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of the same;



AID TO THE MINING INDUSTRY

AN ACT TO AID THE MINING INDUSTRY BY PROVIDING FOR THE WAIVER OF, AND/OR EXTENSION OF THE PERIOD WITHIN WHICH TO PERFORM, ACCOMPLISH OR COMPLY WITH, ANY TERM, CONDITION, OR STIPULATION REQUIRED OF LOCATORS, HOLDERS, LESSEES, OR OPERATORS OF MINING CLAIMS OR CONCESSIONS, AND OF WATER RIGHTS AND TIMBER CONCESSIONS CONNECTED WITH THE MINING INDUSTRY, AND THE CONDONATION OF MINING, SPECIFIC AND REAL ESTATE TAXES, UNDER CERTAIN TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

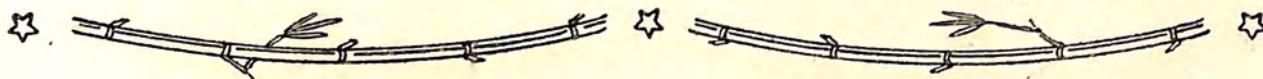
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Any provision of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The enforcement of any term, condition or stipulation required to be performed, accomplished or complied with by locators, holders, lessees, owners, or operators of mining claims or concessions, or of water rights and timber concessions connected with the mining industry, which were existing and in force on January first, nineteen hundred and forty-two, as by reason of the war and circumstances arising therefrom, could not be performed, accomplished or complied with before the approval of this Act, is hereby waived for the period from nineteen hundred and forty-one to nineteen hundred and forty-seven, inclusive: *Provided*, That any locator, holder, lessee, owner or operator of a mining claim or concession who shall start or resume actual production on or before July first, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, shall comply with the term, condition, or stipulation herein waived, for the year in which such actual operation started or resumed.

(b) Locators or holders of mining claims whose right to file their lease applications therefor was existing and in force on January first, nineteen hundred and forty-two, but by reason of the war and the circumstances arising therefrom, could not file the same before the approval of this Act, may file the said applications within two years from and after the date of the approval of this Act.

(c) All unpaid real estates taxes, rentals, and occupation fees, and penalties that may be imposed thereon, due or which may become due for the years nineteen hundred forty-one to nineteen hundred forty-seven,



SEC. 6. The Chairman.—The Chairman of the Board shall be the chief executive officer of the Corporation. He shall, on behalf of the Board, have the direction and control of the business of the Corporation in all matters which are not by this Act or by the by-laws of the Corporation specifically reserved to be done by the Board of Governors or other officers of the Corporation.

SEC. 7. Legal Counsel.—The Secretary of Justice shall be ex-officio the legal adviser of the Corporation. He shall appoint a representative, who of the legal counsel shall also be appointed by the Secretary of Justice. The operating expenses of the office of the legal counsel and the salaries and traveling expenses of the officers and employees thereof shall be fixed by the Board of Governors and paid by the Corporation.

SEC. 8. The Auditor.—The Auditor General shall be ex-officio auditor of the Corporation and shall appoint a representative, who shall be the auditor in charge of the auditing office of the Corporation. The Auditor General shall upon the recommendation of the auditor of the Corporation, appoint or remove the personnel of the auditing office. The operating expenses of the auditing office and the salaries and traveling expenses of the officers and employees thereof shall be fixed by the Board of Governors and paid by the Corporation. The representative of the Auditor General shall make a quarterly report on the condition of the Corporation to the President of the Philippines, to the Senate through its President and the House of Representatives through its Speaker, to the Secretary of Finance, to the Auditor General and to the Board of Governors of the Corporation. The report shall contain, among other things, a statement of the resources and liabilities including earnings and expenses, the amount of capital stock, surplus, reserve and profits, as well as the losses, bad debts, and suspended and overdue paper carried in the books as assets of the Corporation, and a plantilla of the Corporation.

SEC. 9. Transfer of Functions, Assets and Liabilities of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank.—All the powers vested in and the duties conferred upon the Agricultural and Industrial Bank by Commonwealth Act No. 459, as amended, the funds and properties heretofore placed under the administration of the said Agricultural and Industrial Bank by said Act, and all its capital, assets, accounts, contracts and choses in action, are transferred to the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, which shall exercise said powers and duties in accordance with the provisions of said Act, except as herein otherwise provided, and shall administer, dispose of, handle and execute said funds, properties, capital, assets, accounts, contracts, or agreements and choses in action in the manner the Corporation may determine in the interest of the funds concerned, and the Corporation shall assume all the liabilities of



AN ACT CREATING THE REHABILITATION FINANCE CORPORATION

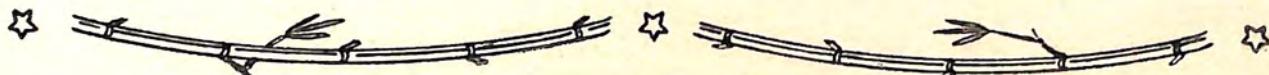
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

CHAPTER I.—Establishment and functions

SECTION 1. Purposes, name and domicile.—To provide credit facilities for the rehabilitation and development of agriculture, commerce and industry, the reconstruction of property damaged by war, and the broadening and diversification of the national economy, there is hereby created a body corporate to be known as the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, which shall have its principal place of business in the City of Manila and shall exist for a period of fifty years.

SEC. 2. Corporate powers.—The Rehabilitation Finance Corporation shall have power:

- (a) To grant loans for home building and for the rehabilitation, establishment or development of any agricultural, commercial or industrial enterprise, including public utilities;
- (b) To grant loans to provincial, city and municipal governments for the rehabilitation, construction or reconstruction of public markets, waterworks, toll bridges, slaughterhouses, and other self-liquidating or income-producing services;
- (c) To grant loans to agencies and corporations owned or controlled by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for the production and distribution of electrical power, for the purchase and subdivision of rural and urban estates, for housing projects, for irrigation and waterworks systems, and for other essential industrial and agricultural enterprises;
- (d) To grant loans to cooperative associations to facilitate production, the marketing of crops, and the acquisition of essential commodities;
- (e) To underwrite, purchase, own, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of stocks, bonds, debentures, securities and other evidences of indebtedness issued for or in connection with any project or enterprise referred to in the preceding paragraphs;
- (f) To issue bonds, debentures, securities, collaterals, and other obligations with the approval of the President, but in no case to exceed at



this section shall be immediately removed by competent authority and said officer or employee shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor exceeding five years and by a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand pesos.

SEC. 14. No loan shall be granted by the Corporation to a corporation, partnership, or company wherein any member of its Board of Governors is a shareholder, agent or employee in any capacity, except by the unanimous vote of the members of the Board of Governors, excluding the member interested, and with the approval of the President. Any member of the Board of Governors who violates the provisions of this section shall immediately be removed by the President of the Philippines and he shall, furthermore, be punished as provided in the next preceding section.

SEC. 15. No fee, commission, gift, or charge of any kind shall be exacted, demanded, or paid, for obtaining loans from the Corporation, and any officer, employee, or agent of the Corporation exacting, demanding, or receiving any fee for service in obtaining a loan, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than three thousand pesos and imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years.

SEC. 16. Any person who, for the purpose of obtaining, renewing, or increasing a loan or the extension of the period thereof in his own or another's behalf, should give any false information or cause, through his intrigue or machination, the existence and production of any false information with regard to the identity, situation, productivity, or value of the security, or with regard to a point which would affect the granting or denial of the loan, whether the latter has been consummated or not, and every officer or employee of the Corporation who, through connivance or negligence, should allow by action or omission such false information to pass unnoticed, thereby causing damage to the Corporation or exposing the latter to the danger of suffering such damage, shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than three years, and a fine of not less than the amount of the loan obtained or applied for, nor more than three times such amount.

SEC. 17. Any officer or employee of the Corporation who violates, or permits any of the officers, agents, or servants of said Corporation or any other person to violate any of the provisions of this Act not specifically punished in the preceding sections, and any person violating any provision of this Act or aiding and abetting the violation thereof, shall be punished with a fine not to exceed ten thousand pesos and with imprisonment not to exceed five years.

SEC. 18. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, October 29, 1946.

to sue and be sued; to employ such officers and personnel as may be necessary to carry out the business of the Corporation; and otherwise to do and perform any and all things that may be necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of the Corporation.

SEC. 3. *Capital stock.*—The capital stock of the Corporation shall be three hundred million pesos divided into three hundred thousand shares having a par value of one thousand pesos each. The said capital stock shall be fully subscribed by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, and payment thereof shall be made by authority of the President from appropriations provided by law.

CHAPTER II.—*Officers and employees*

SEC. 4. *Board of Governors.*—The affairs and business of the Corporation shall be directed, its powers exercised, and its property managed and preserved by a Board of Governors consisting of the Chairman and six other members to be appointed by the President of the Philippines with the consent of the Commission on Appointments. The Chairman and three other members of the Board to be designated by the President shall render full time service to the Corporation. The term of office of the Chairman and other members of the Board shall be seven years, except that of the first members which shall be one, two, three, four, five, and seven years and which shall be specified in their respective appointments. The compensation of the Chairman and other members of the Board of Governors shall be fixed by the President of the Philippines, who may remove any of them for cause.

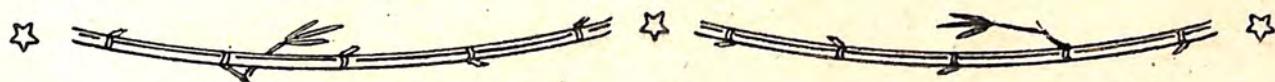
SEC. 5. *Duties and powers of the Board.*—The Board of Governors shall have the following powers:

(a) To prescribe, amend and repeal, with the approval of the President of the Philippines, by-laws, rules and regulations governing the manner in which the general business of the Corporation may be conducted and the powers granted by law to the Corporation may be exercised, including a provision for the formation of such committee or committees as the Board of Governors may deem necessary to facilitate its business;

(b) To fix the rates of interest on loans in accordance with the different classes of transactions and securities provided in this Act;

(c) To establish such branches and agencies as may be deemed necessary and convenient;

(d) To provide for the appointment and removal and to fix reasonable compensation of such personnel as may be necessary for the expeditious conduct of the business of the Corporation.



Republic Act No. 98

NEW SCALE OF SALARIES FOR CIVIL SERVICE
ELIGIBLESAN ACT PRESCRIBING A NEW SCALE OF SALARIES ALLOWABLE
FOR CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

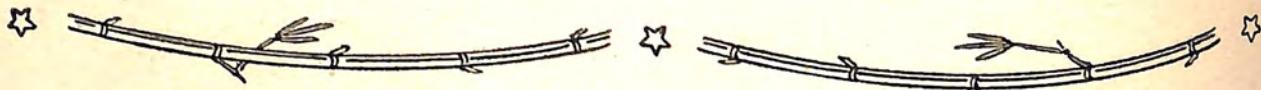
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines
in Congress assembled:*

SECTION 1. Any person who shall enter the Government service after having qualified in any examination given by the Bureau of Civil Service may be entitled to the new scale of salaries as herein provided for the following Civil Service eligibilities:

	Minimum	Maximum
(a) First grade eligibles	₱840	No limit
(b) Second grade eligibles	480	₱2,400
(c) Third grade eligibles	360	1,440
(d) Senior stenographers	840	No limit
(e) Senior typists	480	2,760
(f) Junior stenographers	480	2,400
(g) Junior typists	480	2,800

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, March 24, 1947.



the Agricultural and Industrial Bank as such or as trustee, as the case may be. The total amount of the unimpaired capital of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank shall be credited to the subscription of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to the capital stock of the Corporation. The Agricultural and Industrial Bank shall stand abolished on the date when the Corporation shall begin its operations.

CHAPTER III.—*Miscellaneous Provisions*

SEC. 10. *Rehabilitation Funds for Domestic Banks and Insurance Companies.*—All authority, control and administration of the rehabilitation funds provided in Commonwealth Act numbered seven hundred twenty-six and in Executive Order No. 107 dated April 20, 1946, as amended, are hereby transferred to the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, which shall hereafter be the owner of and have the sole power of disposition and control over said funds. Such disposition and control shall be in accordance with the provisions of said Act and Executive Order until the purposes thereof shall have been accomplished. All stock heretofore issued to the Government in exchange for contributions or subscriptions made out of said funds shall be transferred to and issued in the name of the Corporation, and the total amount of said funds shall be credited to the subscription of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to the capital stock of the Corporation. The powers and functions heretofore conferred upon the Financial Rehabilitation Board shall be assumed and exercised by the Board of Governors of the Corporation.

SEC. 11. *Obligations of the Corporation.*—Obligations of the Corporation shall be lawful investments, and may be accepted as security for all fiduciary, insurance, trust, and public funds the investment or deposit of which are under the authority, control, or supervision of the Government or any of its officer or officers.

SEC. 12. *Prohibitions and penalties.*—No member of the Board of Governors, officer, attorney, agent, or employee of the Corporation shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, participate in the deliberation upon or the determination of any question affecting his personal interests, or the interests of any corporation, partnership, or association in which he is directly or indirectly interested. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be summarily removed from office and shall upon conviction be punished with a fine not to exceed ten thousand pesos and with imprisonment not to exceed five years.

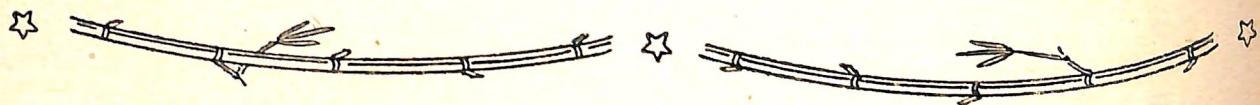
SEC. 13. No officer or employee of the Corporation nor any government official who may exercise executive or supervisory authority over the said Corporation, either directly or indirectly, for himself or as the representative or agent of others, shall borrow money from the Corporation, nor shall he become a guarantor, indorser, or surety for loans from the said Corporation to others, or in any manner be an obligor for moneys borrowed of the said Corporation. Any such officer or employee who violates the provisions of



*The President takes his
Oath of Office*



*The Vice President shares in
the responsibility*



Republic Act No. 87

H. No. 780

**NET PROCEEDS FROM SURPLUS PROPERTY
SALES FOR RFC**

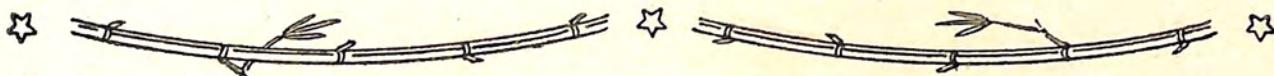
AN ACT APPROPRIATING THE NET PROCEEDS FROM THE SALES OF SURPLUS PROPERTY AND PROPERTIES ACQUIRED FROM SUCH PROCEEDS OR EXCHANGES WITH SURPLUS PROPERTY TO PAY FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE REHABILITATION FINANCE CORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. The net proceeds from time to time derived from sales of surplus property acquired from the United States Government under the terms of Title II of the United States Public Law Numbered Three hundred and seventy, approved on April third, nineteen hundred and forty-six, are hereby appropriated to pay for subscriptions of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to the capital stock of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation. The President is hereby directed to transfer to the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation all properties acquired by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines with funds derived from sales of or exchanges with the surplus property referred to above. The fair value of such properties shall be determined by the President and the same shall be credited to the Government as payment for subscriptions to the capital stock of the corporation.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, October 29, 1946.





*The First Inaugural . . .
The President begins his speech*



Republic Act No. 100

AUTHORIZING TEACHERS AND OTHER OFFICIALS TO ADMINISTER OATHS ON WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE ANY COMMISSIONER OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION WHO IS A CITIZEN OF THE PHILIPPINES, AND CERTAIN OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES THEREOF, ATTORNEYS OF THE LEGAL AID OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AND OTHER PUBLIC SCHOOL OFFICIALS, TO ADMINISTER OATHS ON CLAIM PAPERS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION.

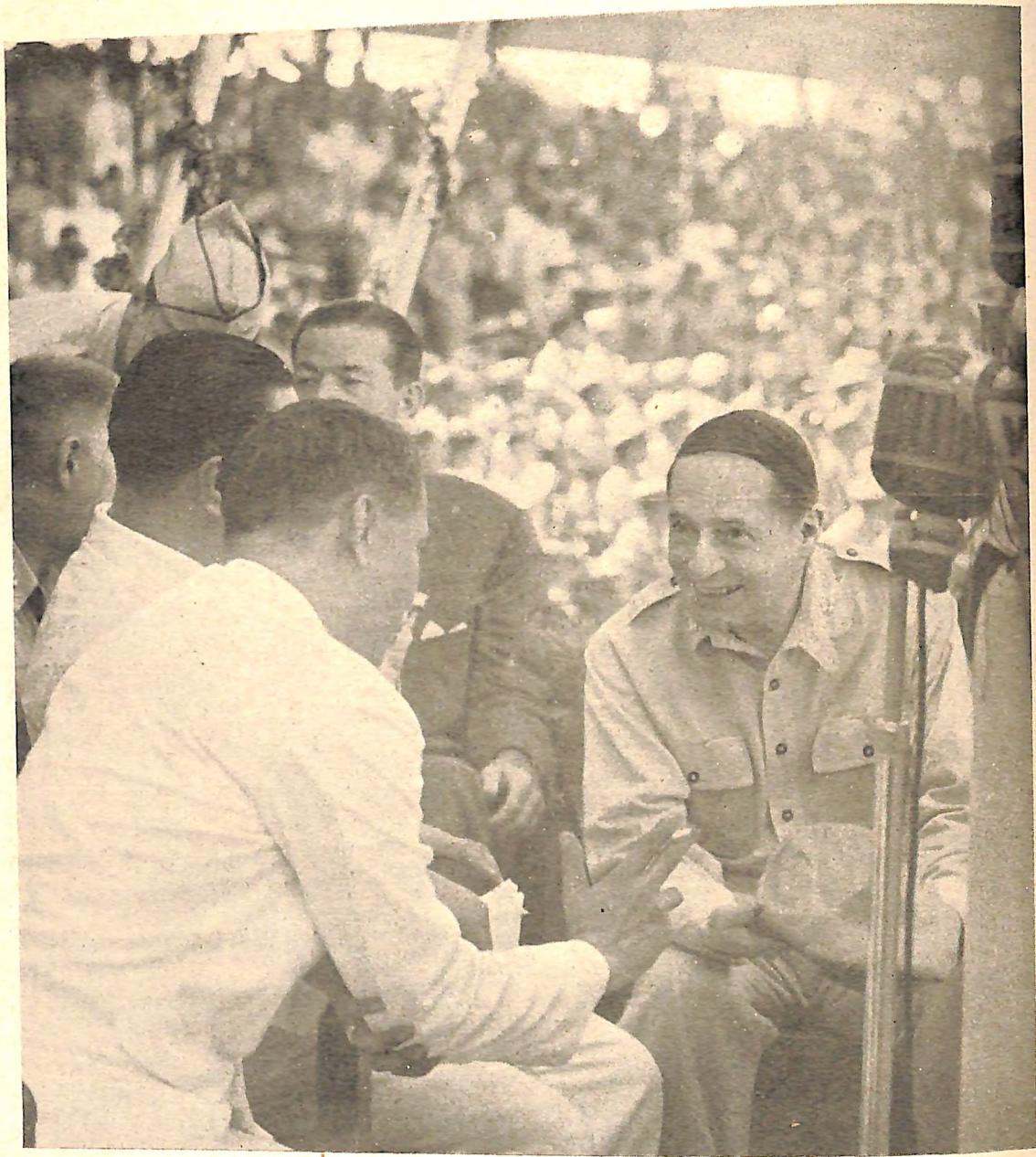
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. In addition to the officers and employees of the Government authorized by existing law to administer oaths, any Commissioner of the Philippine War Damage Commission who is a citizen of the Philippines, or any officer or employee thereof who is likewise a citizen of the Philippines and duly authorized by said Commission, attorneys of the Legal Aid Office of the Department of Justice and public school teachers and other public school officials, shall have authority to administer oaths on claim forms, affidavits, and other documents presented to, or filed with, the Philippine War Damage Commission created by Public Law numbered three hundred and seventy, seventy-ninth Congress of the United States, approved April thirty, nineteen hundred and forty-six: *Provided, however,* That with the exception of the Commissioners, officers or employees of the Philippine War Damage Commission, as well as the attorneys of the Legal Aid Office of the Department of Justice, who shall not collect any fee for their services, such officers and employees of the Government authorized under existing law to administer oaths and public school teachers or other public school officials herein authorized to administer oaths, may collect for each oath a fee of not more than fifty centavos: *Provided, further,* That no documentary stamp shall be required to be affixed to any claim papers, affidavits, or other documents to be submitted to, or filed with, the Philippine War Damage Commission.

SEC. 2. The persons herein authorized to administer oaths, shall not be required to keep or use a seal or to keep a register of their official acts in the performance of the functions hereinabove set forth.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

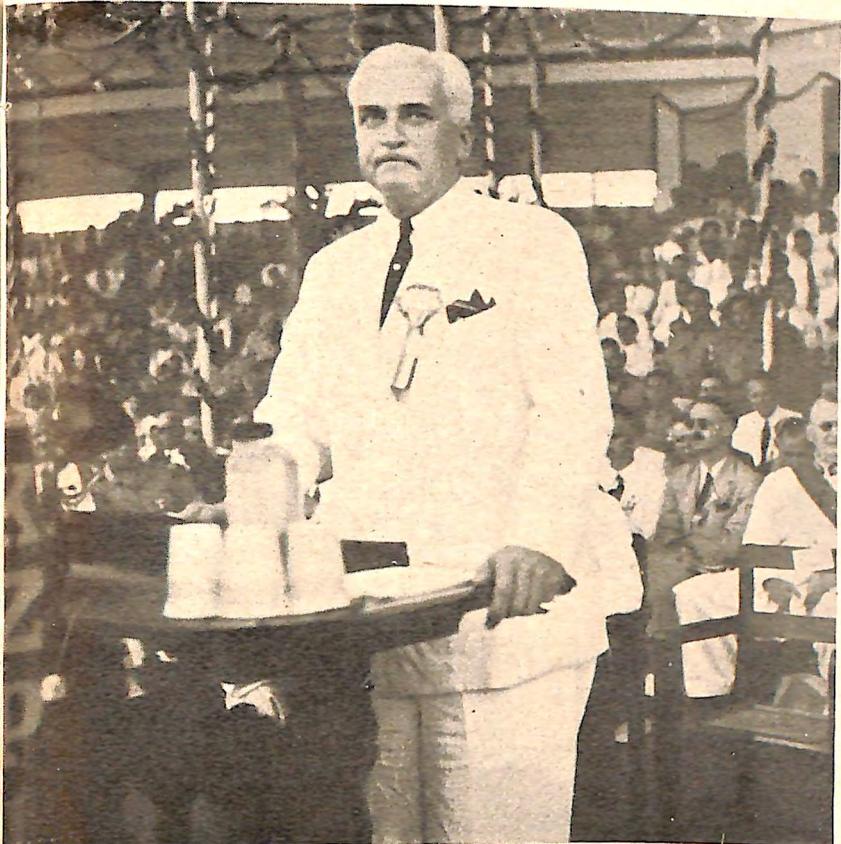
Approved, April 15, 1947.



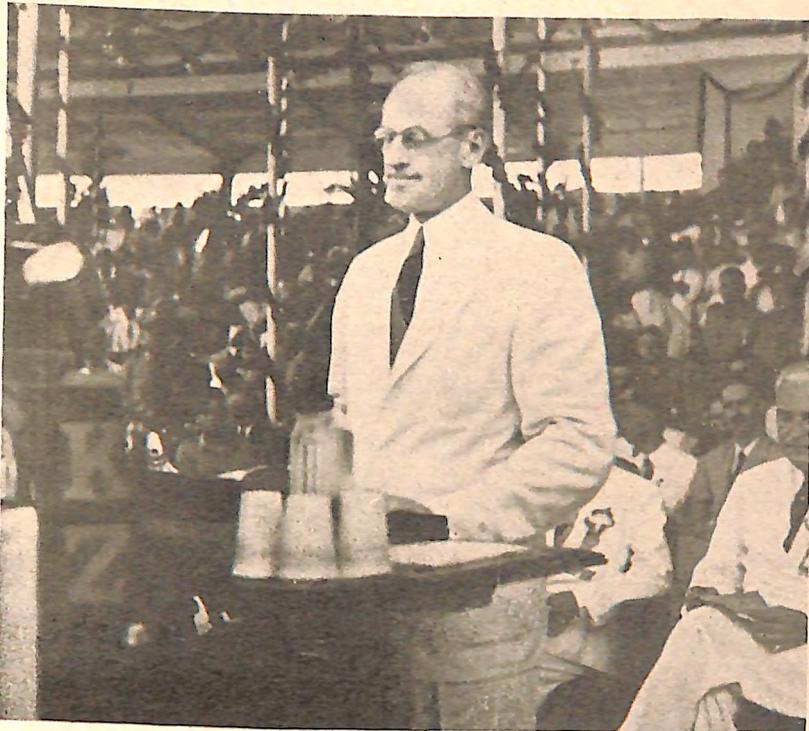
A friendly chat—the smile of friendship



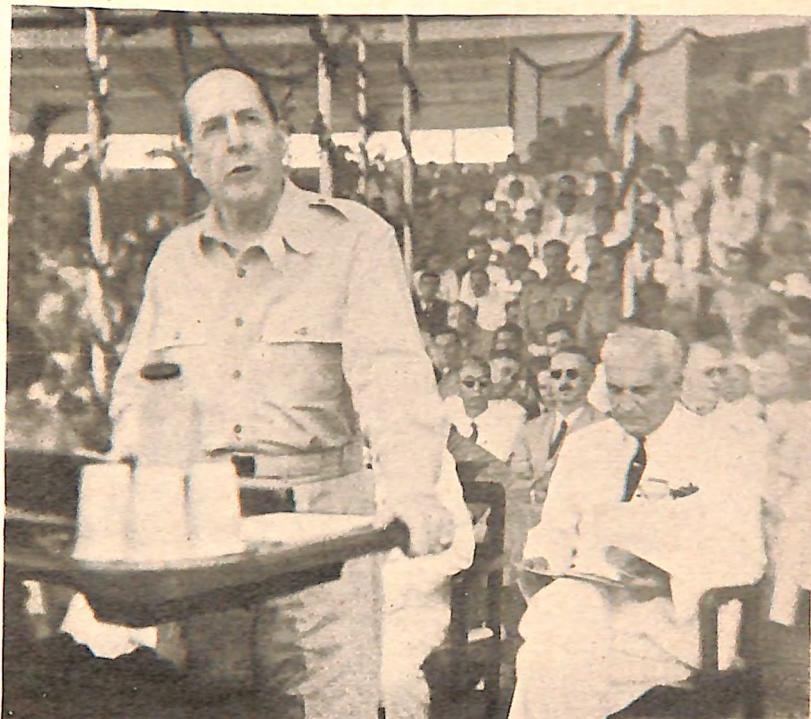
Section



U. S. High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt
proclaims the birth of the Republic



U. S. Senator Millard Tydings
greets the birth of a new Nation



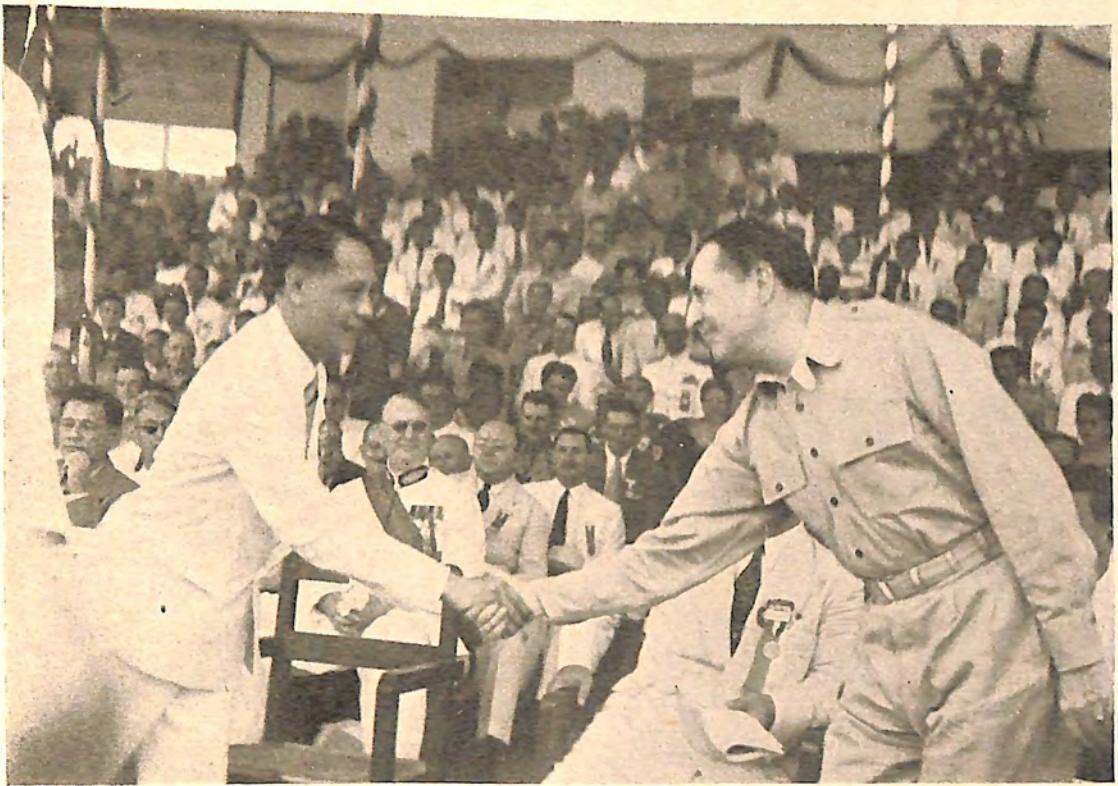
Liberator General Douglas MacArthur
expresses confidence in the Success of the
new Republic





Coming up the Palace

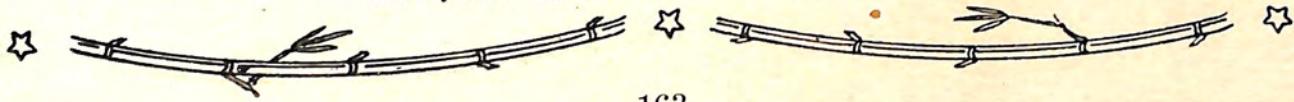




*The handclasp of friendship
symbolic of Philippine-American relations
President Manuel Roxas and General MacArthur*



The forces of the Republic are passing by



*Ambassador McNutt
presents his credentials*



*Ex-President Osmeña
visits President Roxas*





Society matrons embroidering stars on the commemorative American flag used on Independence Day

The American commemorative flag nearing completion



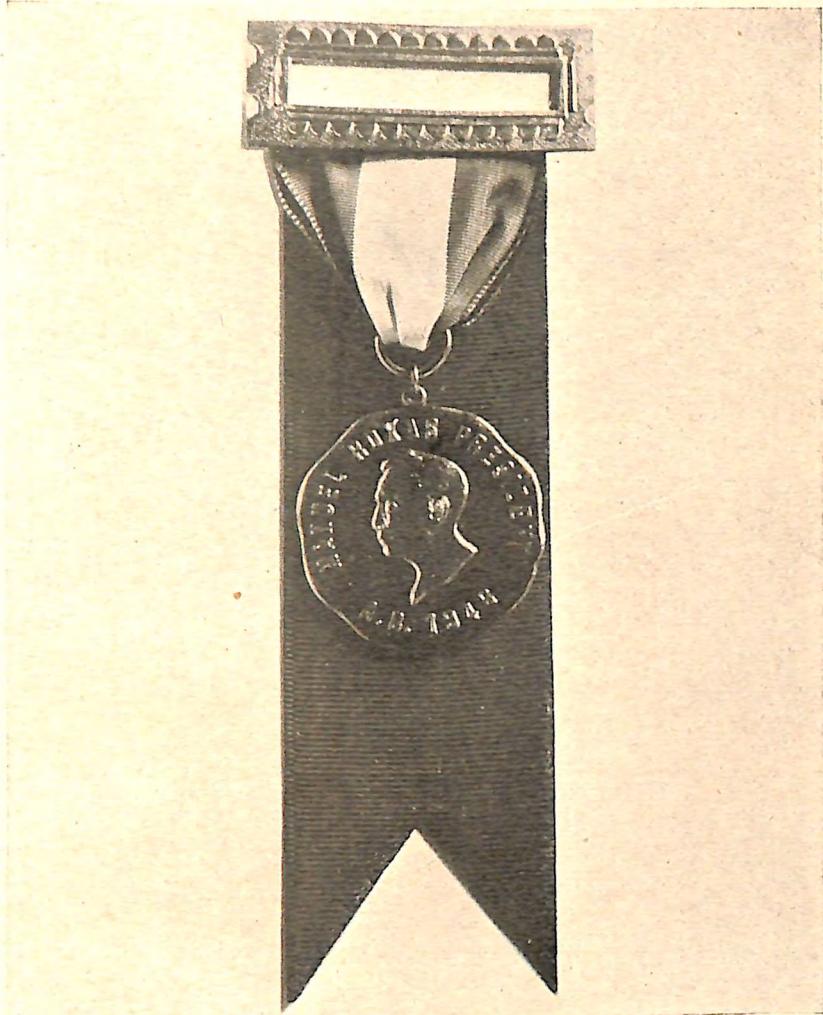


And they drink to the health of the Republic

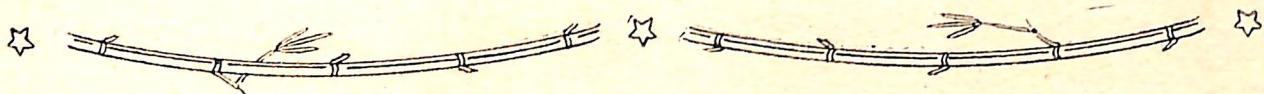


The President speaks





Inauguration Medal . . .
May 28, 1946



J. Weldon Jones (extreme right)
calls on the President

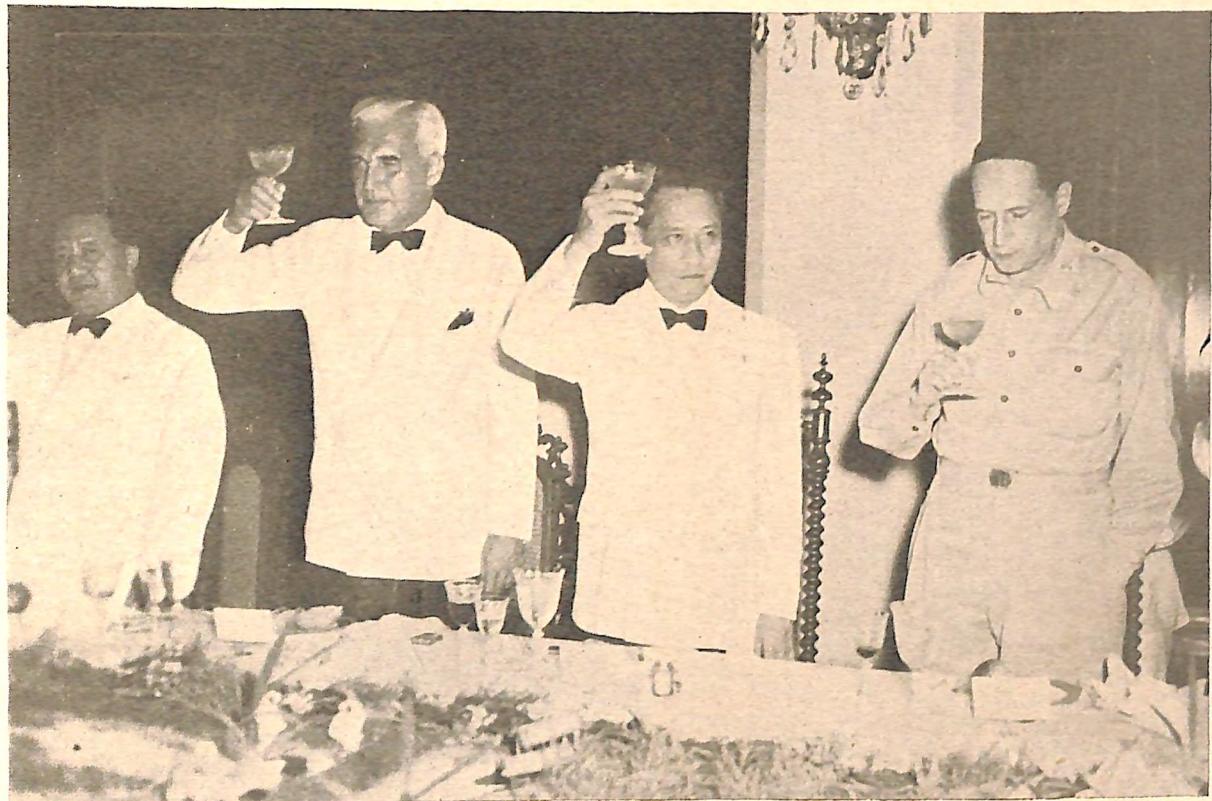


General and Mrs. George F. Moore
are received at Malacañan

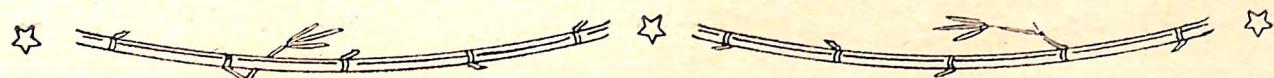




Distinguished guests of the new Republic



A toast to the new Republic





Mrs. Catherine McNutt (left) and Mrs. Irene Murphy (right) visit Mrs. Roxas

Tea party given by Mrs. Roxas in honor of
the wives of members of Congress

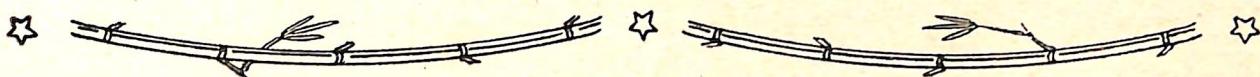


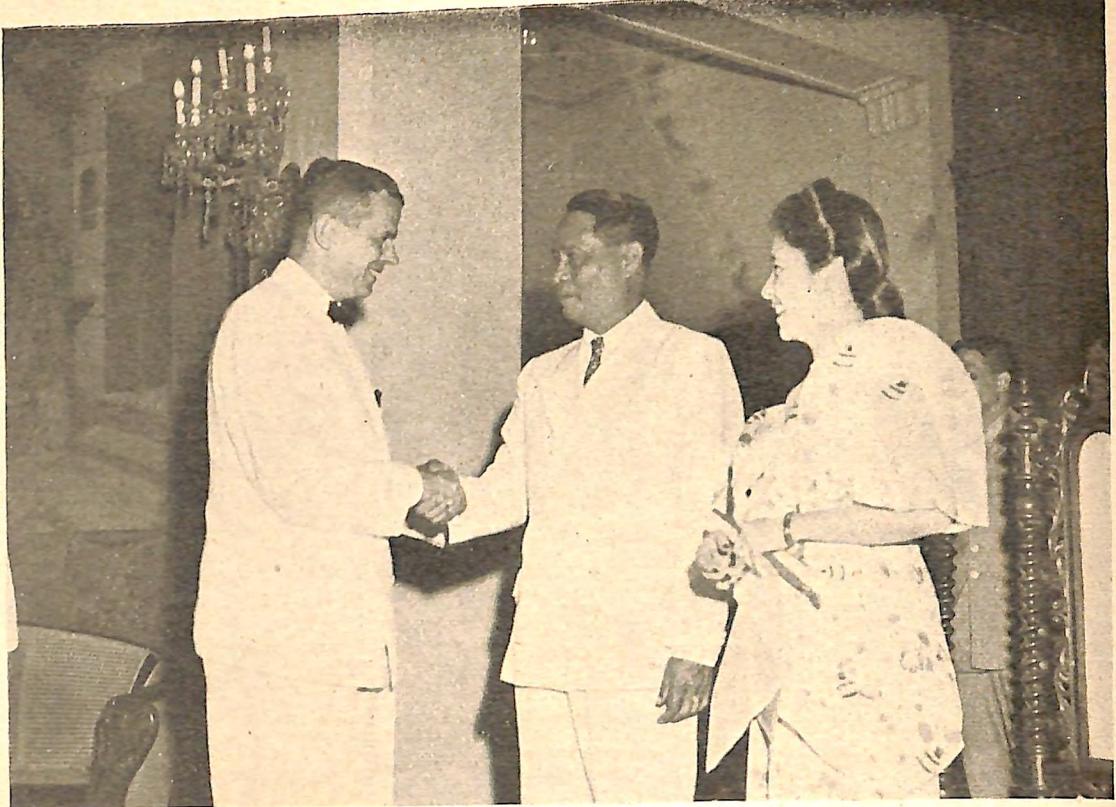


At State reception in honor of the McNutts



At the President's birthday party, December 31, 1946



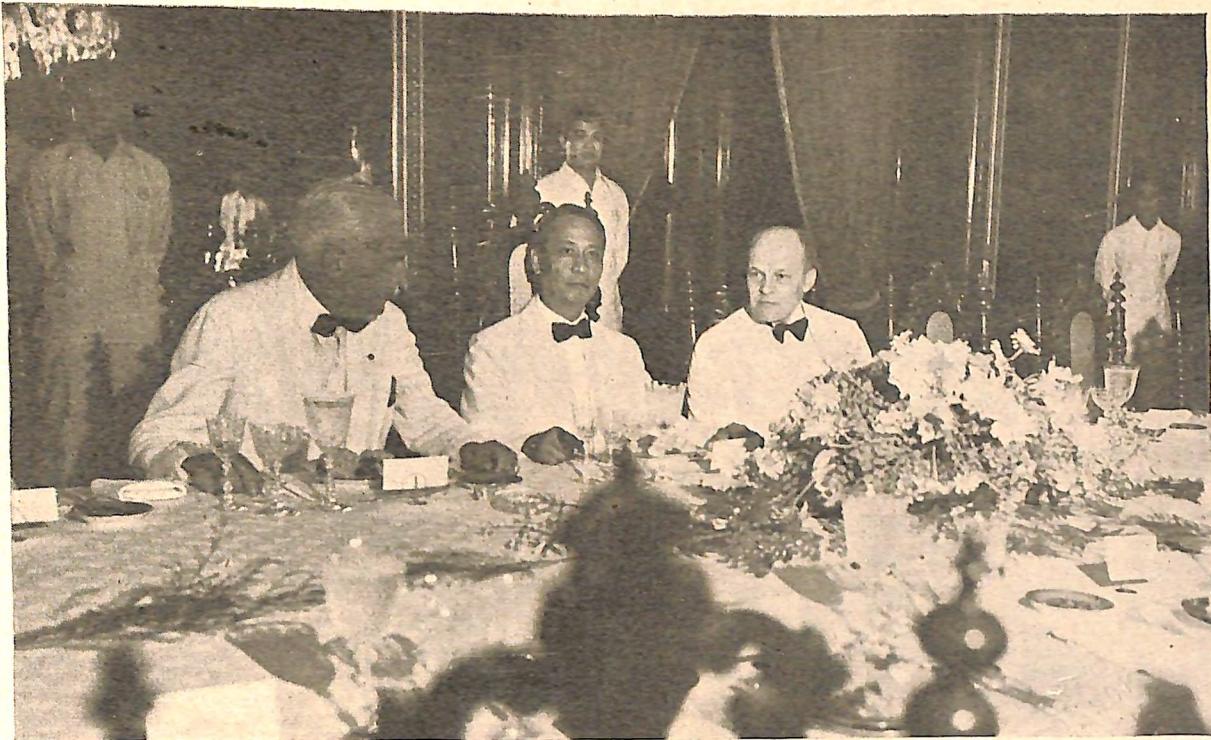


*At home on New Year's Day President Roxas receives Frank Waring
of the War Damage Commission*



ASALTO on Birthday of President Roxas at Malacañan





State Dinner for visiting U. S. Finance-Commission



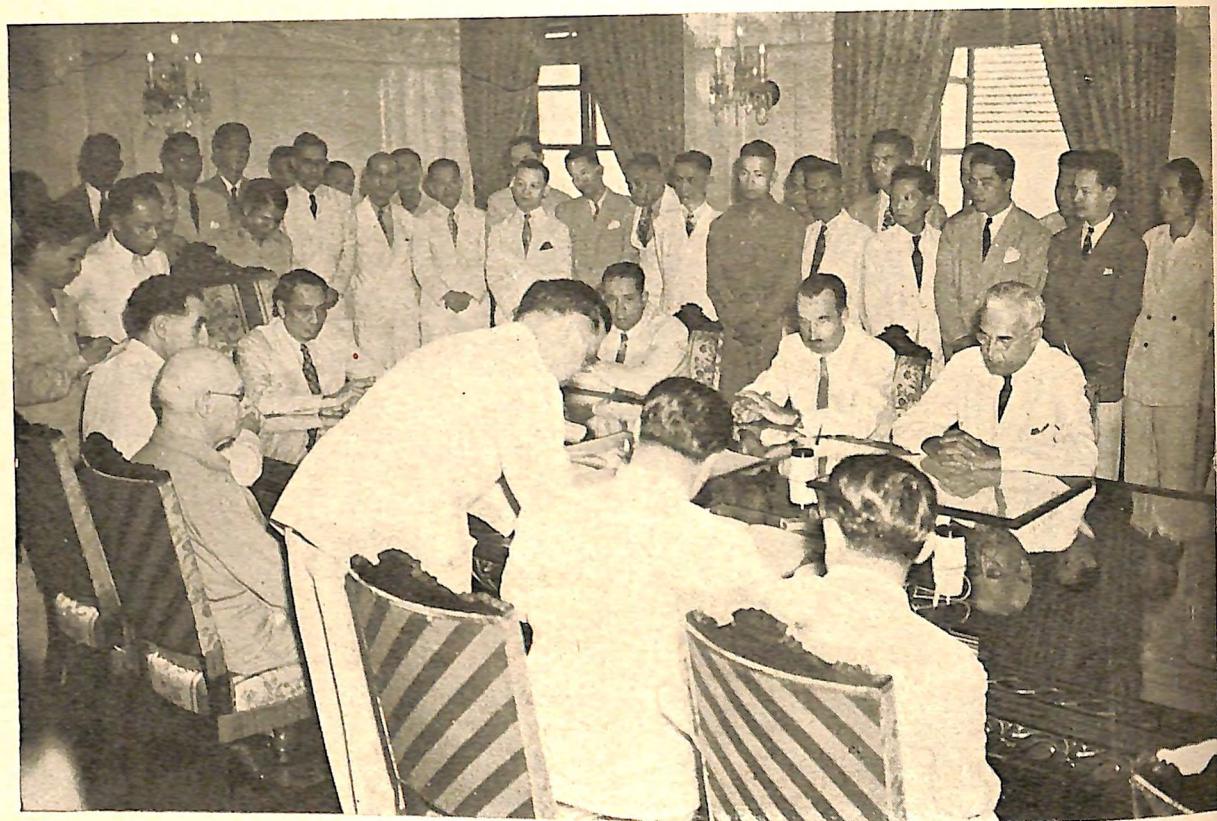
*On board the U. S. Carrier PRINCETON that brought the remains
of the late President Manuel L. Quezon*

*From left to right: President Roxas, Associate Justice Frank Murphy, Mrs. Aurora
Aragon-Quezon, Maria Aurora Quezon, Maria Zenaida Quezon, Manuel Quezon, Jr.,
Ruby Roxas, Col. Manuel Nieto*





Guerrilla leaders call on the President



Signing of the Treaty of General Relations with the United States





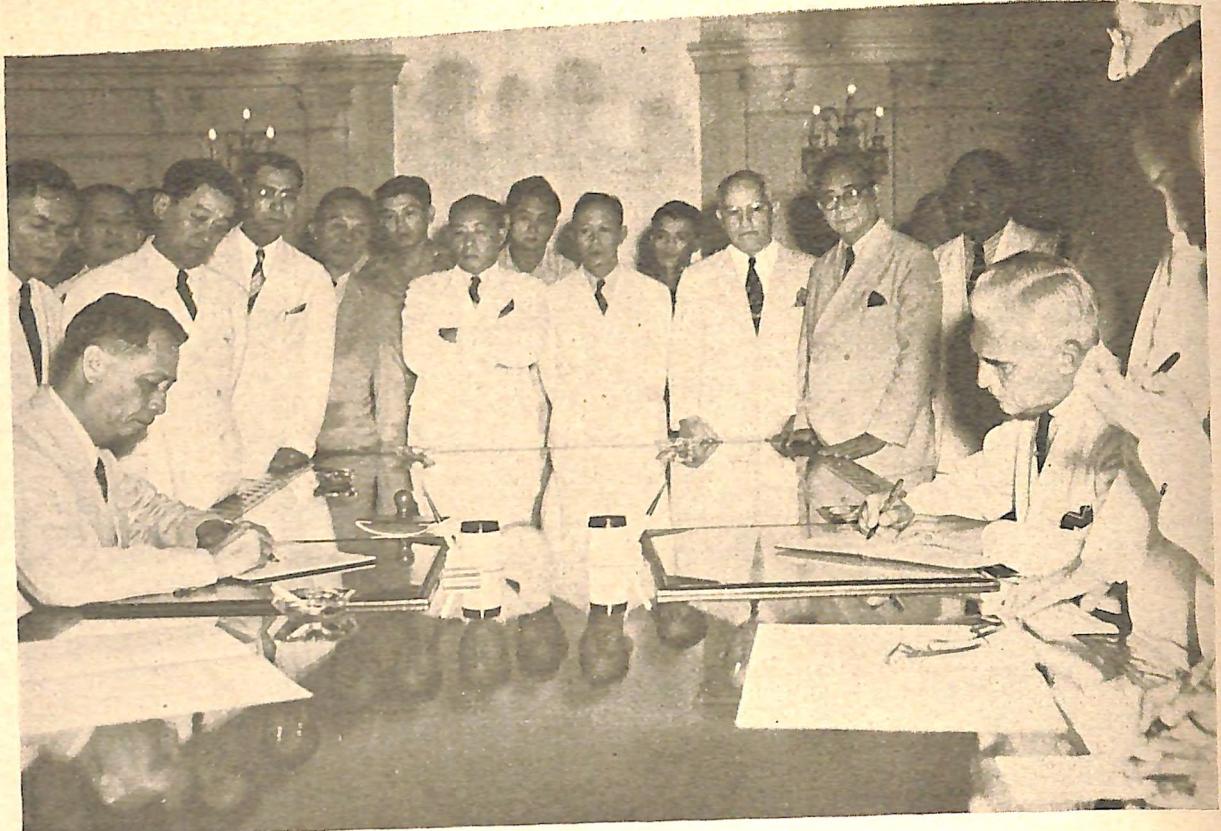
*At the Malacañan reception for
Philippine Congressmen*

*Mrs. Raul Leuterio, the First Lady, Mrs. Jose Avelino,
Mrs. Consuelo Salazar-Perez*



*Mrs. Consuelo Salazar-Perez, Mrs. Jose Avelino,
the First Lady, Mrs. Raul Leuterio*





Signing of the Treaty of General Relations



Signing of the Treaty on Consular Convention

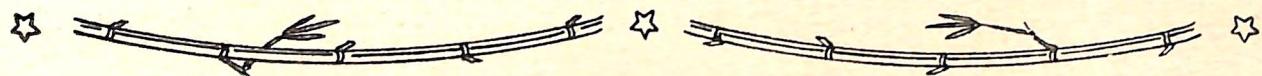




At Silver Wedding celebration at Malacañan



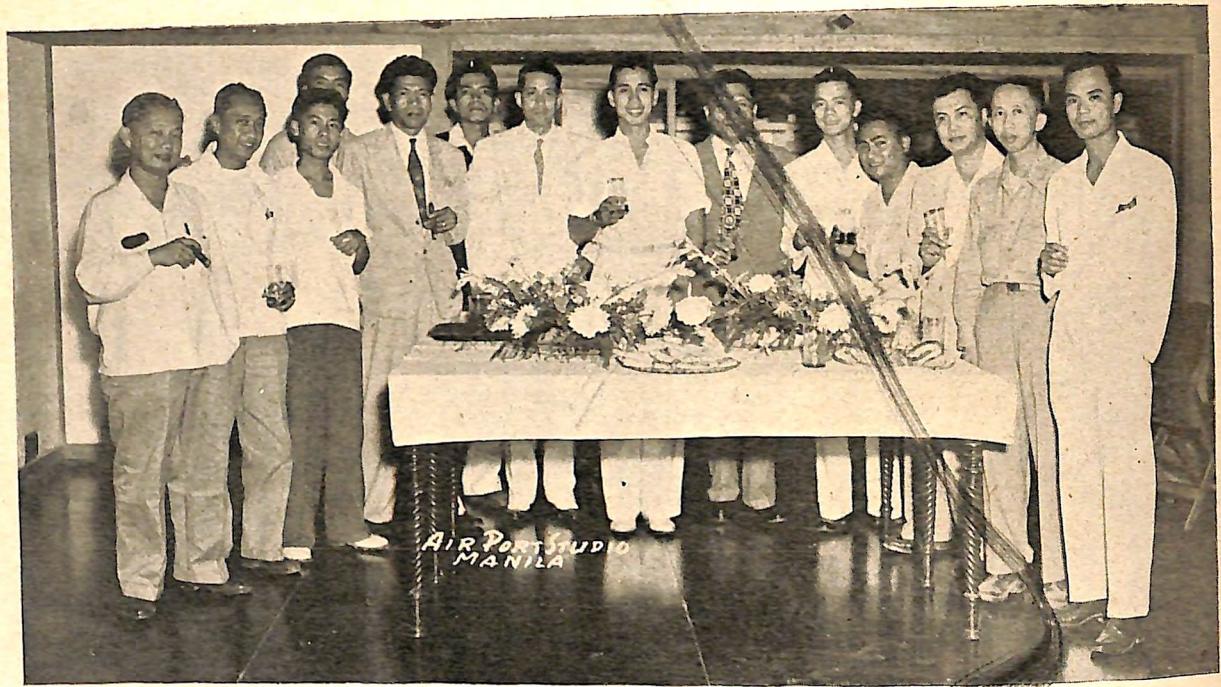
Vice President Quirino takes his oath as Secretary of Foreign Affairs





Airport Studio

The Malacañan Press Association with the President: Felisberto M. Verano, Silvino Caparas, Vicente F. Barranco, Rodolfo Nazareno, Onofre Guevara, Press Secretary Juan C. Orendain, the President, Yu Chong Keng, Teodoro F. Valencia, Ralph G. Hawkins, Celso G. Cabrera, Philip Buencamino III, William Lou C. Lim.



MALACAÑAN REPORTERS GET TOGETHER

LEFT TO RIGHT: Celso G. Cabrera, Silvino Caparas, Binky Tan, Spencer Yap, Press Secretary Juan C. Orendain, Federico Lamarte, Secretary Emilio Abello, Philip Buencamino III, Commissioner Pio Pedrosa, Manuel Collantes, Jose L. Guevara, Vicente F. Barranco, William Lou C. Lim, and Onofre P. Guevara.





Signing of the Oath of Office of the Agrarian Commission



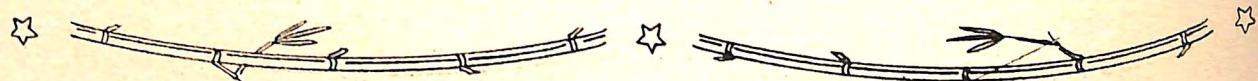
Agrarian Commissioner Espina Calls on President Roxas

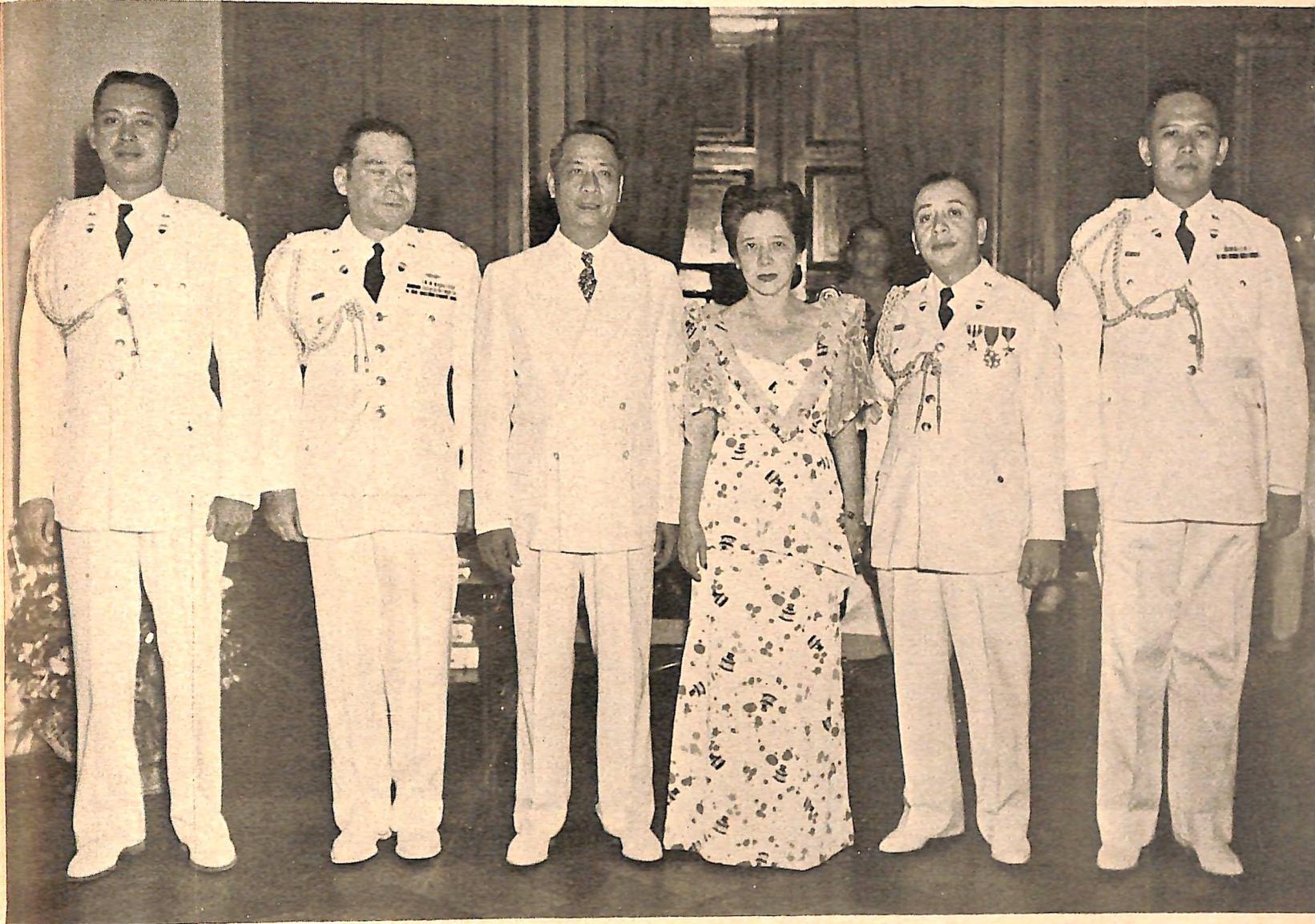


Reminiscing (Capiz)



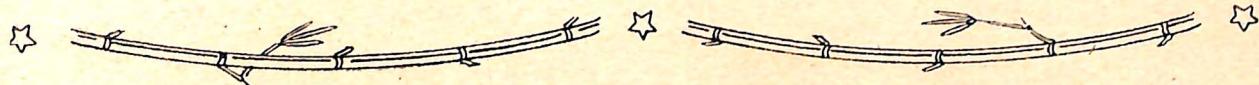
Explaining (Capiz)





PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROXAS AND AIDES

LEFT TO RIGHT.—Capt. Joaquin Hidalgo, Lt. Col. Jacobo Zobel, President Roxas,
Mrs. Roxas, Maj. Hernando Corvera, and Lt. Jesus Garcia

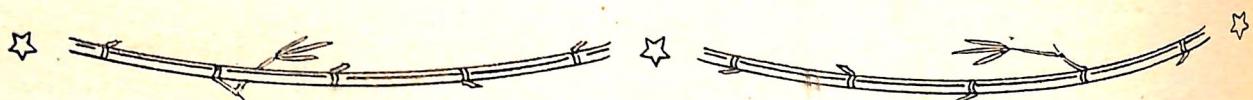


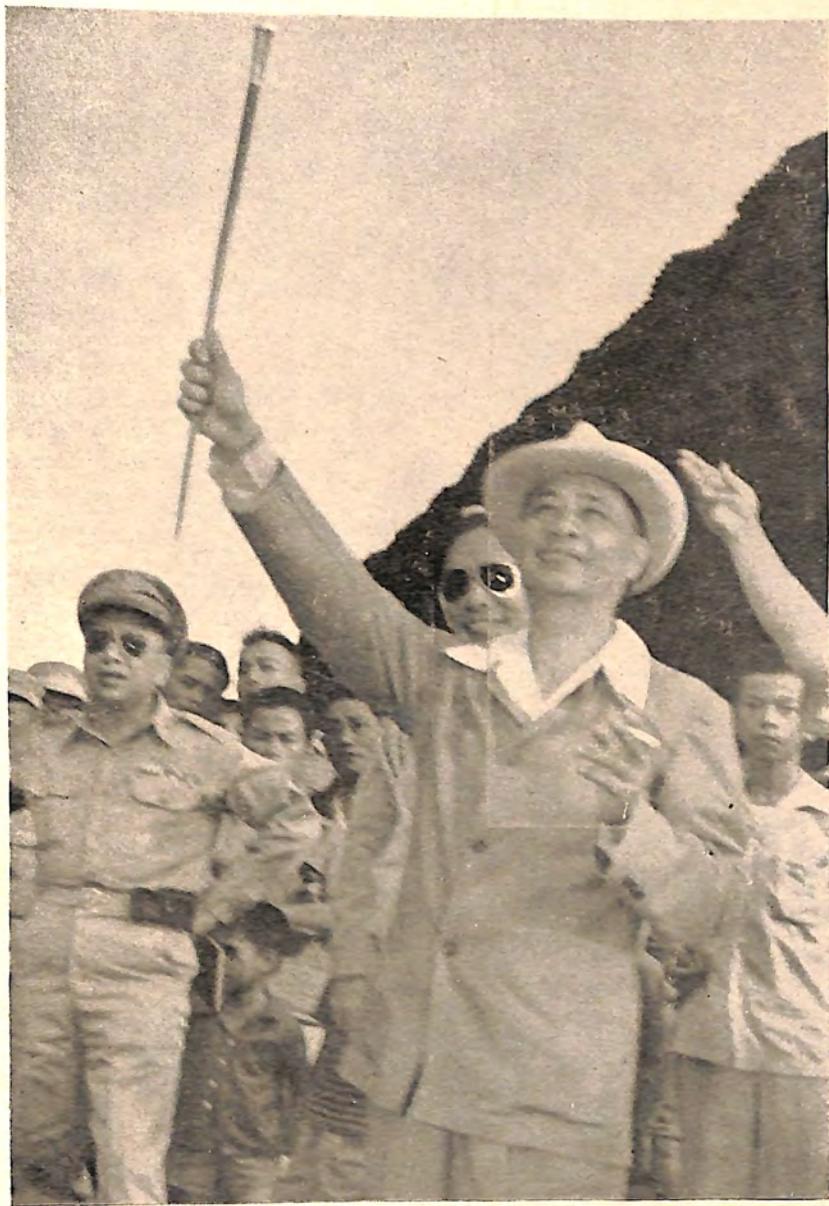


Entreating . . . (Zamboanga)

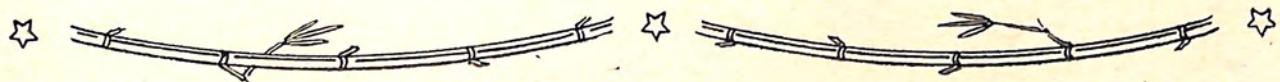


Stressing a point (Iloilo)



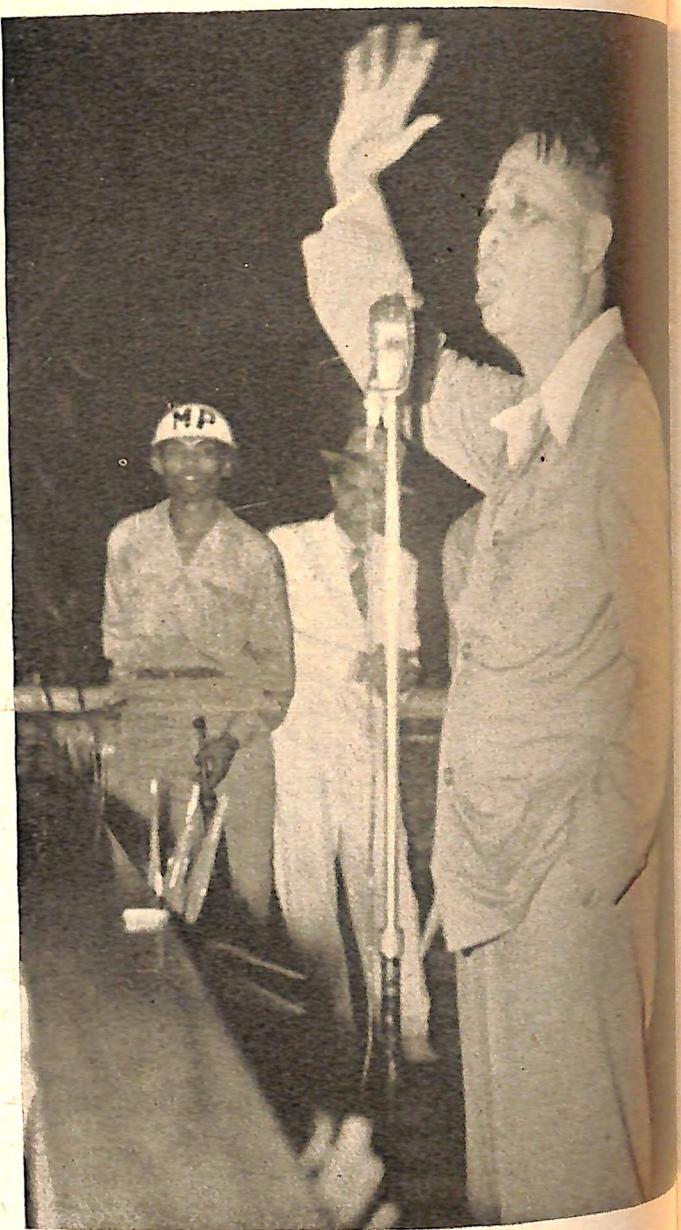


The President arrives at Pototan, Iloilo

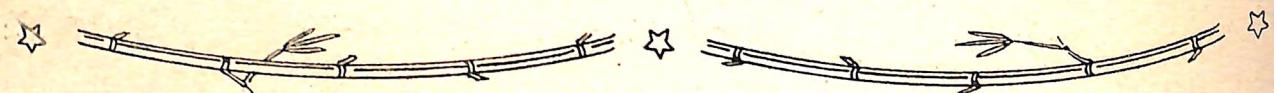




Illustrating . . . (Bacolod)



The triumphant end (Tagbilaran)





Admonishing (Bohol)



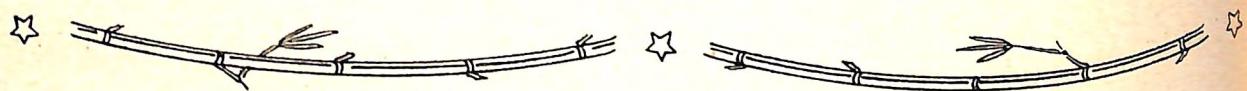
Pleading (Zamboanga)





President Roxas speaks at the
recognition of the Philip-
pine Red Cross as an
independent or-
ganization

On the occasion of the turning
over of equipment for the
Philippine Army

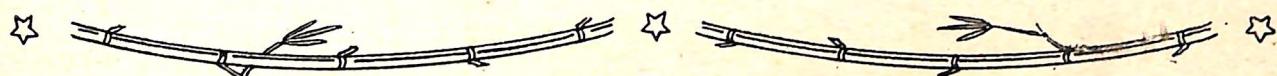




Arguing (Davao)



Rationalizing (Zamboanga)

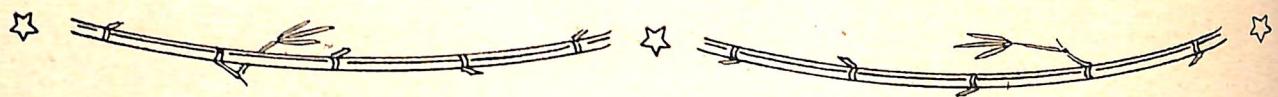




The President about to deliver his Rizal Day speech



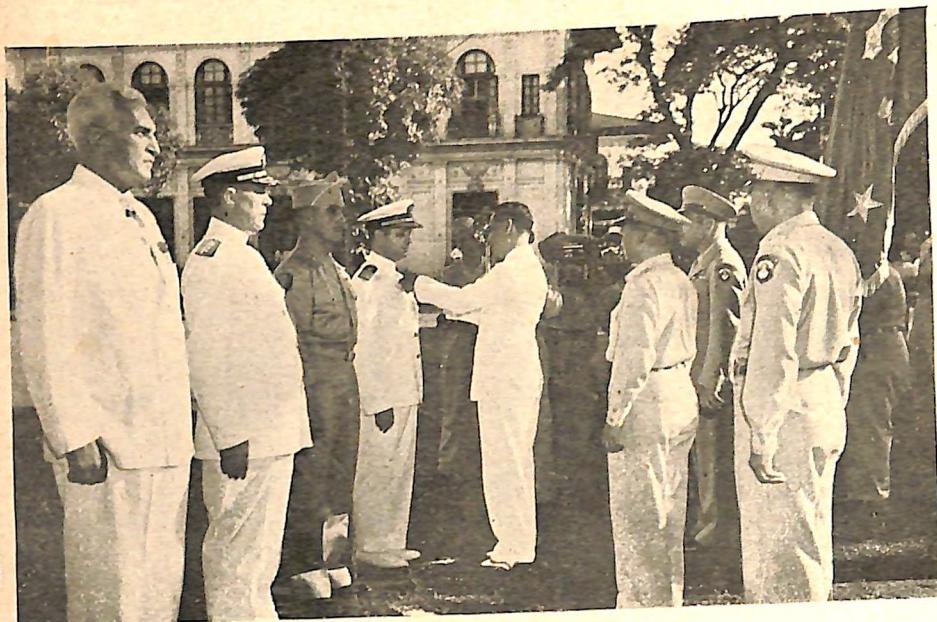
The President delivers his Rizal Day oration





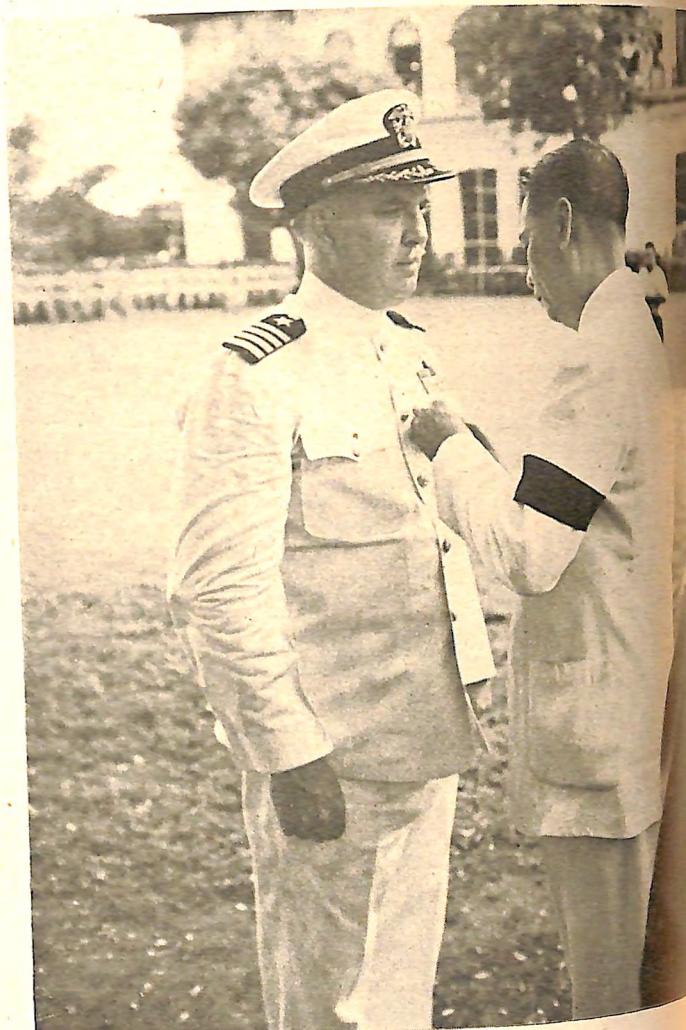
*The President speaks at the inauguration of the
Rehabilitation Finance Corporation*

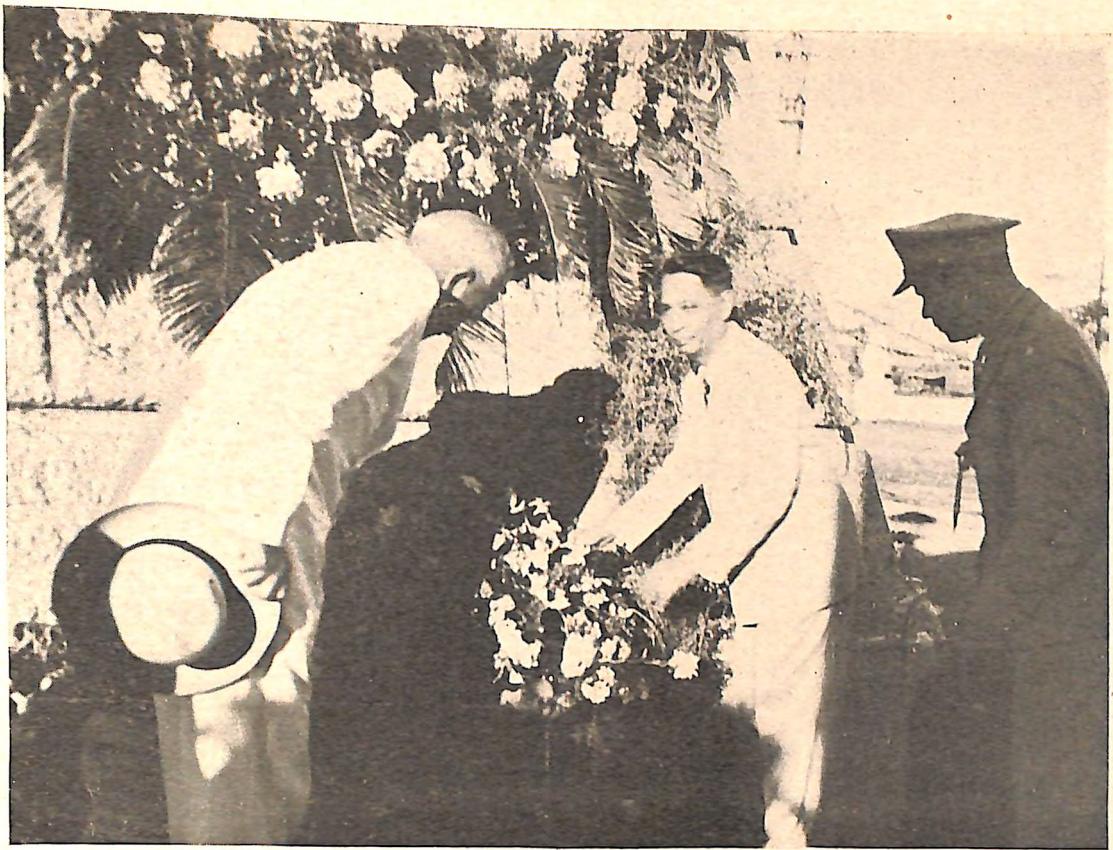




President Roxas awarding the
Distinguished Silver Star
to Commander Julius
C. C. Edelstein

Captain John M. Hoskins of the
USS Princeton is awarded
by President Roxas
the Military Merit
Award

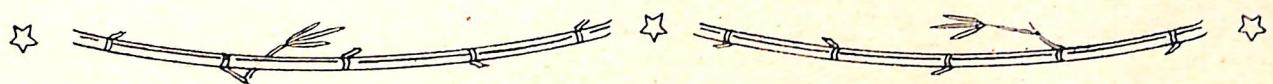


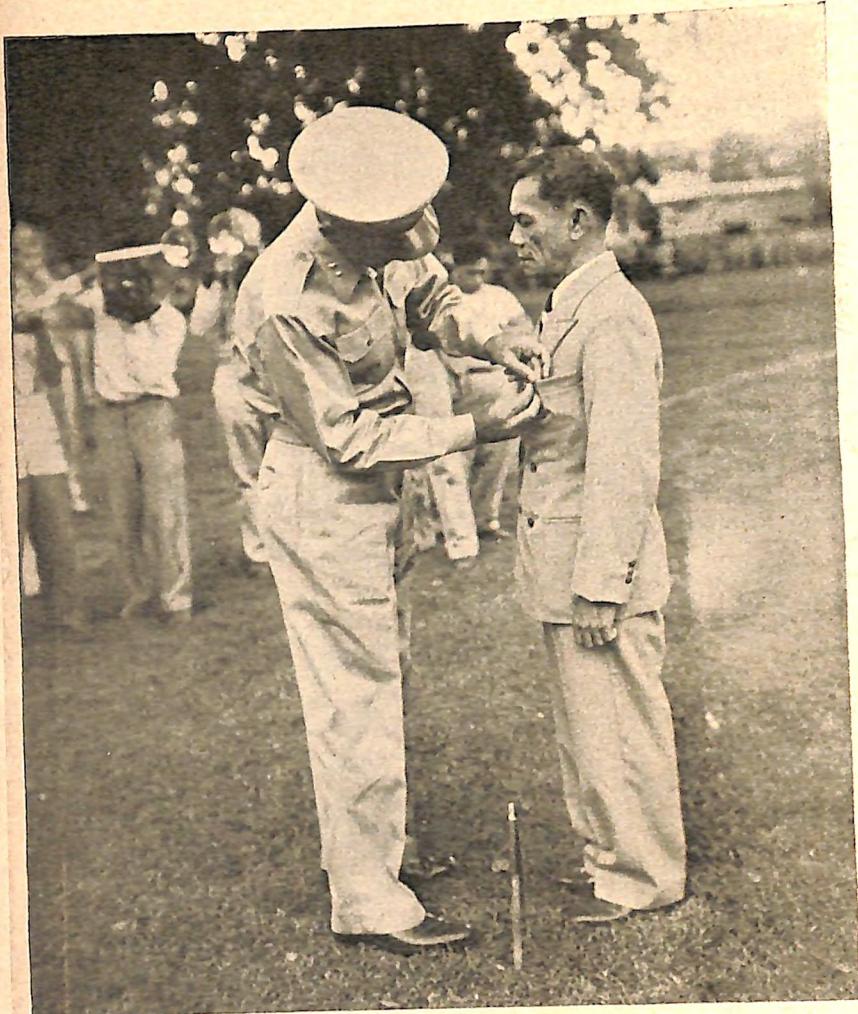


President Roxas and Ambassador McNutt placing wreaths at the foot of the Rizal monument on the Luneta



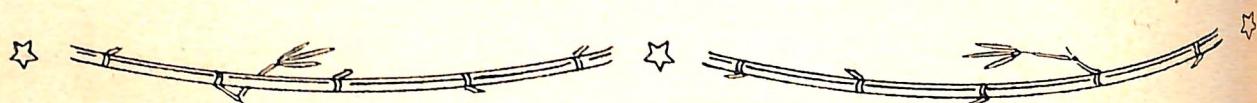
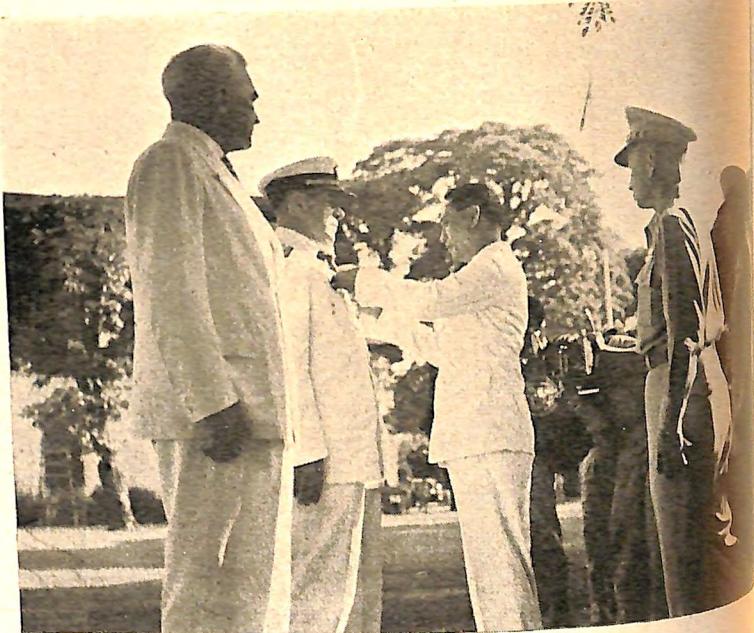
During the first celebration of Rizal Day under the new Republic

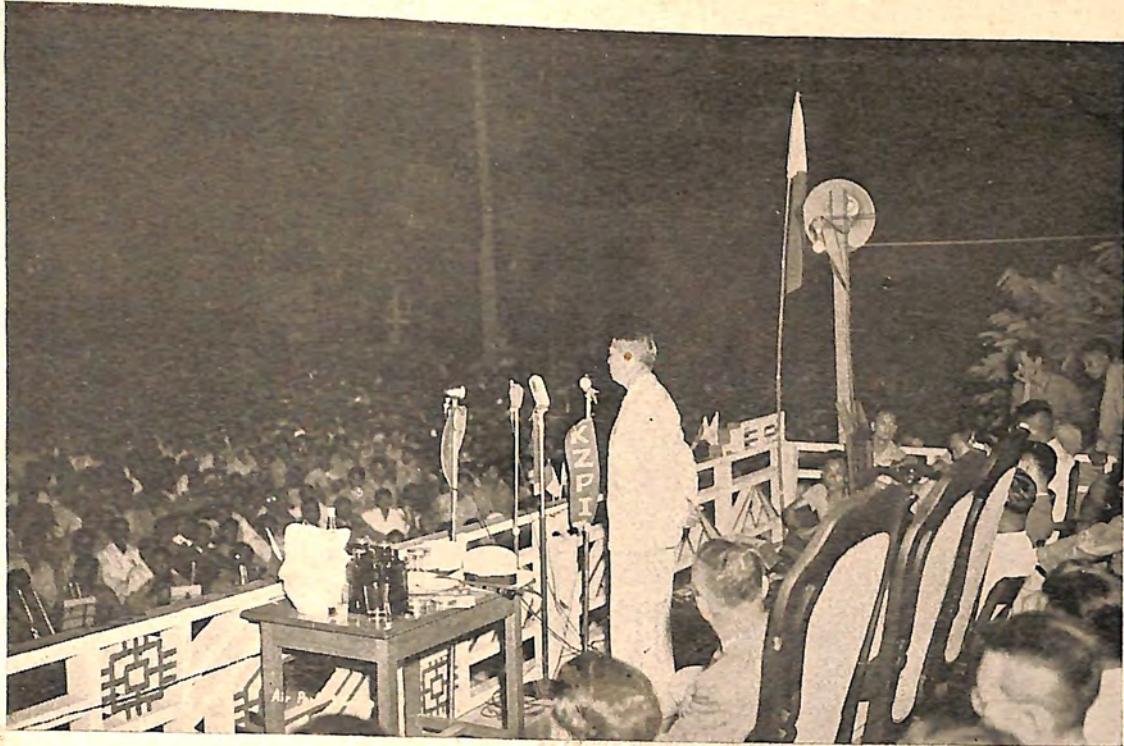




Maj. Gen. J. G. Christiansen pins on National Defense Secretary Ruperto K. Kangleon the Distinguished Service Star and the Bronze Star Medals

The President pins on Rear Admiral H. H. Good the D. S. S.





The President speaking shortly before a hand grenade was thrown on the platform at plaza Miranda



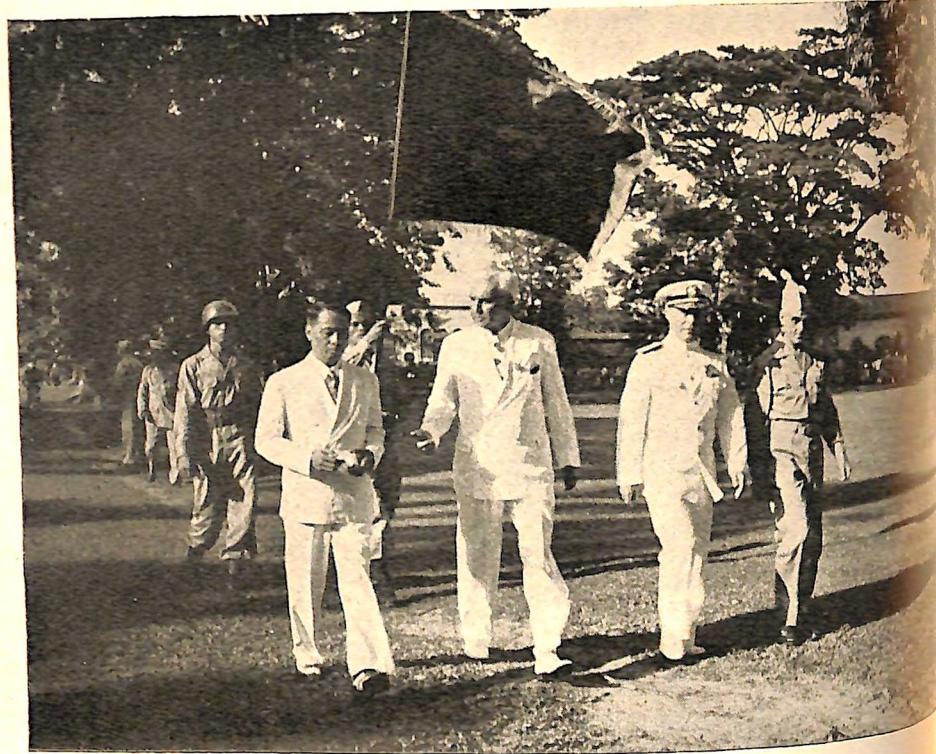
Ambassador McNutt speaks at the Veterans' convention held at the University of Sto. Tomas

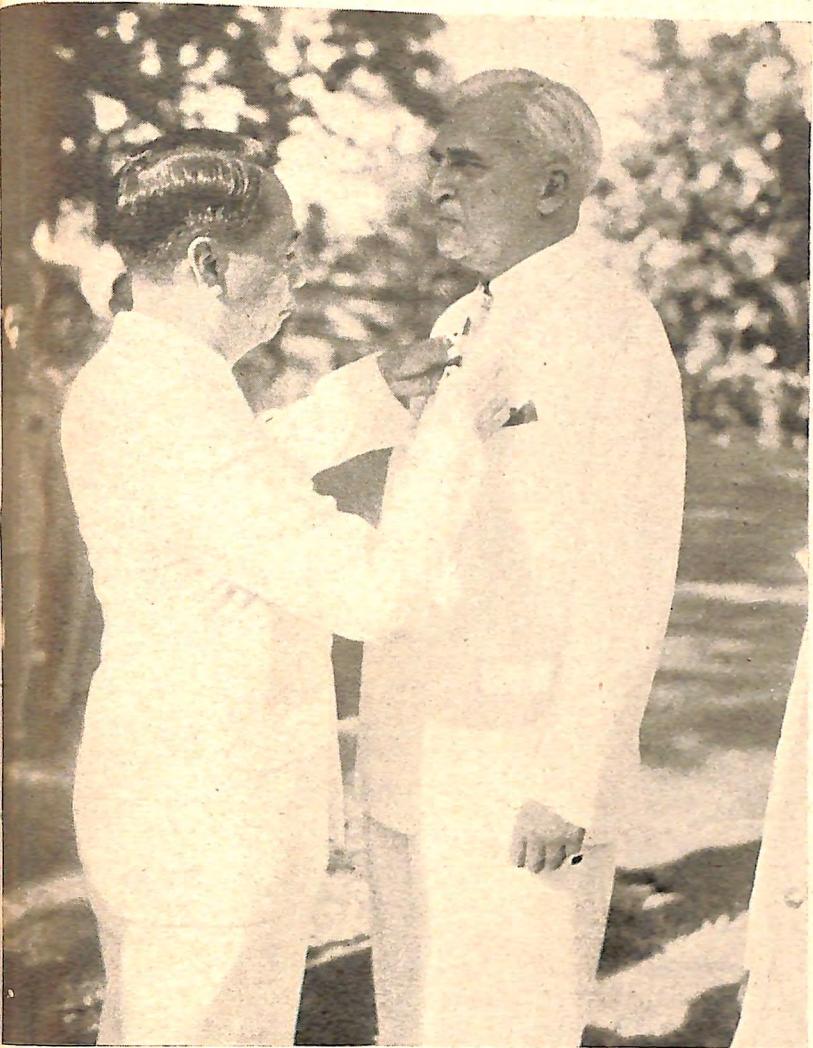




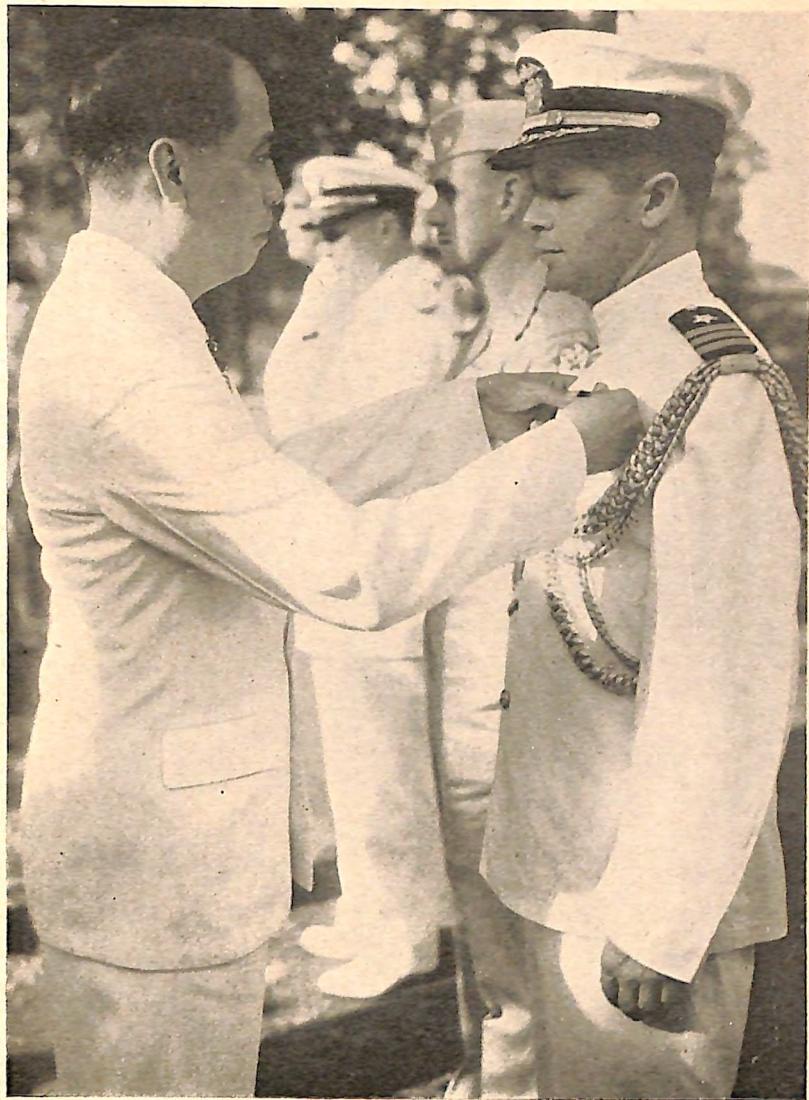
On the occasion of the military review in honor of Commander Julius C. C. Edelstein

The military review starts

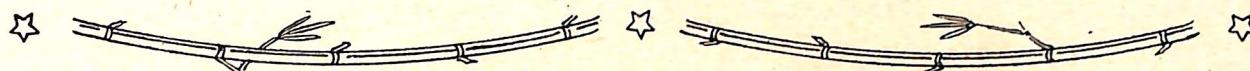




President Roxas pins on Ambassador
McNutt the D. S. S.



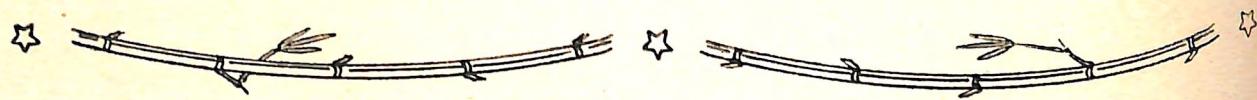
Commander Julius C. C. Edelstein
receives the D. S. S.



Citizen No. 1

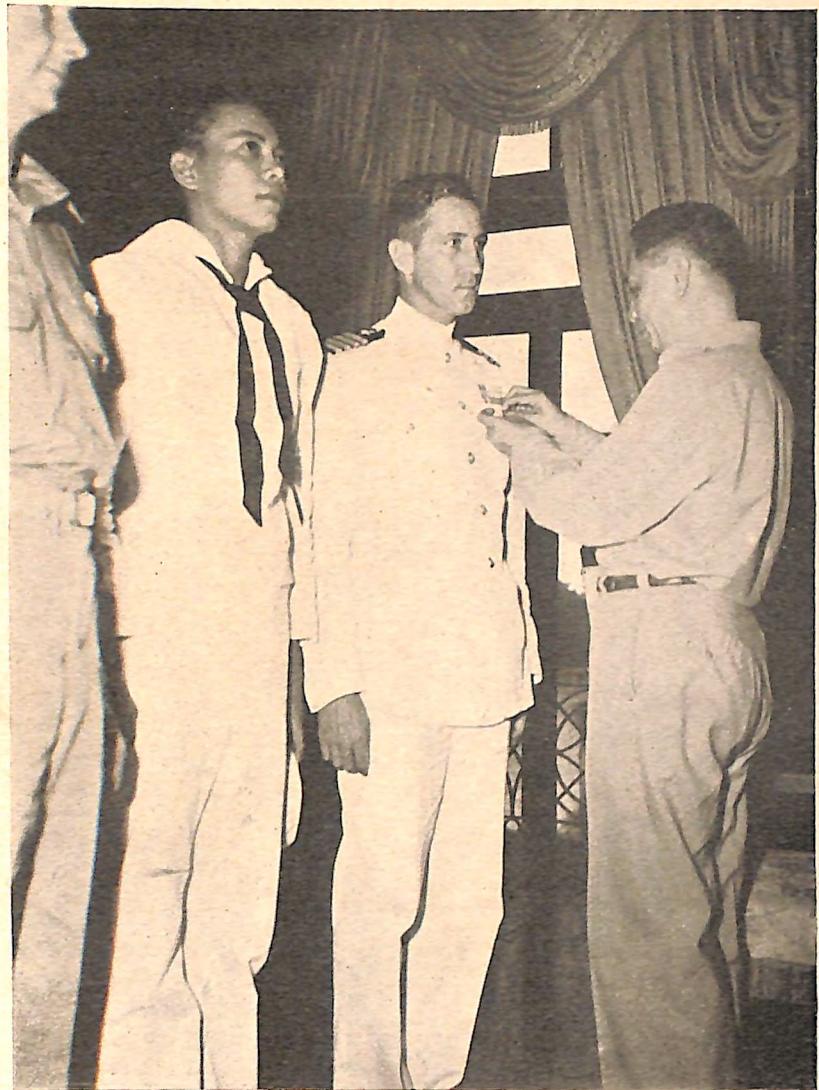


President MANUEL ROXAS

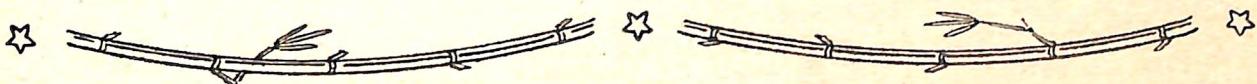




Colonel Daniel Victoria calls
on the President upon his
arrival from the States



Captain Keatly of the United
States Navy receives the
Independence Ribbon

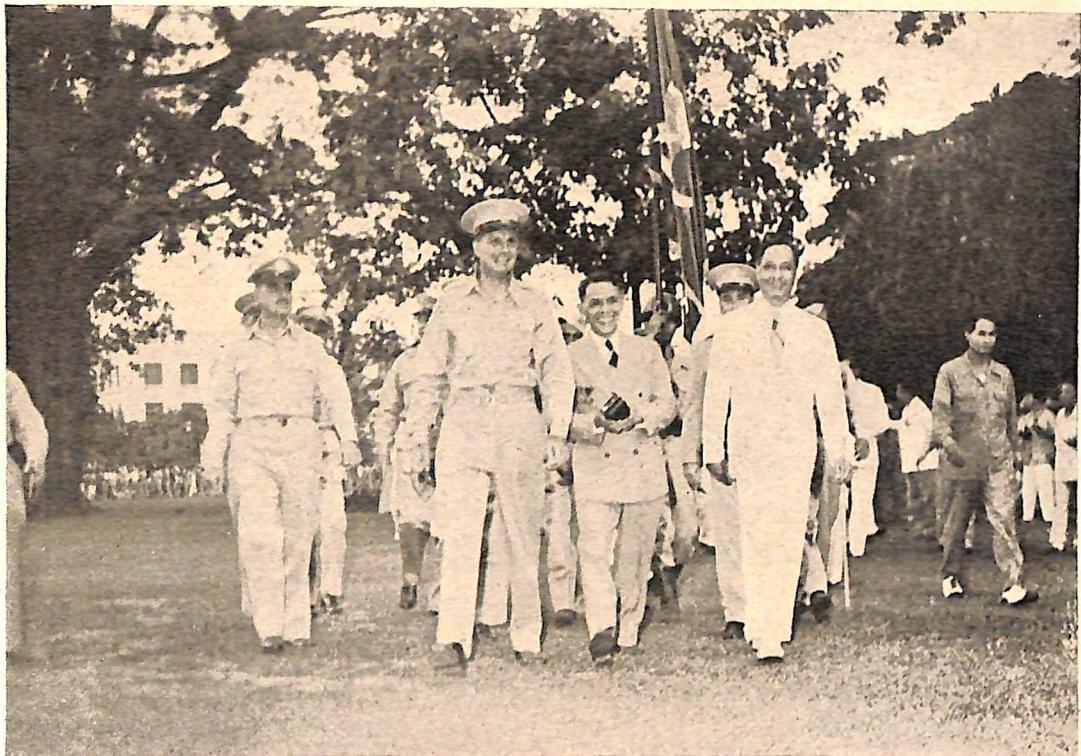




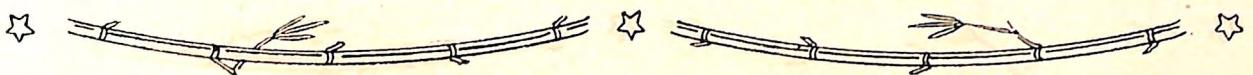
The President and his family



*Mrs. Roxas at the planting of the Independence tree
at the City Hall*



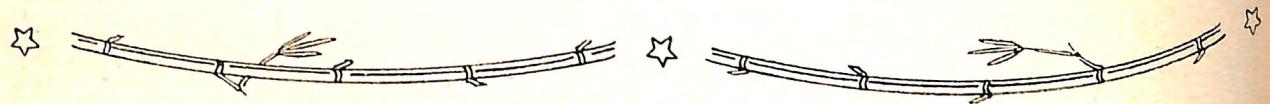
Military review in honor of guerrilla leaders





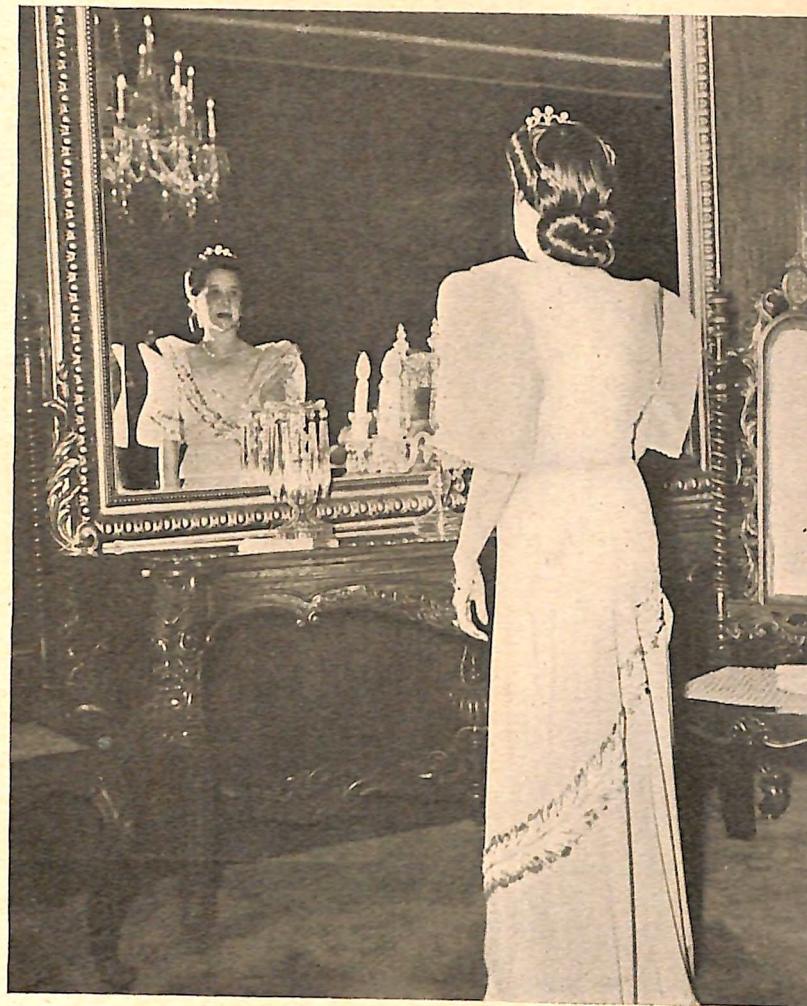
On their first New Year in Malacañan

With their daughter Ruby

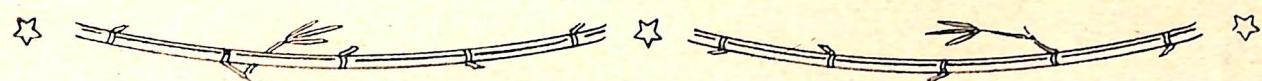




The First Lady of the Land



Mrs. Roxas before a mirror





Ruby and Anita Fragante on
New Year's Day asalto
at Malacañan

With other friends during the
New Year's Day asalto





Ruby and Gerardito . . .

. . . pose with their parents





President Roxas plants his Garden





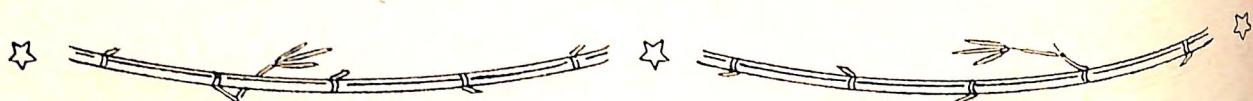
On Ruby's arrival from the States
Mrs. Roxas, Miss Ruby Roxas,
Miss Louise McNutt and
President Roxas

Ruby poses before the Palace fountain
shortly after her arrival



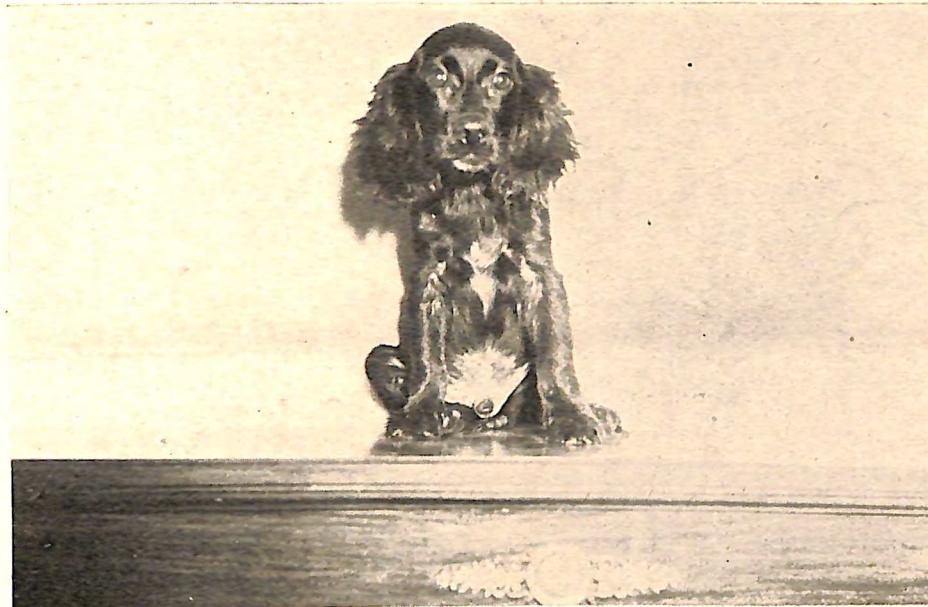


The President on the way to visit the badly battered island fortress of Corregidor with Gen. George F. Moore, Commanding General, Philrycom, to reminisce on the last days of the Fil-American defense of the Philippines against the Japanese. Gen. Moore was in charge of the defense of Corregidor and Subic.

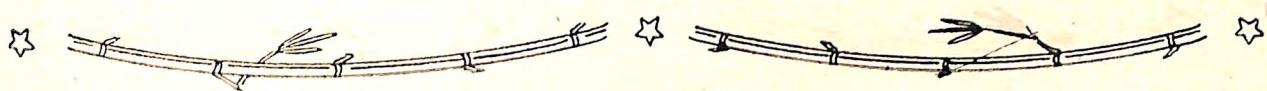


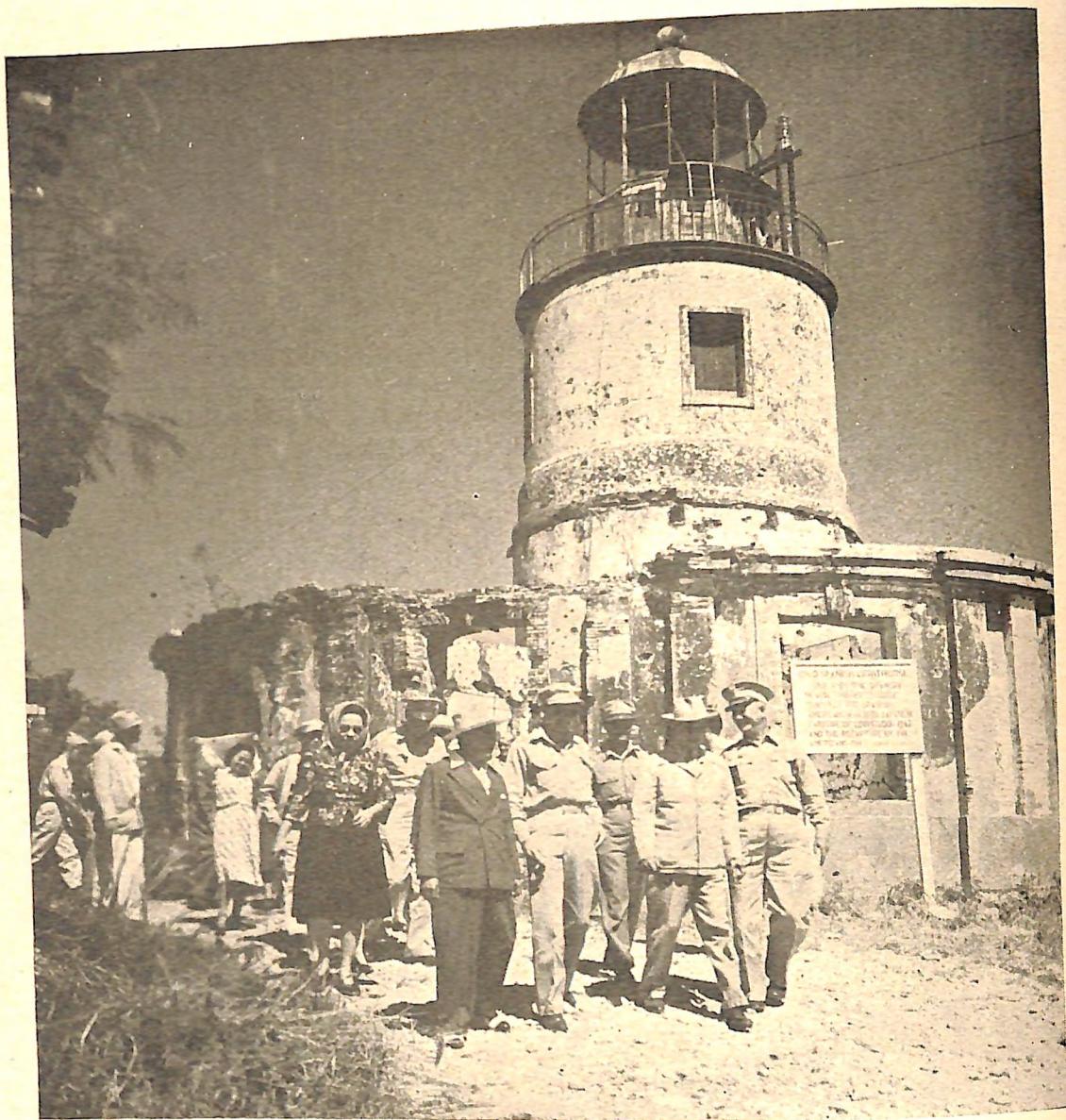


On Gerardito's birthday

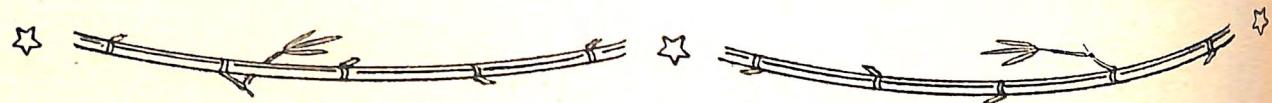


Ruby's pet, Bip





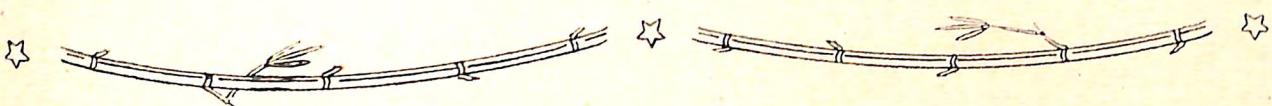
At the lighthouse in Corregidor



Planting

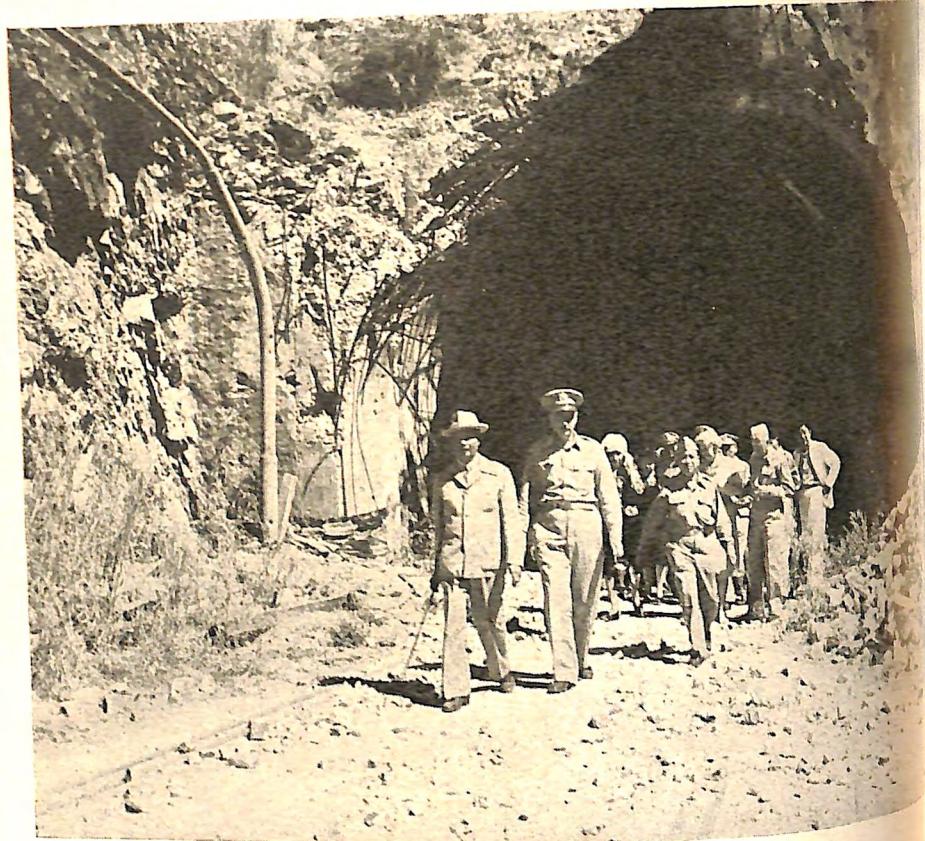


The First Harvest

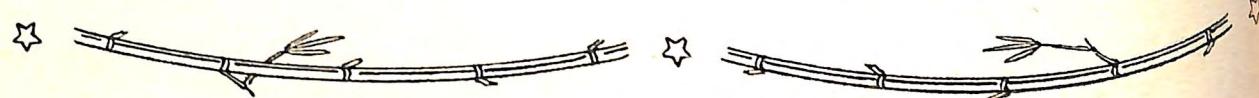




In the historic Malinta tunnel
in Corregidor

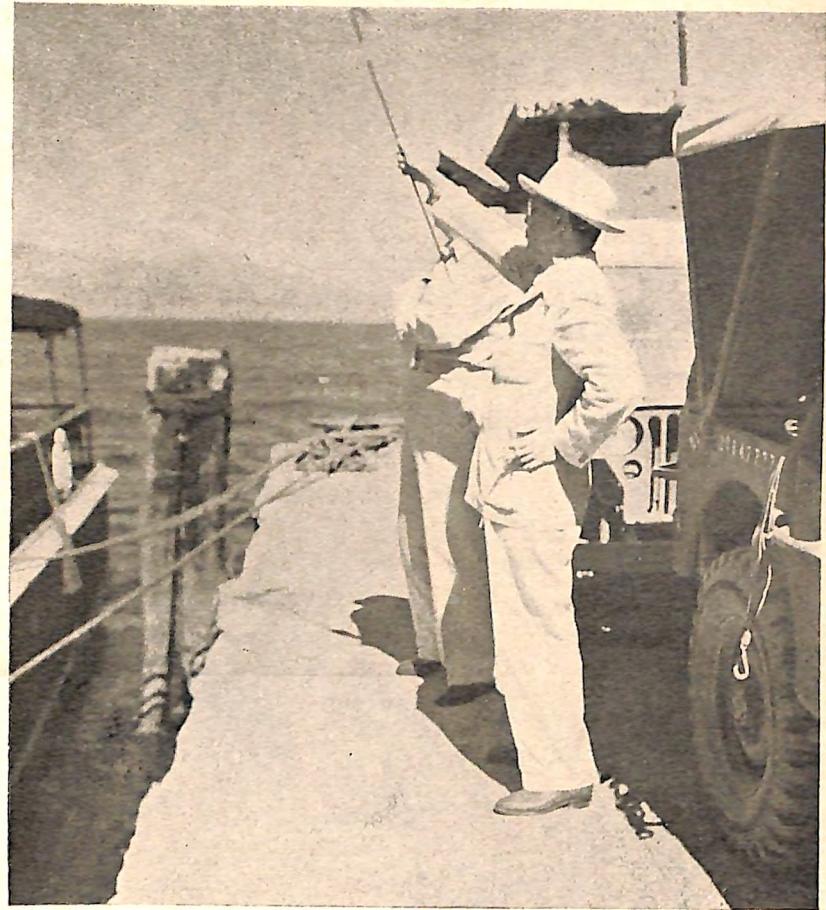


Coming out of Malinta tunnel



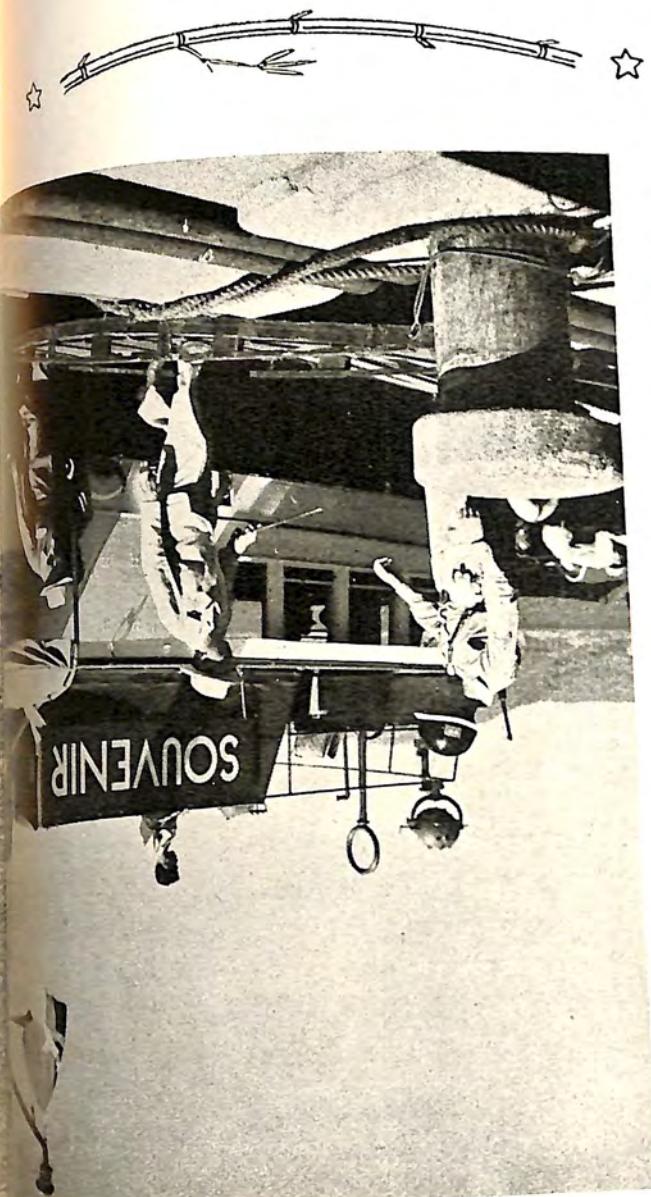


The President lands at Corregidor



On the wharf at Corregidor





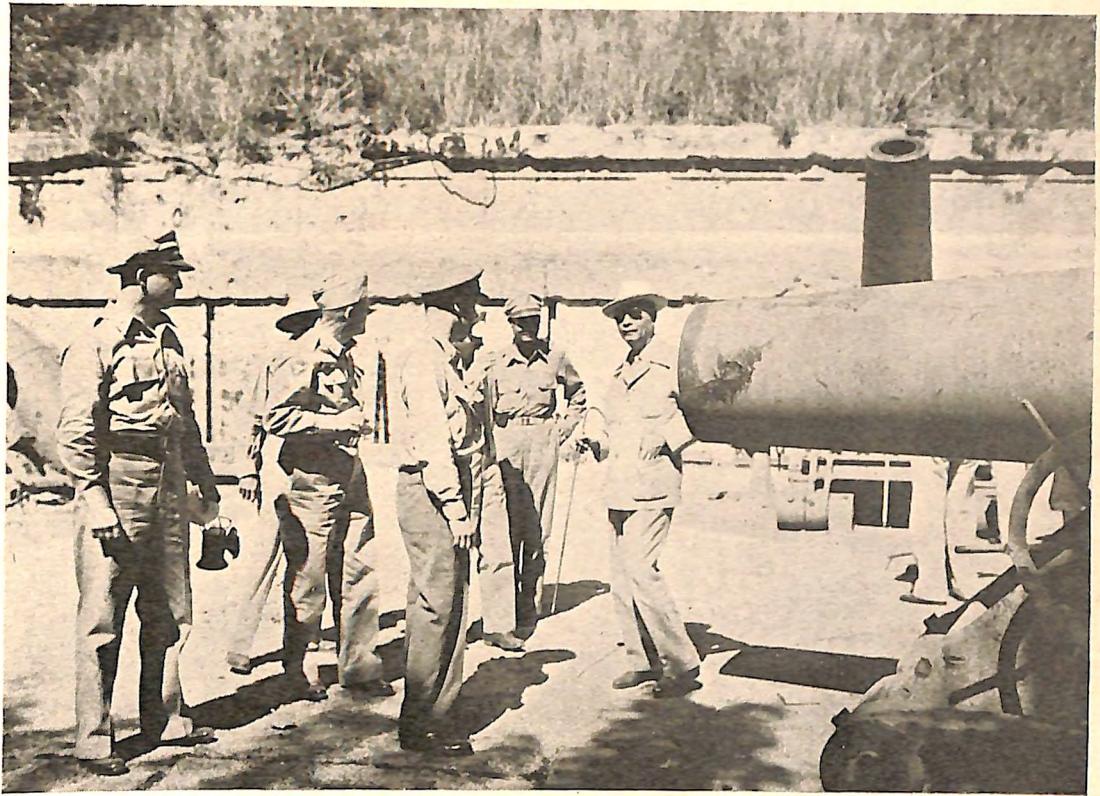
From Corregidor trip

The President lands followed by the
Vice President





At a fortress in Corregidor



Giving the fortress the once-over



Address

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

Manuel Roxas

PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

On the Inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines,
on July 4, 1946 at the Luneta, Manila

My COUNTRYMEN:

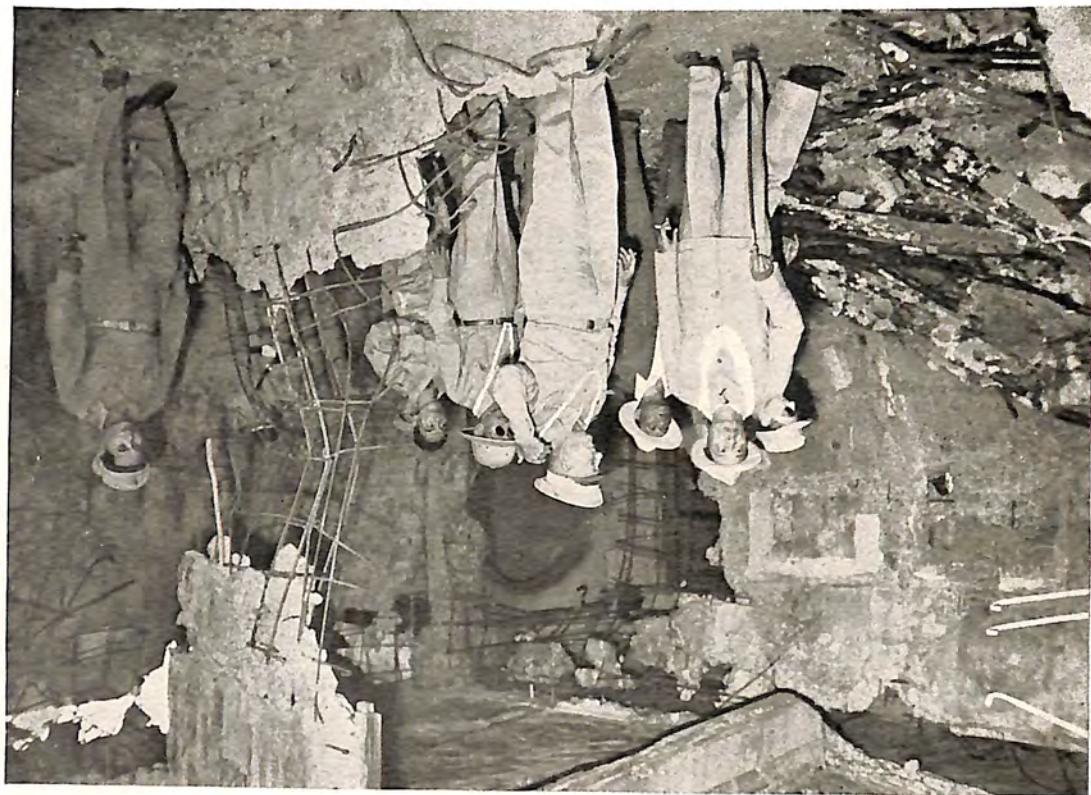
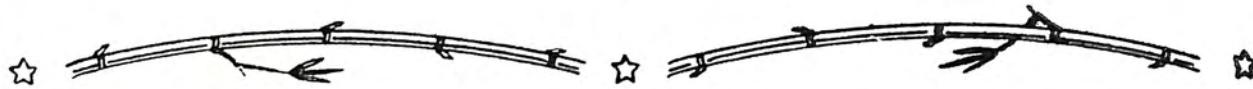
An historic drama has just been unfolded before our eyes. The American flag has been lowered from the flagstaffs in this land . . . not in defeat, not in surrender, not by compulsion, but by the voluntary act of the sovereign American Nation. The flag which was first raised in conquest here has been hauled down with even greater glory. The Stars and Stripes will no longer fly over this land, but in the hearts of 18,000,000 Filipinos and in the eyes of many millions more in this part of the world the American flag flies more triumphantly today than ever before in history. Some hundreds of yards from here at Fort San Antonio Abad, the American flag was first planted in 1898. As its brave colors fluttered down from the flagstaff a moment ago, the cycle of history had completed a full turn. In the culmination today, America justified her destiny. For America, today's act of renunciation was the climax of triumph . . . for enlightenment, for democratic values, for liberty. We mark here today the forward thrust of the frontiers of freedom.

I have raised the Philippine flag to wave henceforth alone and unshadowed over the entire Philippines. American sovereignty has been withdrawn. It has been transferred and is now possessed in full measure by the Filipino people.

We have thus reached the summit of the mighty mountain of independence toward which we and our fathers have striven during the lifetime of our people.

As the spokesman for America predicted half a century ago, the Filipino people now look back with gratitude to the day when God gave victory to American arms at Manila Bay, and placed this land under the sovereignty and protection of the United States.





What is left of the headquarters of General Moore at Corregidor

President Roxas visits Mariveles



tyrant. These events and a thousand more went into the making of the American Revolution. The labored thoughts of centuries of scholars, the lyrics of a thousand poets, the insurgence of numberless philosophers, all contributed to the ferment of ideas which found final form in the America of 1776.

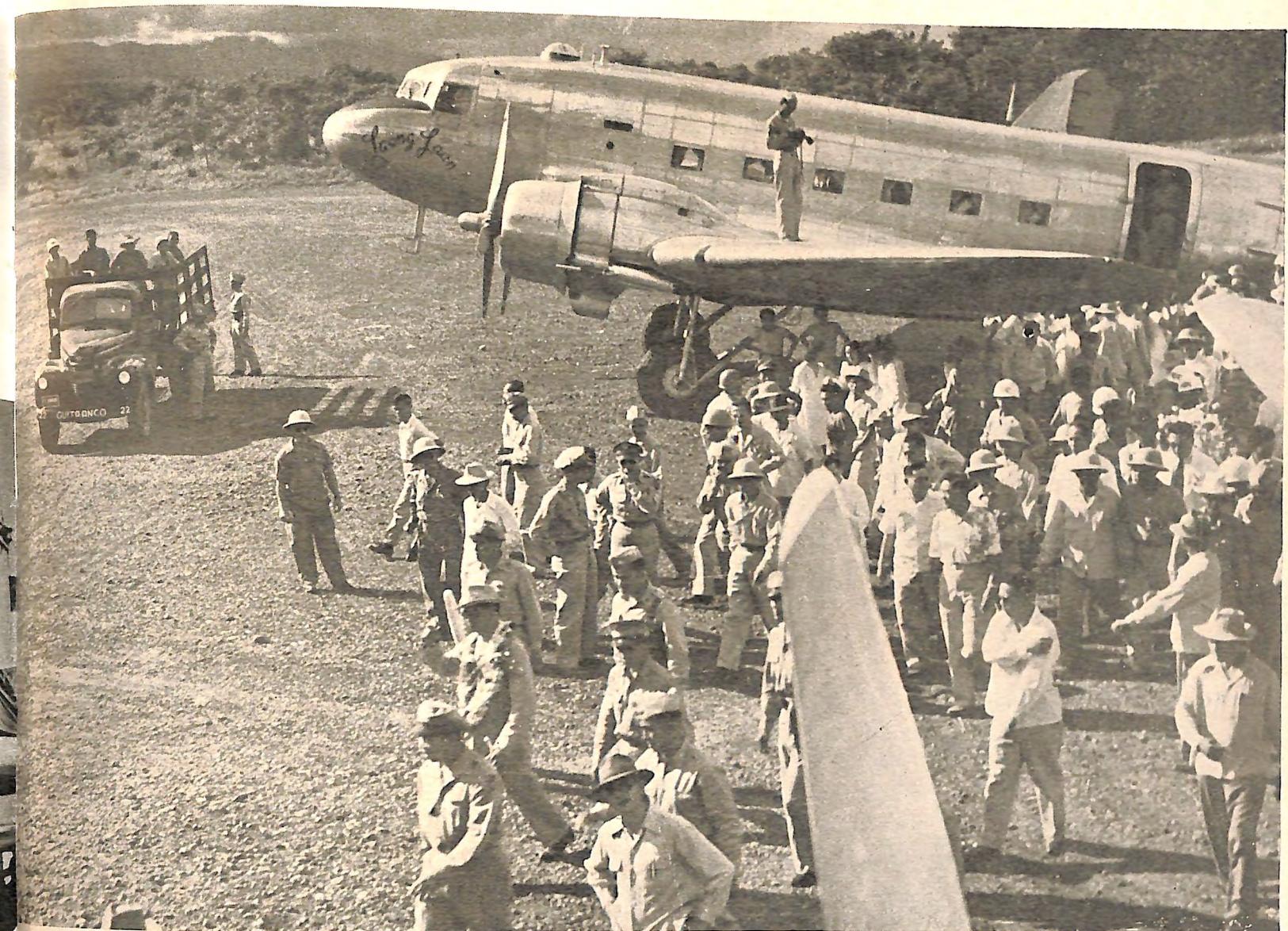
American democracy was established. The miracle was that it succeeded. And with its success the eternal search for freedom took new heart and courage. In France the human spirit broke its bonds only to be subdued again by military despotism. The Old World was shaken to its foundations. Anxious kings and princes took violent steps against the doctrines of liberty. But freedom did not die, the struggle for freedom did not end. It gained new impetus as the American democratic experiment continued to flourish, to give hope to men who loved liberty in every land. Gradually democracy moved irresistibly westward across a vast continent until it reached the shores of the Pacific.

Nor did the broad ocean stay the westward surge of the pioneers of liberty. They planted its seeds in this land . . . seeds which bear today their richest fruit.

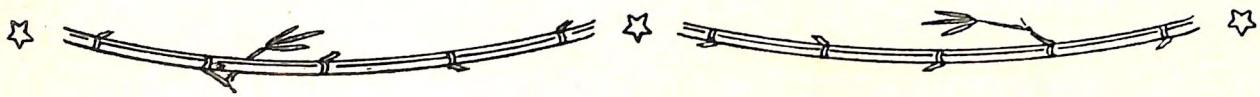
So as we embrace *our* national freedom, we must see in it, as other peoples of the world do, not alone the product of our struggles and strivings, not alone the altruism of America, but also the final product of the world's age-old quest for liberty. We owe to our own heroes . . . to Rizal, to Bonifacio, to Mabini, to Quezon, to Del Pilar and to many others a gratitude of memory, both deep and abiding. But in this supreme moment we must likewise pay tribute to the great apostles of freedom of many lands who contributed to our independence and nationhood, just as surely as if they had lived and died on our soil. Kosciusko, LaFayette and Simon Bolivar were all soldiers of liberty, equally with Washington, Jefferson and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The origins of our liberties reach far back into antiquity, but it was America, who, through the past two centuries, incubated the concepts of freedom and the equality of men, which have now found such firm lodging in the Philippines.

Long before the coming of America to the Philippines, our aspirations for nationhood had been influenced by thoughts and doctrines originating in the United States. The philosophers of our several revolutions were inspired by the Declaration of Independence, the Virginia Bill of Rights, and the Federal Constitution. Our patriots of those early days demanded the rights of free speech and of free press and of self-government. We well recall those who died here on the altar of religious freedom. When the first



The President and party visit a number of places by plane



established in this quarter of the globe. Freedom has been granted our people, a freedom requested by peaceful petition and freely granted by the American Congress. There are members of that Congress here today and among them are men to whom our obligation of gratitude is deep and everlasting. We will never forget their long and ardent labors for our liberty and welfare. They are heroes of our history and of our people. Their place in our hearts is secure.

And now we must turn our eyes from the past and inspect as well as we can the dim and uncertain future.

From this day forward our international responsibility is absolute. As we are the masters of our own destiny, so too we must bear all the consequences of our actions. If we surmount the difficulties that beset us, if we conquer the obstacles which bar our way, our people will grow great in the eyes of men. But if we strut with false pride upon the world stage, if we berate with bombast our friends and benefactors, if we lend, for reasons of political expediency, comfort and encouragement to the enemies of peace and freedom, if we invite poverty, chaos and disorder to inhabit our land, we will break faith with our noble past and imperil our national future.

No longer are we protected by the mantle of American sovereignty. No longer can we look to America to shield us from follies of excesses. There is no redress for our actions beyond the immutable laws of justice among nations. Our period of apprenticeship is past. We are an adult in the council of nations. Our decisions must be gravely made; they will be gravely judged. Our war-time heroism has commanded the respect of the world. We dare not sacrifice that respect.

From this day forward, it is not the leaders of government alone who will be judged. By the actions of our Government, the Filipino people will be appraised. Our actions in the next years will determine the estimate the world will place upon our national character. Heavy is the weight of responsibility we bear as we start out upon the dangerous paths of independence. The ever-present guide is gone. We must find our own way, with the instincts we have inherited, with the wisdom we have acquired.

Words must cease to be substituted for thoughts and judgments. In a troubled world where our alliance with one group of nations or another might help determine the fate of mankind, we cannot afford to hesitate or choose capriciously. We cannot be epicures at the international table. We must select our fare, and adhere to that selection. Our alliances must be firm and unshakeable. Our loyalties must be strong and enduring.

I judge that our choice has been made. In the presence of our honored guests today, in the presence of the representative of the sovereign American



The birth of this nation is attended today by dignitaries from many lands. It is attended by the personal representative of the President of the United States, by leaders of the Congress and of the armed forces and other high officials of the American Government.

The President of the United States has proclaimed our independence. The Republic of the Philippines has now come into being, under a constitution providing a government which enthrones the will of the people and safeguards the rights of men. The historic event has been completed. There remains for us only to evaluate the significance of what has occurred.

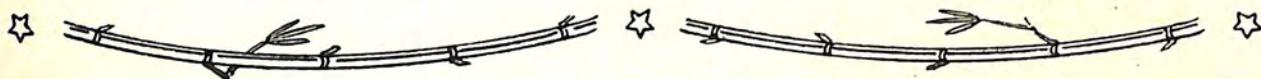
There are moments when men should pause in their humbleness and look beyond the passing shadow of events to see the towering magnitude of the forces which have been brought to bear upon the affairs of current time. I judge this such a moment, and I am humble before it.

We who are gathered here personify, but no more than that, the act of establishing a new nation. All of us are mere symbols of the millions of men, and the hundreds of hopes which are involved in our passing pageant.

It can be said that the eyes of the world are upon us. But the world is not listening especially to the brittle words we say, words which pass quickly from hearing and fade soon from even the printed page. The peoples of the earth see in this occasion a magnificent flowering of the human spirit, an interval of grandeur in an epoch in which the grandeur of unselfishness is rare indeed. The peoples of other nations are listening to the words uttered here not so much as words but as sounds which have echoes in the human soul . . . mystic sounds unlimited by time or language . . . sounds which ring in intimate harmony with the voices of freedom heard . . . now remote . . . now insistent . . . since the dawn of human history.

This occasion, this event which happened here, responds to a cry which is common to all mankind. This cry, the cry for freedom, for liberty, and for dignity resounded in ancient times from the hillsides of Greece; in the Middle Ages, from the high plateaus of Bohemia and the green countrysides of Britain; in the beginning of modern times, from the canals of Venice, from the narrow streets of Paris; and finally and most memorably, from the bright new world which began on the western shores of the Atlantic.

The revolutionary doctrines so immemorably phrased and immortally achieved by the early Americans had not sprung full-grown from the American soil. They were convictions which had been distilled from the product of centuries of thought, of struggle and of sacrifice. On the shores of the Galilee, 2,000 years before, a people small in numbers had defended the dignity of man and the glory of God. In the shadows of the towering Alps the heroic Swiss had fought for home and freedom against the ruthless



our own new-born Republic. In both Asia and Europe, the small nations tremble in the shadows of insecurity or are pawns in the insidious politics of power. Freedom, if it ever existed in many of those lands, has been erased. Famine, actual starvation, stalks the streets of cities and the by-roads of countrysides. What help they receive to avert epidemic and hunger must wait through the long processes of international consultation, and is subject to the moves and counter-moves of conflicting interests. America is the source of almost all of the assistance furnished the stricken areas of the world; and the American Congress, appropriating with troubled and divided conscience for the bare relief needs of these lands, looks askance at the political complexions of the governments in some of those areas. We, of the Philippines, are spared that trial. American aid to us is direct and whole-hearted.

In other parts of the world, nations not fastened in the iron control of fear are locked in internal chaos, with civil war rampant and governments holding power by the tyranny of might.

The Middle East writhes in ferment. Africa is a political battleground, the Iberian Peninsula seethes with unrest . . . only the western hemisphere, the lands and peoples of the New World, are relatively free, secure and without fear . . . the New World and the democratic British Dominions overseas. Only these of the small nations of the earth are content in their security. And for these nations, through one means or another, the United States is the guarantor. Their security is a measure of the unselfish power of America. In the western hemisphere, the stability of governments, and their freedom from interference and coercion is the result of the Good Neighbor Policy and the Monroe Doctrine. The British Dominions, for their part, owe a large measure of their security to their geographic position within the American defense sphere.

Any doubts which may still linger in some quarters of the earth as to the benign intentions of America should be resolved by what she has so nobly and unselfishly accomplished here.

Should we in the Philippines disdain the support of this modern Colossus whose might is the hope and strength of the world? No free nation today can, to its advantage, scoff and snarl at the United States, whose broad shoulders bear the awful weight of world peace. Subtract the influence of the United States from the rest of the world, and the answer is chaos. Perhaps we have not fully understood what has taken place in the past five years. There have been withdrawn from the balanced scales of world power the might of Japan in the East and of Germany and Italy in the West. The attrition of war has diminished the strength of Britain and broken almost



Philippine Republic was proclaimed, its Constitution provided for a representative democracy. The Philippine Declaration of Independence borrowed even the language of the great American charter of liberty.

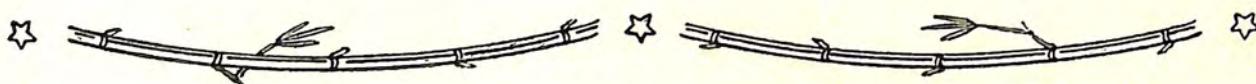
When American troops landed on these shores in 1898, they found in full cry the yearning for freedom. American control had to be spread by force of arms throughout the Islands. But the conquerors spoke strange words into Filipino ears. They said that America had come not to exploit but to teach, not to tyrannize but to lead, not to own but to liberate. To our great surprise and to the wonder of the entire world this promise was kept. The benevolent stewardship was discharged with scrupulous regard. The successive spokesmen America sent here reiterated and emphasized the intentions of the United States to educate the Filipinos for freedom.

General Arthur MacArthur, the gallant chieftain who led the first armies of occupation, early won our confidence; for he spoke to us not as the Captain of a conquering host but as a friend and liberator. Americans have maintained that rôle ever since. The presence here today of the great son of that first leader adds scope and significance to the present hour. The name of MacArthur will be forever emblazoned in the pages of our history.

Our independence missions to the United States received without exception kindly and sympathetic hearings. Our aspirations for independence were given consistent support and encouragement. In 1916 the Jones Act promised us freedom as soon as we should be ready for it. In 1933 and 1934 that promise of independence became a compact between two peoples. The Filipinos, subdued and conquered in 1900, were accepted in 1934 as partners in agreement. The mighty nation whose power awed the earth, whose wealth and substance had won a great conflict in 1918, offered us our independence, promised to restore to us our national birthright and took steps to prepare us for our national freedom.

Then came the war. General Douglas MacArthur directed that heroic defense which has become a legend in military history. The Filipino people thronged to the colors to do battle for their motherland. They continued to resist under the American flag even after that flag was lowered in temporary surrender. When General MacArthur at the head of his valiant legions of liberation returned in 1944, his forces were swept up in a tidal wave of gratitude and were carried forward on a mighty current of acclaim and support. The scattered remnants of his Filipino forces of 1941, their ranks filled out with the heroic guerrillas, flocked to his standards and added fury to the successful assault upon the enemy.

The world cannot but wonder today as we become a nation. A new era has come to the Orient. The first democratic Republic has been

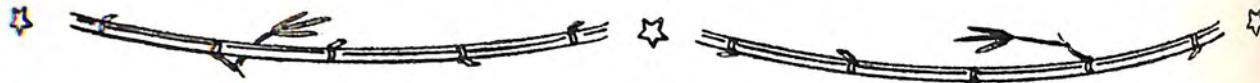


We are a troubled people. Our economic goods are destroyed and our homes and buildings are in shambles. We must rebuild a levelled land. Against a background of destruction, we acquire our sovereignty, we receive our national heritage. We must perform near-miracles to bring prosperity to this, our land. The work of two generations was reduced to rubble in the passionate moments of war. Now we must rebuild in months what was created in decades. Time wields her whip-lash over us. Delay and decay stand in impatient turn at our door. Swift must be our actions lest the dynamics of chaos overtake our efforts. To succeed in this imperative, we have the assistance and support of the United States. Without that assurance, our prospects would be bleak and grim.

In all this we will maintain the implacable substance as well as the noble forms of democracy. We will stay our progress, if it is necessary, to permit time for democratic counsels. We are determined to reflect in the actions of government the will of the majority of the people. We will move with the speed indicated by the people's wisdom. We will eschew the symbols and shibboleths as well as the motives of dictatorship. We cannot avoid the process of pause and advance which is the democratic way. Laws and institutions are more certain guides than the unchecked will of men, however benign their purpose.

In our economic life, we will continue to embrace, as we have in the past, free but guided enterprise. That is our system. We will defend it against the deceptive allure of communism, of militarism, and of fascism. We will not give comfort or countenance to those anti-democratic creeds. Proponents of these views will be protected in their right to hold and openly to advocate them. They will not be protected in subversive schemes to destroy the structure of this nation or of its free institutions. Alien anti-democratic "isms" will not be permitted to misuse the priceless privileges of freedom for the systematic destruction of liberty.

We have surveyed at length our relations with the United States and with the rest of the world. We have discussed the significance of our nationhood in transcendental and in immediate terms. But this nation is above all a nation of people. Its Government exists by the consent of the governed, and seeks to express the will of the governed. The welfare of all the people must be our primary concern. The toil and sacrifice we have laid out for ourselves must be directed not for the exaltation of the state, but for the elevation of all our citizens, for their greater happiness, for their economic security, for their well-being, for the attainment of greater opportunities for their children. The sweat of the toiler's brow must be fairly and fully rewarded. The products of enterprise must flow in proper



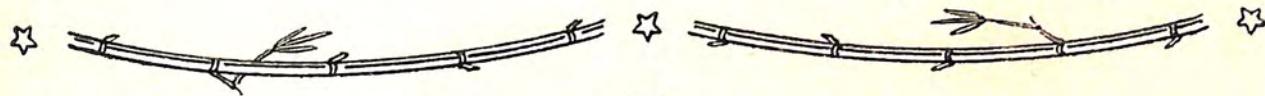
Nation, I state my firm conviction that we have already subscribed irretrievably to the principles of the American Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution. Those principles are now embodied in the basic law of our land. We are committed to the cause and the international program of the United States of America. We are pledged to the support of the Four Freedoms.

We are in the atomic age. We cannot stay the swift advance of time even if we would. The world shrinks with each passing hour. Wings carry men across deserts, oceans and mountains. The wide waters have ceased to bar access to our land. The stratosphere is now an avenue for swift flight or swift destruction.

In such a world we cannot retreat within ourselves. We cannot live in unconcern for the world's opinion. We cannot bar from our shores the products of other lands. We cannot build on principles of isolation. Today the affairs of Trieste must be our concern. Today we, too, have an interest in the Mediterranean. The problem of Palestine is our problem. The Poles and the Czechs are our neighbors; their fate concerns us as intimately as the destiny of China, the future of Manchuria or the welfare of Malaya. The world today is one.

While we gain the glorious gift of freedom, it is accompanied by a charter of obligations. Today the concept of independence is overshadowed by the dynamic growth of international interdependence. On all fronts the doctrine of absolute sovereignty is yielding ground. Heavier and heavier grows the pressure of the world's anxiety for peace and security. That pressure is directed against the principle of total sovereignty. We have, by our membership in the United Nations, already surrendered some of our sovereignty. If called upon to help in the enforcement of peace, we must supply that help. We have, as have other nations, granted the right of the United Nations to utilize our land and our resources, if required for the purposes of international security. The cry for a World Federation of Nations is again welling from many throats. Should this come to pass, our sovereignty would be further curtailed. We cannot obstruct that development. In the world of nations we lack the authority of power. We must depend on the world's conscience for our protection and salvation.

But we have yet a greater bulwark today . . . the friendship and devotion of America. That friendship, which is the greatest ornament of our independence, raises us far above the level of our intrinsic power and prestige. There are many nations aspiring to world recognition. There are many peoples who merit the sympathy and understanding of mankind. There are few who are poorer in wealth of goods and economic power than



Address
OF THE
Hon. Millard Tydings
MEMBER OF THE SENATE, UNITED STATES CONGRESS

On the Inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines on
July 4, 1946, at the Luneta, Manila

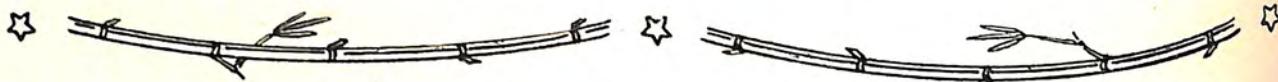
Mr. HIGH COMMISSIONER, Mr. PRESIDENT
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We are gathered here to participate in one of the most unprecedented, most idealistic, and most far-reaching events in all recorded history. Without the violence, bloodshed, the revolution which usually attend such happenings, a great people are to attain their complete freedom and independence, and a new nation is to be constituted to take its place at the World's conference table.

With the beginning of the Republic of the Philippines, a new example of human justice, human dignity and friendly relations between great peoples will have been established, and an entirely new concept of international relationships will have been given to all mankind. This is a great day for the people of the Philippine Islands, but it is also a very great day for the people of the United States of America. It is a great day for the friends of freedom all over the earth.

UNIQUE RELATIONSHIP

The Filipinos and Americans began their unique relationship nearly one-half century ago, in a conflict between our two peoples which neither of us desired or wanted. Fortunately, soon thereafter misunderstanding began to disappear, reason re-asserted itself, and the attributes of justice and a common desire for the right cleared the roadway for continued progress. From that time on we have labored side by side—in War, in Peace, in good times and in bad. More and more the sovereignty and authority of the United States were lessened, and the authority and sovereignty of the Filipino people increased. In time the Government of the Philippine Islands was exclusively in the hands of the Filipino people, and in 1934, with the passage of the Philippine Independence Act by the United States



entirely the authority of France. China is in the agonized throes of national rebirth. There are only two major poles of power in the world today . . . Russia and the United States, both of them bestriding the oceans, facing Orient and Occident. Not since the Peace of Rome was broken by the onslaught of the barbarians twenty centuries ago has there been a comparable situation. The mind of man can scarcely conceive of its implications. The world may well shudder, contemplating the possible consequences. But men of goodwill in many lands, desperately loving peace, have brought forth the United Nations, noble in concept, and worthy in purpose, a hopeful answer to the prayers of the humble peoples of the earth.

We are members of the United Nations. Even as a Commonwealth, we signed the charter of that organization. It was Franklin D. Roosevelt's strong desire that we should be considered a nation among nations even before our independence, even while our land was in the clutches of the enemy. The signature of Manuel Quezon is affixed to the charter of the United Nations. Today we may well rededicate ourselves to the ideals of the United Nations, to the preservation of peace and the promotion of justice among men.

But as we pledge ourselves to this world organization, it is well to bear in mind that today the United Nations is no stronger than its strongest power, and that it is the leadership of the United States which has given to this body its soul and strength.

The world cannot but have faith in America. For our part, we cannot but place our trust in the good intentions of the nation which has been our friend and protector for the past 48 years. To do otherwise would be to foreswear all faith in democracy, in our future, and in ourselves.

As we pursue our career as a nation, as we churn through treacherous waters, it is well to have a landfall, that we may know our bearings and chart our course. Our safest course, and I firmly believe it true for the rest of the world as well, is in the glistening wake of America whose sure advance with mighty prow breaks for smaller craft the waves of fear.

The Philippines aspires to greatness. We seek, along with all other nations, for glory. We seek eminence among the peoples of the earth. But we will not sacrifice peace to glory. We will not trade the happiness of our people for national fame. We will not yield freedom or liberty for economic well-being. We will search for, and I trust we will find, that happy formula for security, for friendship and for dignity that can be combined with the elevation of the economic status of our citizens, and with the preservation of our liberties in a world of peace and equal opportunity for all nations.



same time a tremendous responsibility upon those who would enjoy and retain it. It is not a self-perpetuating political institution. To retain it, to increase its strength and to expand its opportunities to protect and serve its people requires constant vigilance and eternal sacrifice. The mission of all independent democratic governments is to give to their people the maximum of benefit and protection while imposing as few burdens and hardships as possible.

CHOICE OF A STRONG PEOPLE

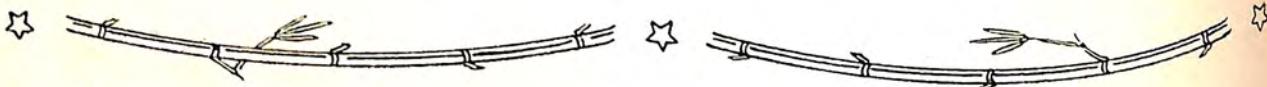
Devastated as many of these islands have been, your commerce destroyed, your economic productivity shattered, your financial institutions looted and wrecked, the years ahead are going to call upon the Filipino people for a continuation of those high qualities of heart and mind which have counted so much in helping to win your freedom and independence. However, faced with these circumstances, you have made the choice of a strong rather than a weak, people. In effect, you have said you would rather be completely free and independent and the masters of your own fate and destiny, even though it entailed some economic hardship, than to be a subject people looking to others to govern you, even though in that status you might attain a higher plane of prosperity. We admire you for this confidence in yourselves, and for the qualities which cause you to put freedom and independence as the first principles in your plan for the future.

ON BEHALF OF US

So, on behalf of President Truman's view of the Government of the United States, whose great legislative body I have the honor to represent, we come to this historic hour and to this spot hollowed by the deeds of both Filipino and American patriots to thank you for all of your matchless loyalty to us, and to wish you well in the high adventure upon which you are just beginning.

THE STARS AND STRIPES

In a moment the flag of the United States of America, our beloved Stars and Stripes, will come down from yonder flagpole and the flag of the Republic of the Philippines will rise to the masthead. The flag of the United States of America is the sacred and revered emblem of my country. It is a symbol of all we have been and all we hope to be. So, while in the physical sense we shall lower that flag for the last time over the Philippines, in truth and in fact—by that very act—it will unfurl itself at a height it has never reached before, for in symbolizing the consummation of Filipino independence, men in all lands will know that the United States is seeking to promote the Brotherhood of Man under the Fatherhood of God.



measure to those who participate in all the processes of production. There must be neither masters nor serfs in our economic system.

As we stand at this moment, facing the thorny path of the future, trying our first unaided steps on the road which leads to tomorrow, let us take comfort in our national sturdiness and courage. We are 18,000,000 strong. Our people bear well the burdens of adversity. The national spirit is one of humility, of gentleness, and kindly brotherhood. Stout of heart and firm of purpose, prudent and wise in the deep wisdom of nature and of God, our people have great reservoirs. This land, this child of freedom, has great responsibilities to America. We are a staging area of democracy in this part of the world. But whatever our rôle in history, of one thing we may be sure . . . the Filipino, strong in his faith and steadfast in his loyalty, will support his nation, come what may. This daughter land of America, sprung from the hardy stock of Asia, will not be awed by difficulties. It will live and endure the shocks of time. This is our faith, and this is our resolve. With the help of the Divine Providence, our steps will be illumined by the shining countenance of truth and of righteousness . . . our spirits will be eased from the weariness of toil by the grace of knowledge that our people's happiness is our goal.

Our independence is our pride and our honor. We shall defend our nation with our lives and our fortunes. As a poet wrote long ago:

Let independence be our boast
Ever mindful what it cost.
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altar reach the skies.



Address

OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
Paul V. McNutt
UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER

TO THE PHILIPPINES

On the Inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines
on July 4, 1946 at the Luneta, Manila.

The Great Seal of the United States has been affixed to one of the historic documents of our times. I am authorized and directed by the President of the United States to proclaim the independence of the Philippines as a separate and self-governing nation.

Seldom in the history of the world has one nation proclaimed the independence of another. Seldom in history has one nation freely yielded to a portion of its territory the prerogatives and privileges of absolute sovereignty, affectionately, sincerely, and with noble purpose and intent.

Yet it cannot be said that this independence was earned by the Filipino people without struggle or strife. The people of the Philippines have striven well, have fought courageously, and have sought tirelessly for their national freedom. By petition and persuasion the Filipino people have pursued their independence, even while the American Flag was being firmly planted here. The people of these Islands have shown by word and deed their deep desire for national sovereignty. That desire was understood and appreciated by the American people. Liberty is a plant as native to the American soil as the towering mountain pine. Freedom flows as irresistably through the American spirit as the great rivers of our country to the sea. The Philippine desire for freedom and national dignity roused a responsive echo wherever it was heard and understood in America.

A few years ago there were still those in high positions in government who did not think that the Filipino people were yet prepared for independence, politically or economically. As the standard of living here rose, as this land became the pearl and the pride of the Orient, there were those in America who feared that should the United States withdraw its protecting power from this place, other nations, eager for plunder, would sweep in.



Congress, the Independence for which the Filipino people had struggled for centuries was designed to become an accomplished fact on this very day.

AMERICANS PROUD

Though the political ties which have bound us together will today be severed, in the larger sense those ties of friendship, regard and respect which come from sacrifice upon the battlefield in the cause of freedom, will endure until the very end of time. Every American is proud to have shared the hazards of war with such a gallant, loyal and courageous people as the Filipinos have proved themselves to be before the peoples of the whole world.

When the clouds of adversity cast their shadows over these lovely islands, when the cruel and ruthless invader rode in fleeting victory through your cities and towns, when your women and children were tortured, and your men wantonly killed in an effort to impose by force what persuasion could not win, you never faltered, and though ringed about by overwhelming forces, you proved unconquered and unconquerable—ever tended the torch of liberty, and ever kept the flag of resistance flying at the mast head!

RESPECTED NAME

For all of this the Motherland is grateful. For all of this the word "Filipino" is one of the most respected names in the English language. For all of this we thank a kind Providence for imparting to our government the wisdom to deal with the Filipino people as brothers, to recognize them as lovers of justice and democracy, whom we would help to travel the long and difficult road to eventual independence and nationhood.

BATAAN, CORREGIDOR

Though our governments may sever the political ties which for half a century have bound us together, our governments can never alter or repeal the history of Bataan and Corregidor, of Leyte, of Lingayen Gulf and Manila, when your people and mine, under the matchless leadership of those gallant and great Americans, General MacArthur and Admiral Halsey, planted the feet of the Filipino people once again on the soil of freedom and cleared the way for that independence for which you had waited so patiently and so long.

INDEPENDENCE

But let us continue our relationship on this historic occasion with the candor and frankness which have so successfully brought us to this present place. Independence is more than a priceless privilege—it imposes at the



Within the short space of four days the eyes of the world will have seen in the Pacific the rending impact of the atom bomb and the gentle gift of freedom to a dependent people—both by the same nation, one action an expression of limitless power, the other a manifestation of infinite understanding. This contrast is the supreme triumph of the forthcoming moment. The world which sees these spectacles will, I know, comprehend their significance. I have never been prouder to be an American. The 18,000,000 people of these Islands, who are for these swift fleeting seconds still American nationals, are proud of us, too. They share in our glory.

The United States has here discharged a titanic obligation. Its reward is equally magnificent—the respect, friendship and devotion of the millions of freemen here—and the admiration of the rest of the world. We will continue so to conduct our relations here as to maintain and multiply the bonds between our two peoples.

What is the paltry pittance which could induce the United States to abandon this program? What consideration could weigh in the balance against this lofty purpose? The American people know in their hearts that the Filipino people have earned, as if by revolution but more surely, the right of independence. But we know that independence, of itself, will not solve the many complex problems perplexing the Philippines today. The American people know that in this land there must occur one of the great crises of our times. Will this people, physically wounded and crushed by war, be able to surmount their obstacles, overcome their difficulties, withstand the lures and dangers of dictatorship and demagoguery and emerge from their trials as a citadel of freedom? America will help. The sympathies and hopes of the freedom-seeking peoples of the world ride on your great adventure here. Your responsibilities and burdens are great. Your goal is even greater.

Since the beginning of our political association with the Philippines in 1898, American statesmen and leaders have seen in our sovereign responsibilities the mandate to educate and prepare the Filipino people for self-government. Within a few years after our flag had been planted here, that mandate became crystallized into one for the preparation of the Philippines for complete independence.

From the date of the earliest American commissions down through the years, that has been the underlying theme of American policy in the Philippines. William Howard Taft in 1904 laid down the line of "the Philippines for the Filipinos." That policy has been carefully and diligently pursued. Meanwhile extensive precautions were taken to protect the great

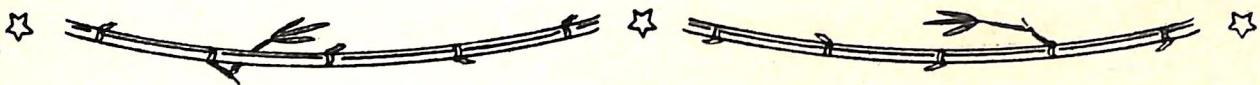


Henceforth wherever the Stars and Stripes catch the passing zephyr—on the seven seas, or on the six continents, or on any of the myriad islands of the earth, that flag, because of Philippine Independence, will take on a new lustre and become, I am sure, a symbol of hope for the Peace, Progress and Humanities between nations, which on the occasion of Filipino Independence, it has so abundantly proven itself to be.

"GODSPEED"

The Congress of the United States of America, which I have the honor to represent in part, extends to the Filipinos when they go forth to meet the high challenge of this historic hour "Godspeed." The story that began in 1898 has now come to a glorious close. We have kept the faith—we have helped you to erect the institutions of democratic government and to build in the new nation the ideal that government shall be the servant and not the master of the people. We look forward to the hour in the not far distant future when the representative of the free and independent Republic of the Philippines will sit with the representative of the United States of America at the council table of nations and there we two together shall continue our great work in these larger fields. The friendships we have built, the labors we have performed together, the sacrifices we have shared and the great ideals we have in common, make certain that in the United Nations Councils two strong peoples will continue to stand on the frontiers of civilization and keep a good fight for the rights of all mankind.

Long live the Republic of the Philippines; Long live the United States of America.



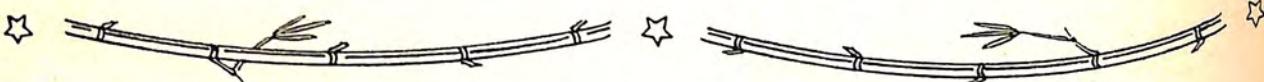
takes many forms and shapes, even those of goodness, we must warn the Filipino people against shining panaceas of prosperity based on methods which violate the conscience and the tried experience of mankind. Men must be secure in their liberties, in their persons, and in their property. Philosophies of government which promise well-being but which tolerate violence and sanction dictatorship are creeds of darkness. Men who have lived in freedom but who do not prize it and would exchange it for the promise of economic equality soon find that they have made a bitter trade. Necessity is a tyrant's plea for the abolition of liberty.

But the freedom to speak and to think and to worship are not the only freedoms. There is freedom to work and to inquire and to criticize. There is the freedom to develop and fulfill the promise of ability. And finally there is the essential freedom from fear and hate based on nationality or creed. These are vital freedoms. Safeguard them well.

There are those in this land as in others who confuse national license with liberty, false dignity with worth. There are those who hold up the shining word of freedom to lure this people toward the swamps of disaster. They would wrap themselves in the threadbare cloak of national isolation and wait blindly for the storms of economic catastrophe. That way is the way to chaos and dictatorship. The one inherits the reign of the other. There can be no freedom in a land of hunger and despair. There can be no democracy in a land roamed by the wolves of false pride and hatred.

The values of democracy are proved beyond question. The might and strength of the United States shine out upon the world with reassuring light. The Philippines, in leaning upon this power and strength, is no more than asserting a well-earned right. Until the Philippines can stand alone on its own economy and power, America, a sister democracy, offers comfort. This involves no decrease in sovereignty, no compromise with national dignity. America would not have it so. No day will more gladden the heart of America than the day when the Philippines can stand alone economically as well as politically and contribute in full measure to the economic well-being of the peoples of the earth. But until that day, the United States stands ready to furnish essential economic support so that the political independence to be bestowed upon this nation and its Government may be preserved—so that this democracy wrought here by a half century of effort may continue to point a way to the peoples of the East.

In proclaiming the independence of the Philippines, we attach no reservations or exceptions. None is asked. None is needed. There will be proclaimed the full, complete and absolute independence of the Philippines. But those words, themselves, are relative to the new conditions we face in



There were still others in the United States who feared that with the American market suddenly closed to Philippine export products, economic disaster and chaos would invest this land.

But the stirring cry for independence which continued to rise from the Philippines finally overcame all objections, and the American Congress, which had already, in 1916, pledged freedom to the Philippines, set a definite date, July 4, 1946, for that unprecedented grant of sovereignty.

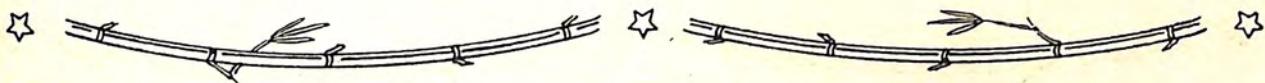
The war intervened. The war resolved the doubts, the fears and the misgivings. While the effects of war multiplied the problems of the Philippines, while destruction and devastation heaped up to towering heights the economic dangers facing the Filipino people, the heroism and dogged devotion to democratic ideals demonstrated unmistakably by the people, wrung the heart of America and convinced the American people and government leaders that this nation, the Philippine nation, had earned its right to independence, whatever the difficulties ahead.

The United States determined a policy toward the Philippines new to the world, a policy revolutionary in many of its aspects, startling in its implications. Independence was to be freely, gladly given. The military security of the Philippines against foreign aggression of any kind was to be guaranteed. And finally the economic needs for reconstruction, rehabilitation and support were to be met, at whatever cost.

This decision was not arrived at easily. It involved severe re-definitions of many American policies. But the American Congress and the American President saw clearly that the fate of these 18,000,000 was the fate of democracy in the Pacific, and that the successful establishment of a prosperous realm of freedom in the Orient would raise the hopes of millions in the Far East.

This is the result. Today is the climax of that gathering of hopes and aspirations and convictions. In a few moments this will be an independent republic, like our very own, conceived in liberty, with a government like our own, of the people, by the people and for the people. Just as the Magna Carta came to us from our British forbears, our Declaration of Independence, our Constitution, and our Bill of Rights have become the priceless heritage of the Filipino people.

The American flag which waves above us is a world emblem of freedom, of justice, of equality among men. In a few moments the flag we raised here 48 years ago will be reverently lowered. Americans and Filipinos alike will feel the sharp pangs of sorrow. But the moment will be one of highest glory.



Republic. This is not done in the expectation of reward or concession. This is not done because of imperialistic interest in this part of the world. Our only interest is the protection of the peace of the Pacific, and the safeguarding of the rights of peoples to work out their destiny in peace and security, in freedom and dignity.

We have taken the unparalleled action of transferring sovereignty over this land to the Philippine Republic because we recognize the inalienable right of all peoples to be the masters of their own fate. The only condition is that there must be a desire and a readiness on the part of the people in question to manage their own destinies and to maintain the welfare and the security of the inhabitants of the land. This readiness and willingness have been demonstrated by the people of the Philippines beyond all shadow of doubt.

America has a mighty stake in the Philippines. It is not an economic stake in the sense that we have an expectation of economic privilege in this land. As a nation the United States expects no profit from this pitifully devastated area. Our stake is our belief in democracy as a way of life. The Philippines are a democracy in our own pattern and design. We planted it that way. We made it that way. Now the chance is afforded us to set an independent and democratic Republic on the highroad to national success. Whatever effort is required on the part of the United States must not be spared.

This is the first democratic Republic of western mold to be established in the Orient. All the races and peoples of the Far East will watch the progress of the Philippine nation. Today, with the representatives of many lands in attendance, we proclaim complete confidence in the success of this venture.

And now there approaches a moment that will stand apart in history, in your history and ours. The United States, so long sovereign here, is about to renounce the prerogatives of sovereignty. Forty-eight years of history will end. The spirits of the ancients will look down with wonder at what we are about to do. Those noble souls of Philippine history who struggled and dreamed for this moment may well look down and take joy in what we are doing. The aspirations of Jose Rizal and of Manuel Quezon and of many another Filipino patriots are hereby realized. They are here with us now, weeping such tears as angels weep, as we capture this priceless, immemorial moment for our deeds and words. I read now the proclamation of the independence of the Philippines: (See page 2)

A nation is born. Long live the Republic of the Philippines! May God bless and prosper the Filipino People, keep them safe and free.



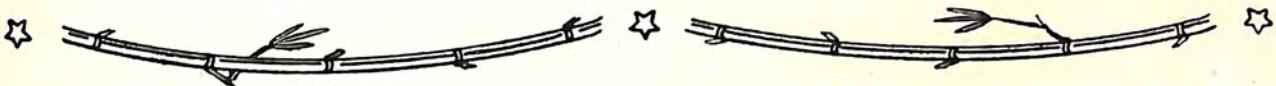
natural riches of this earth against exploitation and waste. Immutable conservation provisions were written into the organic acts for the government of the Islands. It is a fact that those riches have been successfully preserved for the people.

Philippine self-government grew organically, step by step, through the natural processes of development. Nowhere has a people been similarly trained in the school of enlightened experience. Today there is a vast body of men and women here who are ready to assume the final burdens of sovereignty.

But the 48 years is but a moment in the historical development of a nation. The swift strides of science and technology and of cataclysmic concepts of world relations have been enough to bewilder the most enlightened of peoples, and to puzzle the most advanced of governments. The Philippine nation faced the double necessity of educating its people to literacy and to an awareness of their democratic privileges and responsibilities and of keeping step with the changing pattern of world thought and economic technique. Only in the past four years, there has emerged from war a new understanding of the interdependence of peoples. Man has learned that peace and prosperity are indivisible, and that no man can be safely free or content, while another lives in slavery or suffers in misery. Slavery and poverty are contagions which spread their toxins wide over the earth. The insidious poisons of subjugation and want speed through the arteries of modern communications and bring the illness of war to all mankind.

In the Philippines there is much to be done to eradicate poverty, to banish economic injustice. But the weapons of attack upon these problems are at hand. Democracy, with all its defects, is an efficient tool for the elevation of the economic status of men. The will of the people, freely expressed, can move mountains. But that will must be intelligently expressed and constantly exposed to the healing light of truth and tolerance and understanding. Democracy cannot flourish side by side with ignorance, bitterness, and prejudice. It does not thrive in the darkness of fear.

The ravages of war which have been visited upon the Philippines are passing wounds. They can and will be healed. The healing power is here in the courage and determination of the people. Help is being extended from the United States, not out of compassion, but out of friendship and understanding, a bond sealed in blood. There are few in the world today who wish the Filipino people ill. There are few souls so black with evil as would rob this land of its birthright or of its richly-deserved opportunity to succeed in its historic venture. But those few do exist. And as evil



of peace, a purposeful relationship has been welded which will not yield to sovereignty, nor to any man-made convention, nor to artificial political distinction—a relationship which will last forever.

For forty-eight years since my father first led our army down Singalong Road to liberate this great City of Manila, close identification with you has been my personal privilege. Through those years I have witnessed with admiration your magnificent progress in self-sufficiency and your long, earnest and unyielding aspiration for independence. Through those years of steady and advancing preparation, by your resolute perseverance in holding firmly to the course long charted by the architects of your political future despite seeming unsurmountable obstacles which barred the way, the world must bear witness that you have earned the right that this day of destiny might be.

NEW HEIGHT OF NOBILITY

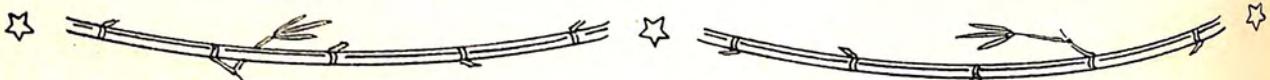
Let history record this event in flaming letters as depicting a new height of nobility in the relationship between two separate and distinct peoples of the earth—peoples of the East and peoples of the West. Despite racial, cultural and language differences and great distances of geographical separation, they forged an affinity of understanding which survived both the vagaries of peace and the shock of war. They shattered for all time the deceptive philosophy that "East is East and West is West and Never the Twain shall Meet" by demonstrating through complete and effective cohesion, that peoples of the East and peoples of the West had common cause in human progress—and can live together and work together and strive together toward a common destiny.

Let history record this event in the sweep of democracy through the earth as foretelling the end of mastery over peoples by power of force alone—the end of empire as the political chain which binds the unwilling weak to the unyielding strong. Let it be recorded as one of the great turning points in the advance of civilization in the age-long struggle of man for liberty, for dignity, and for human betterment.

COURAGE AND WISDOM

As this infant republic stands at the threshold of an adventure in the society of other nations upon an identical sovereign plane, its political destiny depends upon the courage and wisdom of its leadership and the unity of its people.

Never in history have more vital and complex issues stirred mankind than today. Never have issues weighed more heavily upon the destiny of



the world today. If by independence, we mean non-dependence, there is no nation in the world which is independent today. All nations have yielded some of their independence, of their absolute independence, to the airplane, the radio and the atom bomb. There can be no absolute sovereignty, if by absolute sovereignty we mean absolute freedom of action. In 1914 a single shot set off a world explosion. In 1939 the refusal by a single nation to compromise a corridor of its territory shook the very structure of civilization and brought death and ruin to millions. When a Japanese force engaged in warlike maneuvers at Loukouchiao in northern China, on July 7, 1937, and launched an attack against a small Chinese garrison in the city of Wanping, Manila, 3,000 miles away, was already in danger. We did not fully understand it then. We know it now.

And so the nations of the earth have come to recognize that there are limits to freedom of action. A great and wise American jurist, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, once said that freedom of speech does not include the freedom of an individual to shout "Fire" in a crowded theater. So nations today realize that freedom does not mean the freedom of irresponsibility. Today we know that all nations have a common responsibility to one another, the responsibility to consult, to discuss, and to arrive at decisions by the methods of deliberation, the responsibility to help one another in distress and against dangers, the responsibility to permit equal access to resources and products in all the areas of the earth. In practice that means a mutual system of defense and consultation, a forum for discussion and deliberation, a machinery for enforcing the general authority of mankind—it means in short the institution of community government among nations as well as among individuals. Law and order must prevail among nations as well as among people.

In such a system, the new relationship between the United States and the Philippines sounds a harmonious note. The Philippines and the United States undertake to give comfort and security to one another, and to the other nations of the earth. In the special ties between our two countries there is no exclusiveness, but rather the willingness of one neighbor to help another. The existence of American military bases in the Philippines is part of a world system of security. It recognizes a mutuality of defense interests, a community of common principles to be upheld. The United States fears no nation. The United States threatens no nation. The United States has designs on no nation and asks nothing in selfishness from any nation. We recognize a special obligation to the Philippines. That obligation will be discharged.

The United States, mighty in its new consciousness of power, but humble in its exercise, has underwritten the security of the Philippine

SYMBOL OF THE NATION

By GALO B. OCAMPO
Member and Secretary
Philippine Heraldry Committee

The Coat of Arms of a country is the political symbol of the State. It is emblematic of the form of government and illustrative of the political ideology of the people.

Thus, the various coats of arms used in the Philippines summarize our historical development; indicate the political changes in our country since the 16th century. The first coat of arms was that of the City of Manila bestowed by the Royal Grant of King Philip II on March 20, 1596; the second, that of the erstwhile Philippine Republic, known as Aguinaldo's seal used in his manifestos since October 31, 1896; the third, that adopted by the Philippine Commission in 1905; the fourth, that of the Commonwealth government approved on November 6, 1935; and the last, is that of the Republic which was approved by the Congress of the Philippines and by President Manuel Roxas on July 3, 1946.

Among the heraldic blazons common to our various coats of arms are the eight-rayed Philippine sun, and the three stars of the Philippine National Flag. The eight rays of the Philippine Sun represent the eight provinces of Manila, Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Morong, Laguna, Batangas, and Cavite which were declared under martial law by a decree of the Spanish government during the revolution of 1896. The three five-pointed stars indicate the solidarity of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao. The Sun and Three Stars are one and inseparable. They are the distinctive and exclusive emblem of the Philippines as sanctioned by the Constitution, the Flag Law and Executive Order No. 23. The Special Committee on the Coat of Arms created by the late President Manuel L. Quezon on December 15, 1938, under the chairmanship of the late Hon. Teodoro Kalaw, Director of the National Library and Museum, to study and recommend certain modifications needed in the coat of arms of the Commonwealth of the Philippines recognized the importance of the Sun and Three Stars and recommended that they occupy an important place in our coat of arms. The recommendations submitted by this Committee were used as the basic pattern for the coat of arms of the Republic.

As a symbol of the state, the coat of arms of the Republic represents three historical phases—Philippine, Spanish, and American.

The Philippine symbols are the three mullets (five-pointed stars) on the chief argent (upper part of the escutcheon proper in white), the eight-



Address

OF
Gen. Douglas MacArthur
SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED POWERS

On the Inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines on July 4, 1946,
at the Luneta, Manila

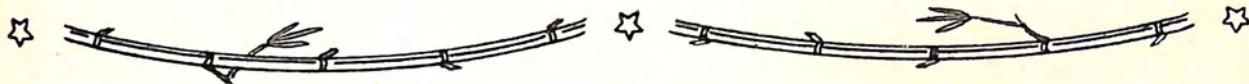
MR. HIGH COMMISSIONER, MR. PRESIDENT
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

With this ceremony a new nation is born—a nation conceived in the centuries-old struggle of a people to attain the political liberty to embark upon its own national destiny—a nation dedicated to the furtherance of those rights and those principles which serve to compose and advance man's dignity upon the earth—a nation upon whom the eyes of all oppressed peoples are today cast with the burning light of new faith.

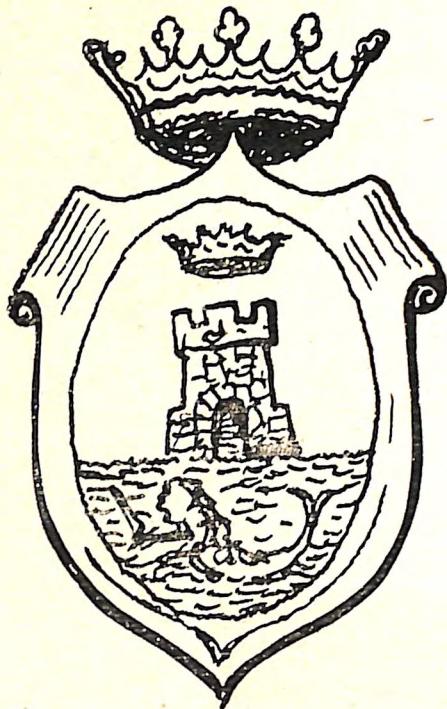
Forty-eight years ago, the mantle of American sovereignty fell over this land and this people. It was the beneficent sovereignty of a liberator pledged to be withdrawn as soon as the well-being of the people would safely permit. America never wavered in that purpose—America today redeems that pledge.

ARMY OF FREEMEN

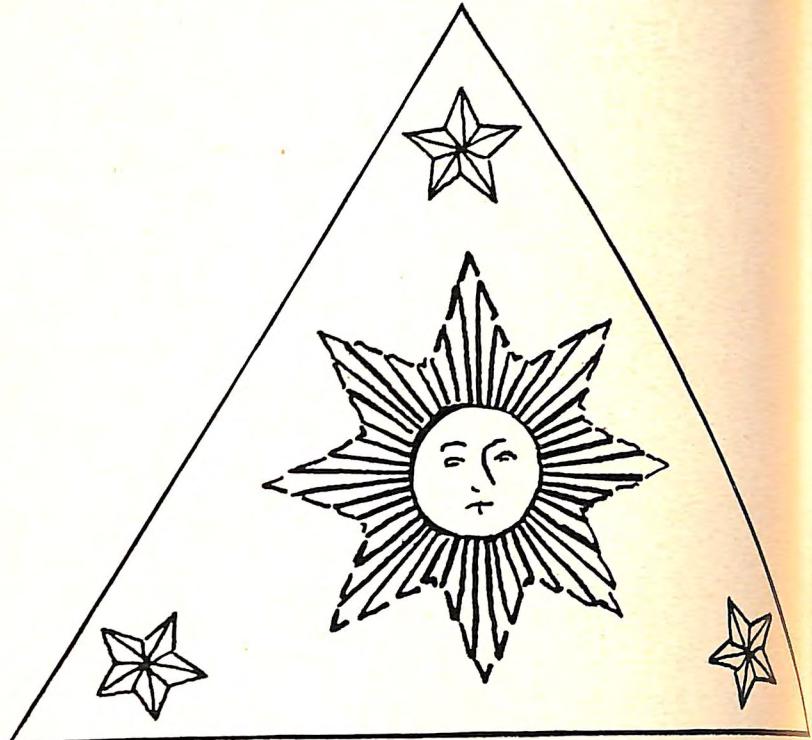
For forty-eight years our Army has stood on these shores. An army of freemen dedicated to humanity's higher service, its rôle has never been to rule, never been to subjugate, never been to oppress. These years have seen many men come and many men go—men truly representing a cross section of that land beyond the seas who brought with them a better understanding of the West and carried back with them a better understanding of the East—and through it all helped develop a relationship of mutual understanding, mutual respect and mutual affection. The qualities which now bind our two peoples together, founded upon a community of interest and dedication to common purposes and common ideals, will not diminish with the sovereign change this day has wrought. For forty-eight years, as our two peoples have marched forward shoulder to shoulder toward a common destiny, through the bitterness of war and the oft' times onerous adversities



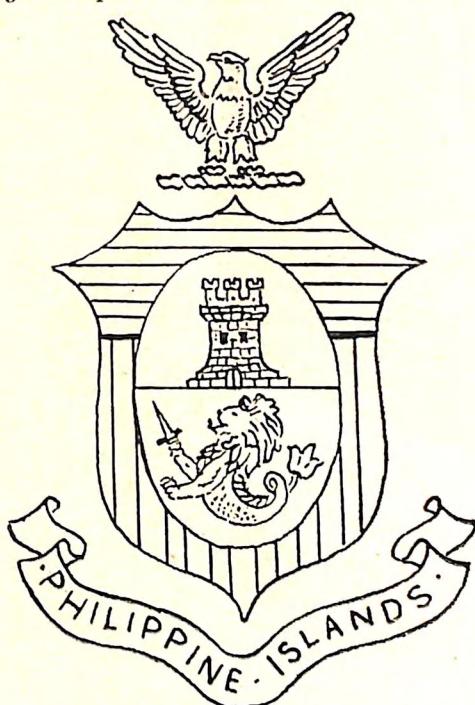
History of the Arms and Great Seal of the Republic



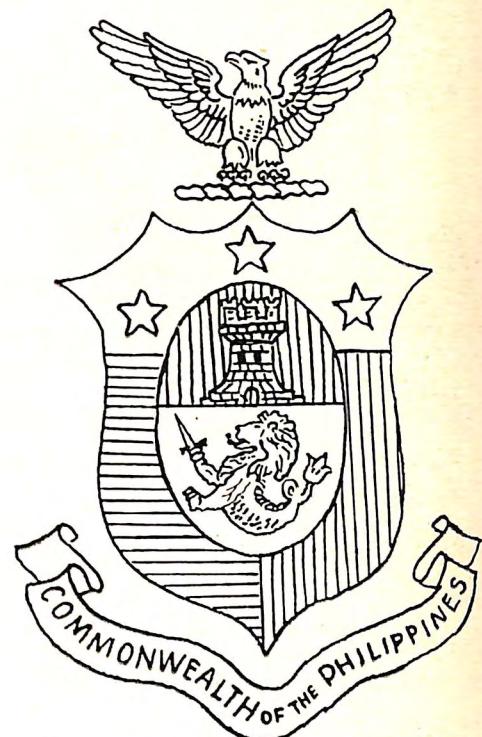
Coat-of-arms of the City of Manila given in the form of a royal grant by King Philip II in 1596.



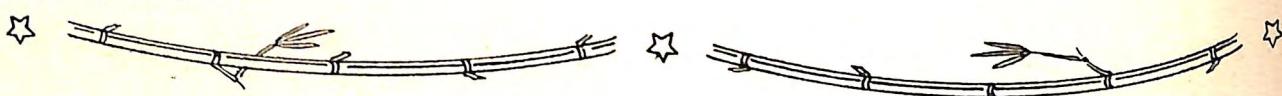
The Coat-of-Arms of the erstwhile Philippine Republic under General Emilio Aguinaldo used in 1896



Coat-of-Arms adopted by the Philippine Executive Commission (Act 1365) in 1905, designed by Guillard Hunt, Chief of the Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.



The Coat-of-Arms of the Commonwealth of the Philippines adopted in 1935.



the human race. In their solution, this new republic will be called upon to take its stand. God grant that it may raise its voice firmly and fearlessly in alignment with those great forces of right which seek to avoid the destructive influence which, despite our past victories, still harass the world.

I rejoice with you that your great political goal has this day been reached, and shall watch your forward march under the banner of your own sovereignty with deep pride in the achievements of your past and with abiding confidence in those of your future. In behalf of the great Army which I here represent, I stand at salute to the Republic and the people who proudly compose it—this land, this people that I have known so long and loved so well.



EVOLUTION OF THE FILIPINO FLAG

There is no known record of a common flag among the Filipinos before the Spanish colonization. Early accounts indicate, however, that long before the coming of Magellan, Filipino chieftains had been using pennants and symbols to represent their local governments. It was also evident at the taking of Manila by the Spaniards that the early Filipinos knew the heraldic significance of red and white flags, to mean "war" and "peace".

In the early uprisings against Spanish rule, the flags used by the rebels were patterned after the banners of the Catholic church, but they differed from each other. They were without political significance although some of them were associated with varied national sentiments. These flags assumed a national character and began to express a new sense of political values toward the end of the 19th century.

The organization of the Katipunan gave an impetus to the adoption of a national flag to symbolize definite political motives. Thus the evolution of the Filipino flag was closely entwined with the foundation and progress of this patriotic society. Secrecy prevented the Katipuneros from displaying openly any distinctive flag, but in their meetings they used black, white, and red pennants with Masonic devices and emblems.

The Katipuneros adopted for their symbols the letters K. K. K. sometimes abbreviated to one big K and this symbol . . . The society's coat-of-arms—the white equilateral triangle of the Katipunan first degree with one K at each angle or one big K and this symbol again . . . in the center—was generally used on seals, emblems, and devices. Red, the color of the hood of a full-fledged member, was selected for the Katipunan flag.

The Katipunan War Standard, a rectangular field of red with the symbolic K. K. K. in a row and sometimes arranged to form the corners of an equilateral triangle, appeared with modifications in different provinces to identify, differentiate, or designate battalions. In some localities, the flag had only one big K . . .

The first change in the Katipunan War Standard was made as a result of the declaration of martial law on August 30, 1896, in Manila, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, Laguna, Cavite and Batangas. The three K's on the red field were replaced by the Tagalog character  with eight lines radiating to form a circle around the character. This character stood for the original meaning of K, Katipunan, and the eight rays were emblematic of the first eight provinces to revolt. This flag was consecrated as the flag of the people in a proclamation of General Aguinaldo in Imus,



rayed Philippine sun, or (gold), "in rayonnant" (in splendor-straight rays) on the heraldic point of honor, argent (center of the escutcheon proper in white). The National Colors are preserved in the tinctures such as white (chief and heraldic points of honor are in argent), red and blue (in the pale-ways of two pieces gules and azure respectively on the sinister and dexter fields of the escutcheon).

The Spanish symbol is the Lion Rampant on the sinister base (right side), taken from the Royal Spanish Flag, the quartered flag of Castile and Aragon. This is the national ensign of Spain used by Legaspi in the actual occupation and colonization of the Islands in the latter part of the 16th century as differentiated from the *Pendon de Castilla* or the Royal Standard, the flag brought by Magellan in 1521. During the Philippine Commission and Commonwealth eras the coat of arms of the City of Manila occupied the point of honor in our coat of arms. This was a mistake. The coat of arms of the City of Manila showing the castle and sea lion was bestowed by King Philip II expressly for the "Ever Loyal and Noble City of Manila" in the first Royal Decree assigning a device for flags, banners, shields and seals for the said City, given at Aranjuez on the 20th day of March, 1596. Another error is the fact that a Spanish symbol occupied the heraldic point of honor, which should have been reserved for a Philippine symbol.

The American symbol is the American bald-headed eagle displayed properly on the dexter base (left side), looking towards the dexter side which is the peace side or the olive side. On the dexter claw is an olive branch with eight leaves and eight fruits in verte (green) and gules (red) respectively. On the sinister claw are three spears in alert in peace or in war.

Below the escutcheon proper is a scroll with the inscription "Republic of the Philippines".

The coat of arms of the Republic is just the first of a series of coat of arms that the Philippine Heraldry Committee will create. The demands of protocol and official ceremonial functions in the life of a young Republic call for appropriate symbols in accordance with established heraldic laws and traditions.

THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL HYMN*

Land of the morning,
Child of the sun returning,
With fervor burning,
Thee do our souls adore.

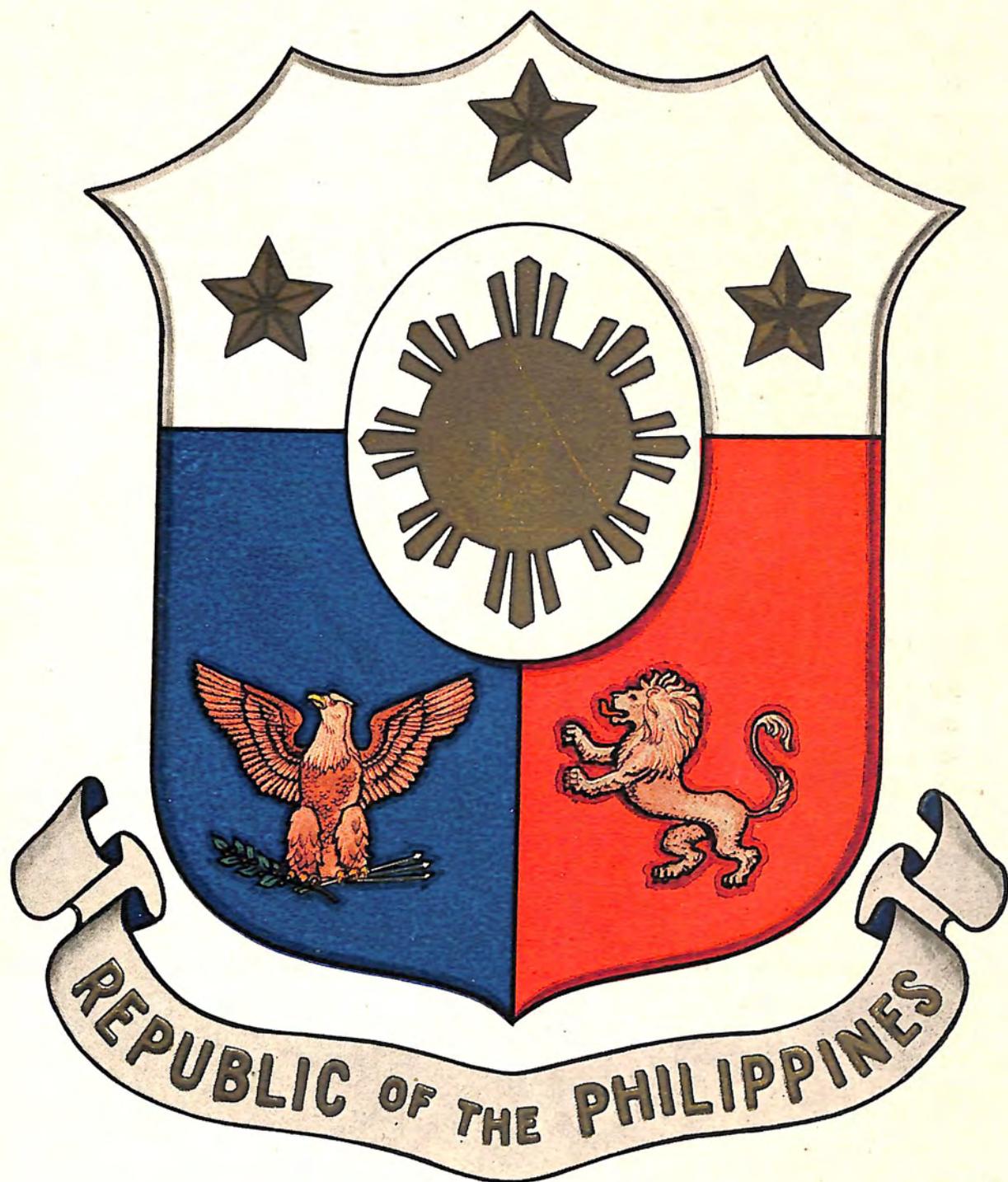
Land dear and holy,
Cradle of noble heroes,
Ne'er shall invaders
Trample thy sacred shore.

Ever within thy skies and through thy clouds
And o'er thy hills and sea
Do we behold the radiance, feel the throb,
Of glorious liberty.
Thy banner, dear to all our hearts,
Its sun and stars alight,—
Oh, never shall its shining field
Be dimmed by tyrant's might!

Beautiful land of love, O land of light,
In thine embrace 'tis rapture to lie.
But it is glory ever, when thou art wronged,
For us, thy sons, to suffer and die.

* Lyrics by Jose Palma (in Spanish). Translation in English by M. A. L. Lane and Camilo Osias. Music by I. Felipe.





The Republic's Coat-of-Arms was created by Commonwealth Act No. 731 approved by Congress and signed by the President on July 3, 1946 in time for the ceremonies on the Inauguration of the Republic.



is really put to it to thinking of it, he exclaims, why yes, this country is like home.' At home he has stable currency and therefore, when he finds it here too, he again takes it for granted. He doesn't appreciate things like the latter two until he begins comparisons like these; what other country has had stable currency after only eight months of independence? (Not the United States in 1780). How many other nations have freedom of speech? Most young countries fear this freedom for security reasons, but the Philippines, only eight months old, doesn't fear it. That is important.

Another thing Americans think of, the overwhelming majority of Filipinos speak English making intercourse simple. Many customs and manners are similar not the same. I have seen many Americans after just coming to the Philippines agreeably surprised at often finding Filipinos knowing more about parts of the United States than they do.

Of course there are many gripes, but I think with open-mindedness on both sides these can be understood. G. I.'s don't like the way they are overcharged and gypped in transactions. However, they should remember that they do the same often and it is human nature to make as much as you can off of a sucker. G. I.'s also fear entanglements with Manila Police because they fear discrimination. Many, unfortunately, have an arrogant attitude which often leads to discourteousness to Filipinos which hurts me very much to witness but which I can understand as being not meant badly but just an example of the common happy-go-lucky American fooling around. Of course that does not excuse it but when you have two peoples with different customs and mores, it can't be avoided.

There too is the difference between the campaign veterans who have fought and died with Filipinos and have seen and felt the inter-comradeship, and the young troops who were in the States during the war, many then in school, and who are coming to the Philippines not in war but to guard United States equipment and mostly to have good time. They very often don't think of anyone but themselves when going around having this good time (which is incidentally, human nature) and tread on peoples' toes. These men have caused Filipino opinion of Americans to take a turn downward and understandingly so. Thus many have taken to giving the G. I.'s the cold shoulder which they can't understand. I myself, am one of these younger men and I certainly don't defend their actions but I do hope the Filipinos won't forget the others and those of us who do try. When I return home, I will certainly do all I can to aid the Philippines. Most Americans like the Filipinos and relations are very cordial there. The struggle of your people against the Japanese was watched with sympathy and clenched fists by us, and we longed to see the Japanese atrocities avenged.



Cavite, on December 31, 1896. "It stands for Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity", according to the proclamation.

A further modification in the flag was authorized by the Naic Conference of revolutionary leaders on March 17, 1897. In the middle of the red field a sun with eight rays replaced the Tagalog character. This change was influenced by two things: by the Katipunan ritual, which mentions the sun as the symbol of liberty and by the allegory of the eight lines radiating from the Tagalog character K . Some of the reformed flags retained the letter K, while the great majority represented the sun as in mythology, with two eyes, nose, and mouth.

This Filipino revolutionary flag failed to become the national colors when the first Republic was born in 1898, not for lack of symbolism, but because historical events created another which interprets in a better allegorical manner the new political thought and the newly conceived idealism of the people. The present flag was conceived by the revolutionary leaders who were in exile as a result of the Treaty of Biak-na-bato in 1897. The first flag of the present design was made by Mrs. Marcela de Agoncillo in Hong Kong. This design was not conceived by one individual. It was rather the creation of the public mind. It was a correct interpretation of the political ideas of the framers of the Malolos Constitution according to General Aguinaldo.

In designing this flag, several symbolisms were considered: first the white equilateral triangle of the Katipunan; second, the golden sun with eight rays, symbolizing liberty, championed by the first eight provinces to revolt; third, the general outline of the Cuban flag, as anticipated and interpreted by General Gregorio H. del Pilar; and fourth, the three five-pointed stars to represent the three geographical divisions of the Philippines; namely, Luzon, the Visayas, and Mindanao. The *red* in our flag stands for courage bravery, and heroism; the *blue*, for high political purposes and noble ideals; and the *white*, for purity and peace. The mythological representation of the sun has fallen into disuse. It now appears in plain bright gold like the three stars.

In this final evolution the part played by Gregorio del Pilar's tricolor flag, which was neither a Katipunan War Standard nor a mere modification of the first Filipino flag, was significant. It advanced the evolution one degree further by being the intermediate step between the first Filipino flag and the present national colors. It preserved the red of the Katipunan War Standard and the *black* of Llanera's Skull Flag. It adapted the *blue* from the Cuban flag and anticipated the use of the triangle, the two horizontal bars and perhaps also of the star.



TREATY OF GENERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America, being animated by the desire to cement the relations of close and long friendship existing between the two countries, and to provide for the recognition of the independence of the Republic of the Philippines as of July 4, 1946 and the relinquishment of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

The United States of America agrees to withdraw and surrender, and does hereby withdraw and surrender, all right of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control or sovereignty existing and exercised by the United States of America in and over the territory and the people of the Philippine Islands, except the use of such bases, necessary appurtenances to such bases, and the rights incident thereto, as the United States of America, by agreement with the Republic of the Philippines, may deem necessary to retain for the mutual protection of the Republic of the Philippines and of the United States of America. The United States of America further agrees to recognize, and does hereby recognize, the independence of the Republic of the Philippines as a separate self-governing nation and to acknowledge, and does hereby acknowledge, the authority and control over the same of the Government instituted by the people thereof, under the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines.

ARTICLE II

The diplomatic representatives of each country shall enjoy in the territories of the other the privileges and immunities derived from generally recognized international law and usage. The consular representatives of each country, duly provided with exequatur, will be permitted to reside in the territories of the other in the places wherein consular representatives are by local laws permitted to reside; they shall enjoy the honorary privileges and the immunities accorded to such officers by general international usage; and they shall not be treated in a manner less favorable than similar officers of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE III

Pending the final establishment of the requisite Philippine Foreign Service establishments abroad, the Republic of the Philippines and the



A GI WRITES TO THE PRESIDENT

Philippine-American friendly relations have always been of great concern to both Americans and Filipinos. A highly illuminating letter sent to President Roxas by Pfc Brook B. Ballard, Jr. of the Military Police, U. S. Army, has contributed to the formation of amicable understanding between the two peoples. The letter was sent as an expression of sympathy for the tragic incident on Plaza Miranda on the eve of the national plebiscite on parity, which threatened the life not only of the Chief Executive but also of the young Republic.

March 14, 1947

Dear Mr. PRESIDENT:

I wish to take it upon myself to extend my sympathy and that of my enlisted men associates in the United States Army to you for the tragic incident which occurred in Plaza Miranda, Quiapo, on Monday evening, March 10th, threatening your life and that of the Philippine nation, and share with you the thankfulness to Almighty God for your protection. I was present at Plaza Miranda that evening in order that I might learn a little more about the nation in which I am stationed and also be present at the historic rally. I certainly gained a great deal from the meeting and am very grateful to the kindness of the people around me who aided me in understanding the Tagalog.

For some time I have been interested in the Far East and, as many other Americans, read sympathetically of nationalist struggles in many of her lands against colonialism. I took every opportunity while in high school and college to increase my knowledge of this part of the world seeing how it is rising in world importance. I have been fortunate to become stationed in the most outstanding example of democracy in the Far East, the Philippine Republic. I have been striving to learn more about this country through contacts with the people, through study, and my many friends here in Manila.

The opinion of the country in the eyes of the American enlisted man is probably rather difficult to get, and I thought that you might be interested in some opinions he has which I hope can be beneficial. It could aid in better understanding between our troops and the Filipinos. I realize that I cannot speak for all G. I.'s but I can only say what I have seen and think. I am keenly interested in the maintenance of best possible relations between Americans and Filipinos, and this is my reason for attempting to help in my small way towards this end.

The American naturally judges a place from his own standards and thus takes much for granted. Therefore the freedom of speech and press over here is not thought of, as it is present like in the United States, but when he



America and of citizens and corporations of the United States of America in the Republic of the Philippines shall be acknowledged, respected and safeguarded to the same extent as property rights of citizens and corporations of the United States of America and of the Republic of the Philippines respectively. Both Governments shall designate representatives who may in concert agree on measures best calculated to effect a satisfactory and expeditious disposal of such claims as may not be covered by existing legislation.

ARTICLE VII

The Republic of the Philippines agrees to assume all continuing obligations assumed by the United States of America under the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and Spain concluded at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, by which the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States of America, and under the Treaty between the United States of America and Spain concluded at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900.

ARTICLE VIII

This Treaty shall enter into force on the exchange of instruments of ratifications.

This Treaty shall be submitted for ratification in accordance with the constitutional procedures of the Republic of the Philippines and of the United States of America and instruments of ratification shall be exchanged and deposited at Manila.

Signed at Manila this fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:

(Signed) MANUEL ROXAS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

(Signed) PAUL V. McNUTT



Probably the greatest cause of mistrust between our two peoples is that we expect everyone to be just like we are, as quick, as educated. We Americans often fail to make allowances and just say that the Filipinos are stupid. (Excuse me if I speak too bluntly.) We forget that we have had one hundred-sixty years of development behind us and ought to have more while the Philippines have had three hundred-fifty years of Spanish domination and forty-seven of American.

I am glad that the parity amendment has been approved by the Philippines and I hope it will lead to quick rehabilitation. One thing that has caused me pain every time I see it is the destruction of Manila particularly that of her once magnificent government buildings, the beautiful Intramuros, etc. I indeed hope that these can be rebuilt soon.

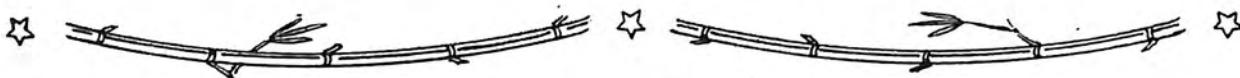
I have been watching with interest the activities of the Philippine United Nations Representative, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, and admire his brave stand as sole representative of this part of the world. He is indeed a popular figure among Americans and we hold highest respect for him. His speech the other evening in Plaza Miranda was historic. Some of his praise of America made me blush and wonder if we deserved it.

I have heard the opinion expressed that revolution is inevitable here and that there is only democracy on the surface. I think deeds speak best against these opinions. When we compare the difference in democracy and stability of the Philippine Republic after eight months of independence and that of the United States after the same amount of time, the former has more to go on, and the latter hasn't fallen yet. I personally share the opinion of a prominent American in Manila in that I have no fears for the future of the Republic of the Philippines.

I hope that I have achieved my purpose in frankly giving to you some of my ideas.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) BROOK B. BALLARD, Jr.
PFC. Military Police
Co. B, 738 M. P. Bn.
APO 707



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 733 of the Congress of the Philippines, approved July 3, 1946, accepted and approved an Executive Agreement set forth in said Act to be entered into by the President of the Philippines and the President of the United States of America and authorized the President of the Philippines to execute the same formally on or after July 4, 1946;

WHEREAS the President of the Philippines, acting pursuant to the provisions of the said section 1 of Commonwealth Act No. 733 entered into said Executive Agreement on July 4, 1946, with the President of the United States of America through his duly empowered Plenipotentiary which Agreement including a Protocol and Annexes thereto, is in words and figures as follows:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES CONCERNING
TRADE AND RELATED MATTERS DURING A TRANSITION-
AL PERIOD FOLLOWING THE INSTITUTION OF PHILIPPINE
INDEPENDENCE.

The President of the Philippines and the President of the United States of America, recalling the close economic ties between the people of the Philippines and the people of the United States during many years of intimate political relations, mindful of the great physical destruction and social disturbances suffered by the Philippines as a result of their valiant support of the cause of the United Nations in the war against Japan, and desiring to enter into an agreement accepting on the part of each country the provisions of Title II and Title III (except Part I) of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946 of the United States of America, have agreed to the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

1. During the period from the date of the entry into force of this Agreement to July 3, 1954, both dates inclusive, United States articles as defined in subparagraph (e) of paragraph 1 of the Protocol to this Agreement entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the Philippines for consumption, and Philippine articles as defined in subparagraph (f) of paragraph 1 of the Protocol entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the United States for consumption, shall be admitted into the Philippines and the United States, respectively, free of ordinary customs duty.

2. The ordinary customs duty to be collected on United States articles as defined in subparagraph (e) of paragraph 1 of the Protocol, which during the following portions of the period from July 4, 1954, to July 3, 1974, both



United States of America agree that at the request of the Republic of the Philippines the United States of America will endeavor, in so far as it may be practicable, to represent through its Foreign Service the interests of the Republic of the Philippines in countries where there is no Philippine representation. The two countries further agree that any such arrangements are to be subject to termination when in the judgment of either country such arrangements are no longer necessary.

ARTICLE IV

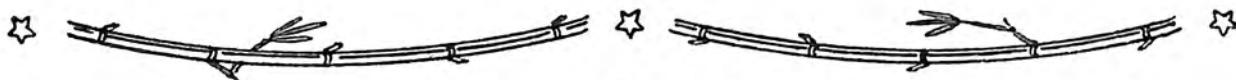
The Republic of the Philippines agrees to assume, and does hereby assume, all the debts and liabilities of the Philippine Islands, its provinces, cities, municipalities and instrumentalities, which shall be valid and subsisting on the date hereof. The Republic of the Philippines will make adequate provision for the necessary funds for the payment of interest on and principal of bonds issued prior to May 1, 1934 under authority of an Act of Congress of the United States of America by the Philippine Islands, or any province, city or municipality therein, and such obligations shall be a first lien on the taxes collected in the Philippines.

ARTICLE V

The Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America agree that all cases at law concerning the Government and people of the Philippines which, in accordance with section 7 (6) of the Independence Act of 1934, are pending before the Supreme Court of the United States of America at the date of the granting of the independence of the Republic of the Philippines shall continue to be subject to the review of the Supreme Court of the United States of America for such period of time after independence as may be necessary to effectuate the disposition of the cases at hand. The contracting parties also agree that following the disposition of such cases the Supreme Court of the United States of America will cease to have the right of review of cases originating in the Philippine Islands.

ARTICLE VI

In so far as they are not covered by existing legislation, all claims of the Government of the United States of America or its national against the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and all claims of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and its nationals against the Government of the United States of America shall be promptly adjusted and settled. The property rights of the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America shall be promptly adjusted and settled by mutual agreement, and all existing property rights of citizens and corporations of the Republic of the Philippines in the United States of



"duty" includes taxes, fees, charges, or exactions, imposed on or in connection with importation; but does not include internal taxes.

6. With respect to products of the Philippines, which do not come within the definition of Philippine articles, imported into the United States, no duty on or in connection with importation shall be collected or paid in an amount in excess of the duty imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of any other foreign country (except Cuba), or collected or paid in any amount if the duty is not imposed with respect to such like articles which are the product of any other foreign country (except Cuba). As used in this paragraph the term "duty" includes taxes, fees, charges, or exactions, imposed on or in connection with importation; but does not include internal taxes.

ARTICLE II

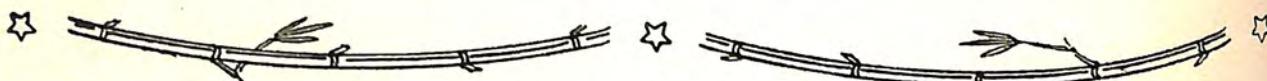
1. During the period from January 1, 1946 to December 31, 1973, both dates inclusive, the total amount of the articles falling within one of the classes specified in Items A and A-1, and C to G, both inclusive, of the schedule to this Article which are Philippine articles as defined in subparagraph (f) of paragraph 1 of the Protocol, and which, in any calendar year, may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the United States for consumption shall not exceed the amounts specified in such schedule as to each class of articles. During the period from January 1, 1946, to December 31, 1973, both dates inclusive, the total amount of the articles falling within the class specified in Item B of the schedule to this Article which are the product of the Philippines, and which, in any calendar year, may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the United States for consumption, shall not exceed the amounts specified in such schedule as to such class of articles. During the period from January 1, 1974, to July 3, 1974, both dates inclusive, the total amounts referred to in the preceding sentences of this paragraph shall not exceed one-half of the amount specified in such schedule with respect to each class of articles, respectively.

2. Philippine articles as defined in subparagraph (f) of paragraph 1 of the Protocol falling within one of the classes specified in Items D to G, both inclusive, of the schedule to this Article, which during the following portions of the period from January 1, 1946, to December 31, 1973, both dates inclusive, are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the United States for consumption, shall be free of ordinary customs duty, in quantities determined by applying the following percentages of the amounts specified in such schedule as to each class of articles:

(a) During each of the calendar years 1946 to 1954, one hundred *per centum*.

(b) During the calendar year 1955, ninety-five *per centum*.

(c) During each calendar year after the calendar year 1955 until and including the calendar year 1973, a percentage equal to the per-



Protocol

TO ACCOMPANY THE TREATY OF GENERAL RELATIONS
BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SIGNED AT MANILA ON
THE FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1946.

It is understood and agreed by the High Contracting Parties that this Treaty is for the purpose of recognizing the independence of the Republic of the Philippines and for the maintenance of close and harmonious relations between the two Governments.

It is understood and agreed that this Treaty does not attempt to regulate the details of arrangements between the two Governments for their mutual defense; for the establishment, termination or regulation of the rights and duties of the two countries, each with respect to the other, in the settlement of claims, as to the ownership or control of real or personal property, or as to the carrying out of provisions of law of either country; or for the settlement of rights or claims of citizens or corporations of either country with respect to or against the other.

It is understood and agreed that the conclusion and entrance into force of this Treaty is not exclusive of further treaties and executive agreements providing for the specific regulations of matters broadly covered herein.

It is understood and agreed that pending final ratification of this Treaty, the provisions of Articles II and III shall be observed by executive agreement.

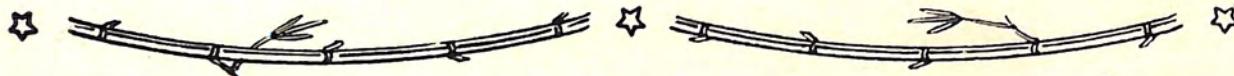
Signed at Manila this fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred forty-six.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:

(Sgd.) MANUEL ROXAS

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

(Sgd.) PAUL V. McNUTT



quotas referred to in the preceding sentence, is or will be unable for any reason to export to the United States all of his allotment, in time to fulfill the quota for that year, that amount of such allotment which is established by sufficient evidence cannot be so exported during the remainder of the calendar year may be apportioned by the Philippine Government to other holders of allotments under the same quota, or in such other manner as will insure the fulfillment of the quota for that year: *Provided*, That no transfer or assignment or reallocation under the provisions of this paragraph shall diminish the allotment to which the holder may be entitled in any subsequent calendar year.

The following schedule to Article II shall constitute an integral part thereof:

I Numerical item	II Commodity description	III All quantities
A	Sugars.	952,000 short tons. Not to exceed 56,000 short tons.
A-1	May be refined sugars, meaning "direct-consumption sugar" as defined in Section 101 of the Sugar Act of 1937 of the United States which is set forth in part as Annex I to this Agreement.	
B	Cordage, including yarns, twines (including binding twines described in Paragraph 1622 of the Tariff Act of 1930 of the United States, as amended, which is set forth as Annex II to this Agreement) cords, cordage, rope, and cable, tarred or untarred, wholly or in chief value of Manila (abacá) or other hard fiber.	6,000,000 lbs.
C	Rice, including rice meal, flour, polished, and bran.	1,040,000 lbs.
D	Cigars (exclusive of cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers).	200,000,000 cigars.
E	Scrap tobacco, and stemmed and unstemmed filler tobacco described in Paragraph 602 of the Tariff Act of 1930 of the United States, as amended, which is set forth as Annex III to this Agreement.	6,500,000 lbs.
F	Coconut oil.	200,000 long tons.
G	Buttons of pearl or shell.	850,000 gross.

ARTICLE III

- With respect to quotas on Philippine articles as defined in subparagraph (f) of paragraph 1 of the Protocol (other than the quotas



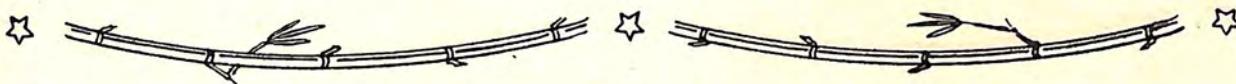
dates inclusive, are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the Philippines for consumption, and on Philippine articles as defined in subparagraph (f) of paragraph 1 of the Protocol, other than those specified in Items D to G, both inclusive, of the schedule to Article II, which during such portions of such period are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in the United States for consumption, shall be determined by applying the following percentages of the Philippine duty as defined in subparagraph (h) of paragraph 1 of the Protocol, and of the United States duty as defined in subparagraph (g) of paragraph 1 of the Protocol, respectively:

- (a) During the period from July 4, 1954, to December 31, 1954, both dates inclusive, five *per centum*.
- (b) During the calendar year 1955, ten *per centum*.
- (c) During each calendar year after the calendar year 1955 until and including the calendar year 1972, a percentage equal to the percentage for the preceding calendar year increased by five *per centum* of the Philippine duty and the United States duty, respectively, as so defined.
- (d) During the period from January 1, 1973, to July 3, 1974, both dates inclusive, one hundred *per centum*.

3. Customs duties on United States articles, and on Philippine articles, other than ordinary customs duties, shall be determined without regard to the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, but shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of this Article.

4. With respect to United States articles imported into the Philippines, and with respect to Philippine articles imported into the United States, no duty on or in connection with importation shall be collected or paid in an amount in excess of the duty imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of any other foreign country, or collected or paid in any amount if the duty is not imposed with respect to such like articles. As used in this paragraph the term "duty" includes taxes, fees, charges, or exactions, imposed on or in connection with importation; but does not include internal taxes or ordinary customs duties.

5. With respect to products of the United States which do not come within the definition of United States articles, imported into the Philippines, no duty on or in connection with importation shall be collected or paid in an amount in excess of the duty imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of any other foreign country, or collected or paid in any amount if the duty is not imposed with respect to such like articles which are the product of any other foreign country. As used in this paragraph the term



(b) Collected or paid in an amount in excess of the internal tax imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of any other foreign country, or collected or paid in any amount if the internal tax is not imposed with respect to such like articles.

Where an internal tax is imposed with respect to an article which is the product of a foreign country to compensate for an internal tax imposed (1) with respect to a like article which is the product of the Philippines, or (2) with respect to materials used in the production of a like article which is the product of the Philippines, if the amount of the internal tax which is collected and paid with respect to the article which is the product of the United States is not in excess of that permitted by paragraph 1 (b) of Article IV such collection and payment shall not be regarded as in violation of the first sentence of this paragraph.

2. With respect to articles which are products of the Philippines coming into the United States, or with respect to articles manufactured in the United States wholly or in part from such articles, no internal tax shall be—

(a) Collected or paid in an amount in excess of the internal tax imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of the United States, or collected or paid in any amount if the internal tax is not imposed with respect to such like articles;

(b) Collected or paid in an amount in excess of the internal tax imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of any other foreign country, or collected or paid in any amount if the internal tax is not imposed with respect to such like articles.

Where an internal tax is imposed with respect to an article which is the product of a foreign country to compensate for an internal tax imposed (1) with respect to a like article which is the product of the United States, or (2) with respect to materials used in the production of a like article which is the product of the United States, if the amount of the internal tax which is collected and paid with respect to the article which is the product of the Philippines is not in excess of that permitted by paragraph 2 (b) of Article IV, such collection and payment shall not be regarded as in violation of the first sentence of this paragraph. This paragraph shall not apply to the taxes imposed under sections 2306, 2327, or 2356 of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States which are set forth in part as Annexes IV, V, and VI to this Agreement.

3. No export tax shall be imposed or collected by the United States on articles exported to the Philippines, or by the Philippines on articles exported to the United States.

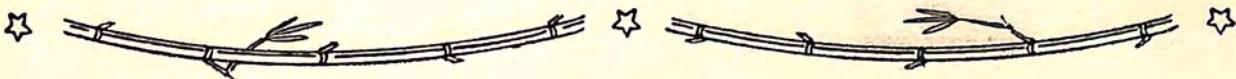


centage for the preceding calendar year decreased by five *per centum* of such specified amounts.

Any such Philippine article so entered or withdrawn from warehouse in excess of the duty-free quota provided in this paragraph shall be subject to one hundred *per centum* of the United States duty as defined in subparagraph (g) of paragraph 1 of the Protocol.

3. Each of the quotas provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article for articles falling within one of the classes specified in Items A-1 and B, and D to G, each inclusive, of the schedule to this Article shall be allocated annually by the Philippines to the manufacturers in the Philippines in the calendar year 1940 of products of a class for which such quota is established, and whose products of such class were exported to the United States during such calendar year, or their successors in interest, proportionately on the basis of the amount of the products of such class produced by each such manufacturer (or in the case of such successor in interest, the amount of the products of such class produced by his predecessor in interest) which was exported to the United States during the following period: (a) In the case of Items A-1 and D to G, each inclusive, the calendar year 1940, and (b) in the case of Item B, the twelve months immediately preceding the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. The quota provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article for unrefined sugar specified in Item A of such schedule, including that required to manufacture the refined sugar specified in Item A-1 of the schedule, shall be allotted annually by the Philippines to the sugar-producing mills and plantation owners in the Philippines in the calendar year 1940 whose sugars were exported to the United States during such calendar year, or their successors in interest, proportionately on the basis of their average annual production (or in the case of such a successor in interest, the average annual production of his predecessor in interest) for the calendar years 1931, 1932, and 1933, and the amount of sugars which may be so exported shall be allocated in each year between each mill and the plantation owners on the basis of the proportion of sugars to which each mill and the plantation owners are respectively entitled, in accordance with any milling agreements between them, or any extension, modification, or renewal thereof.

4. The holder of any allotment under law existing on April 29, 1946, including his successor in interest, and the holder of any allotment under any of the quotas which are provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article the allocation of which is provided for in paragraph 3 of this Article, may transfer or assign all or any amount of such allotment on such terms as may be agreeable to the parties in interest. If, after the first nine months of any calendar year, the holder of any allotment, for that year, under any of the



children under eighteen years of age, if such wife or children of such citizen of the United States or of such citizen of the Philippines are accompanying or following to join him during such period. This paragraph shall not apply to a citizen of the Philippines admitted to the Territory of Hawaii, without an immigration or passport visa, under the provisions of paragraph (1) of section 8 (a) of the Act of March 24, 1934, of the United States which is set forth as Annex VIII to this Agreement.

2. There shall be permitted to enter the Philippines, without regard to any numerical limitations under the laws of the Philippines, in each of the calendar years 1946 to 1951, both inclusive, 1,200 citizens of the United States, each of whom shall be entitled to remain in the Philippines for 5 years.

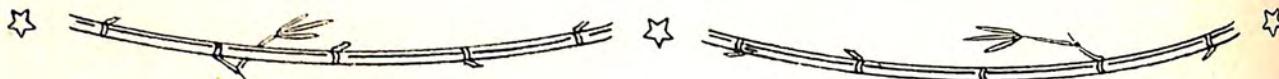
ARTICLE VII

1. The disposition, exploitation, development, and utilization of all agricultural, timber, and mineral lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces and sources of potential energy, and other natural resources of the Philippines, and the operation of public utilities, shall, if open to any person, be open to citizens of the United States and to all forms of business enterprise owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by United States citizens, except that (for the period prior to the amendment of the Constitution of the Philippines referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article) the Philippines shall not be required to comply with such part of the foregoing provisions of this sentence as are in conflict with such Constitution.

2. The Government of the Philippines will promptly take such steps as are necessary to secure the amendment of the Constitution of the Philippines so as to permit the taking effect as laws of the Philippines of such part of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article as is in conflict with such Constitution before such amendment.

ARTICLE VIII

1. Upon the taking effect of this Agreement the provisions thereof placing obligations on the United States: (a) if in effect as laws of the United States at the time this Agreement takes effect, shall continue in effect as laws of the United States during the effectiveness of the Agreement; or (b) if not so in effect at the time the Agreement takes effect, shall take effect and continue in effect as laws of the United States during the effectiveness of the Agreement. The Philippines will continue in effect as laws of the Philippines, during the effectiveness of this Agreement, the provisions thereof placing obligations on the Philippines, except as is otherwise provided in paragraph 1 of Article VII.



provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article II, and other than quotas established in conjunction with quantitative limitations, applicable to products of all foreign countries, on imports of like articles), the United States will not establish any such quota for any period before January 1, 1948, and for any part of the period from January 1, 1948, to July 3, 1974, both dates inclusive, it will establish such a quota only if—

(a) The President of the United States, after investigation, finds and proclaims that such Philippine articles are coming, or are likely to come, into substantial competition with like articles the product of the United States;

(b) The quota for any Philippine article as so defined for any twelve-month period is not less than the amount determined by the President as the total amount of Philippine articles of such class which (during the twelve months ended on the last day of the month preceding the month in which occurred the date proclaimed by the President as the date of the beginning of the investigation) was entered, or withdrawn for warehouse, in the United States for consumption; or, if the quota is established for any period other than a twelve-month period, is not less than a proportionate amount.

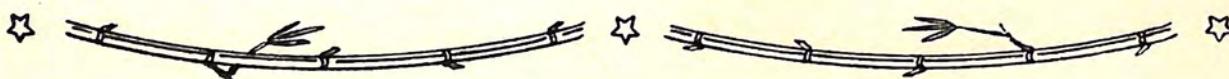
Any quota established pursuant to this paragraph shall not continue in effect after the President, following investigation, finds and proclaims that the conditions which gave rise to the establishment of such quota no longer exist.

2. If the President of the United States finds that the allocation of any quota established pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article is necessary to make the application of the quota just and reasonable between the United States and the Philippines, he shall, in such proclamation or a subsequent proclamation, provide the basis for such allocation, and if he exercises such right, the Philippines will promptly put and keep in effect, on the basis proclaimed by the President of the United States, the allocation of such quota.

ARTICLE IV

1. With respect to articles which are products of the United States coming into the Philippines, or with respect to articles manufactured in the Philippines wholly or in part from such articles, no internal tax shall be—

(a) Collected or paid in an amount in excess of the internal tax imposed with respect to like articles which are the product of the Philippines, or collected or paid in any amount if the internal tax is not imposed with respect to such like articles;



such Title, any remuneration in excess of five *per centum* of the compensation paid by the Philippine War Damage Commission of the United States on account of such claim, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than the equivalent, in the currency of the Philippines, of five thousand dollars, United States currency, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both, and, if any such payment or benefit shall have been made or granted, such Commission shall take such action as may be necessary to recover the same, and, in addition thereto, any such claimant shall forfeit all rights under such Title.

ARTICLE IX

The United States and the Philippines agree to consult with each other with respect to any questions as to the interpretation or the application of this Agreement, concerning which either Government may make representations to the other.

ARTICLE X

1. The Philippine Trade Act of 1946 of the United States having authorized the President of the United States to enter into this Agreement, and the Congress of the United States having enacted such legislation as may be necessary to make the provisions thereof placing obligations on the United States take effect as laws of the United States, this Agreement shall not take effect unless and until the Congress of the Philippines accepts it by law and has enacted such legislation as may be necessary to make all provisions hereof placing obligations on the Philippines take effect as laws of the Philippines, except as is otherwise provided in paragraph 1 of Article VII. This Agreement shall then be proclaimed by the President of the United States and by the President of the Philippines, and shall enter into force on the day following the date of such proclamations, or, if they are issued on different dates, on the day following the later in date.

2. This Agreement shall have no effect after July 3, 1974. It may be terminated by either the United States or the Philippines at any time, upon not less than five years' written notice. If the President of the United States or the President of the Philippines determines and proclaims that the other country has adopted or applied measures or practices which would operate to nullify or impair any right or obligation provided for in this Agreement, then the Agreement may be terminated upon not less than six months' written notice.

3. If the President of the United States determines that a reasonable time for the making of the amendment to the Constitution of the Philippines referred to in paragraph 2 of Article VII has elapsed, but that such



4. No processing tax or other internal tax shall be imposed or collected in the United States or in the Philippines with respect to articles coming into such country for the official use of the Government of the Philippines or of the United States, respectively, or any department or agency thereof.

5. No processing tax or other internal tax shall be imposed or collected in the United States with respect to Manila (abacá) fiber not dressed or manufactured in any manner.

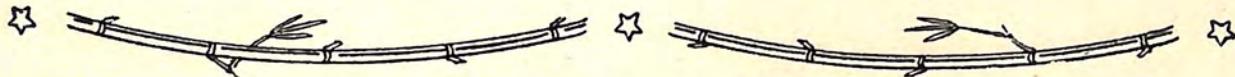
6. The United States will not reduce the preference of two cents per pound provided in section 2470 of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States (relating to processing taxes on coconut oil, etc.), which is set forth as Annex VII to this Agreement, with respect to articles "wholly the production of the Philippine Islands" or articles "produced wholly from materials the growth or production of the Philippine Islands"; except that it may suspend the provisions of subsection (a) (2) of such section during any period as to which the President of the United States, after consultation with the President of the Philippines, finds that adequate supplies of neither copra nor coconut oil, the product of the Philippines, are readily available for processing in the United States.

ARTICLE V

The value of Philippine currency in relation to the United States dollar shall not be changed, the convertibility of Philippine pesos into the United States dollars shall not be suspended, and no restriction shall be imposed on the transfer of funds from the Philippines to the United States except by agreement with the President of the United States.

ARTICLE VI

1. Any citizen of the United States who actually resided in the Philippines, and any citizen of the Philippines who actually resided in the United States, for a continuous period of three years during the period of forty-two months ending November 30, 1941, if entering the country of such former residence during the period from July 4, 1946, to July 3, 1951, both dates inclusive, for the purpose of resuming residence therein, shall for the purposes of the immigration laws, be considered a non-quota immigrant. After such admission as a non-quota immigrant he shall, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, be considered as lawfully admitted to such country for permanent residence. The benefits of this paragraph shall also apply to the wife of any such citizen of the United States, if she is also a citizen thereof, and to his unmarried children under eighteen years of age, and to the wife of any such citizen of the Philippines, if she is also a citizen thereof or is eligible for United States citizenship, and to his unmarried

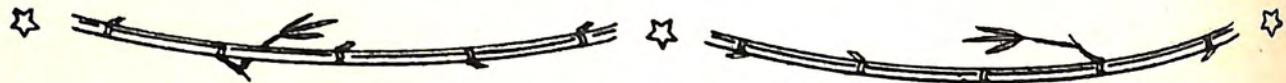


PROTOCOL TO ACCOMPANY THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC
OF THE PHILIPPINES CONCERNING TRADE AND
RELATED MATTERS DURING A TRANSITIONAL
PERIOD FOLLOWING THE INSTITUTION OF
PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

THE UNDERSIGNED duly empowered Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the following Protocol to this Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines concerning trade and related matters during a transitional period following the institution of Philippine Independence, signed this day, which shall constitute an integral part of the Agreement:

1. For the purpose of the Agreement—

- (a) The term "person" includes partnerships, corporations, and associations.
- (b) The term "United States" means the United States of America and, when used in a geographical sense, means the States, the District of Columbia, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.
- (c) The term "Philippines" means the Republic of the Philippines and, when used in a geographical sense, means the territories of the Republic of the Philippines, whether a particular act in question took place, or a particular situation in question existed, within such territories before or after the institution of the Republic of the Philippines. As used herein the territories of the Republic of the Philippines comprise all the territories specified in section 1 of Article I of the Constitution of the Philippines which is set forth as Annex XI to this Agreement.
- (d) The term "ordinary customs duty" means a customs duty based on the article as such (whether or not such duty is also based in any manner on the use, value, or method of production of the article, or on the amount of like articles imported, or on any other factor); but does not include—
 - (1) A customs duty based on an act or omission of any person with respect to the importation of the article, or of the country from which the article is exported, or from which it comes; or

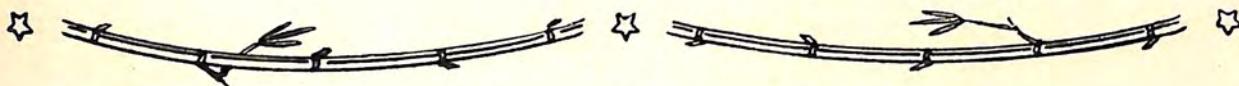


2. The United States and the Philippines will promptly enact, and shall keep in effect during the effectiveness of this Agreement, such legislation as may be necessary to supplement the laws of the United States and the Philippines, respectively, referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, and to implement the provisions of such laws and the provisions of this Agreement placing obligations on the United States and the Philippines, respectively. Moreover, the Philippines will promptly enact, and keep in force and effect during the effectiveness of this Agreement, such legislation as may be necessary to put and keep in effect during the effectiveness of this Agreement, the allocation, reallocation, transfer, and assignment of quotas on the basis provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article II; and, if the United States exercises the right to establish quotas pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article III and to provide for the allocation thereof pursuant to paragraph 2 of the same Article, the Philippines will promptly enact, and keep in force during the period for which each such quota is established, such legislation as is necessary to put and keep in effect, on the basis provided by the United States, the allocation of such quotas.

3. The Philippines agree to assist the United States in carrying out Title I of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946 of the United States by providing that the following acts relative to such Title shall be offenses under the laws of the Philippines, and that, upon conviction thereof, the penalties attached to such offenses shall be enforced:

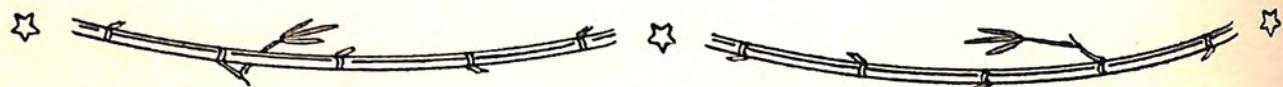
(a) Whoever, in the Philippines or elsewhere, makes any statement or representation knowing it to be false, or whoever willfully and fraudulently overvalues loss of or damage to property for the purpose of obtaining for himself or for any claimant any compensation pursuant to such Title, or for the purpose of influencing in any way the action of the Philippine War Damage Commission of the United States with respect to any claim for compensation pursuant to such Title, or for the purpose of obtaining money, property, or anything of value under such Title, shall be punished by a fine of not more than the equivalent, in the currency of the Philippines, of five thousand dollars, United States currency, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, and shall not receive any payments or other benefits under such Title and, if any payment or benefit shall have been made or granted, such Commission shall take such action as may be necessary to recover the same.

(b) Whoever, in the Philippines or elsewhere, pays or offers to pay, or promises to pay, or receives, on account of services rendered or to be rendered in connection with any claim for compensation under



of bringing the material to the United States, but does not include the cost of landing it at the port of importation, or customs duties collected in the United States. For the purposes of this subparagraph any imported material, used in the production of an article in the United States, shall be considered as having been used in the production of an article subsequently produced in the United States, which is the product of a chain of production in the United States in the course of which an article, which is the product of one stage of the chain, is used by its producer or another person, in a subsequent stage of the chain, as a material in the production of another article.

- (f) The term "Philippine article" means an article which is the product of the Philippines, unless, in the case of an article produced with the use of materials imported into the Philippines from any foreign country (except the United States) the aggregate value of such imported materials at the time of importation into the Philippines was more than twenty *per centum* of the value of the article imported into the United States, the value of such article to be determined in accordance with, and as of the time provided by, the customs laws of the United States in effect at the time of importation of such article. As used in this subparagraph the term "value," when used in reference to a material imported into the Philippines, includes the value of the material ascertained under the customs laws of the Philippines in effect at the time of importation into the Philippines, and, if not included in such value, the cost of bringing the material to the Philippines, but does not include the cost of landing it at the port of importation, or customs duties collected in the Philippines. For the purposes of this subparagraph any imported material, used in the production of an article in the Philippines, shall be considered as having been used in the production of an article subsequently produced in the Philippines, which is the product of a chain of production in the Philippines in the course of which an article, which is the product of one stage of the chain, is used by its producer or another person, in a subsequent stage of the chain, as a material in the production of another article.



amendment has not been made, he shall so proclaim and this Agreement shall have no effect after the date of such proclamation.

4. If the President of the United States determines and proclaims, after consultation with the President of the Philippines, that the Philippines or any of its political subdivisions or the Philippine Government is in any manner discriminating against citizens of the United States or any form of United States business enterprise, then the President of the United States shall have the right to suspend the effectiveness of the whole or any portion of this Agreement. If the President of the United States subsequently determines and proclaims, after consultation with the President of the Philippines, that the discrimination which was the basis for such suspension (a) has ceased, such suspension shall end; or (b) has not ceased after the lapse of a time determined by the President of the United States to be reasonable, then the President of the United States shall have the right to terminate this Agreement upon not less than six months' written notice.

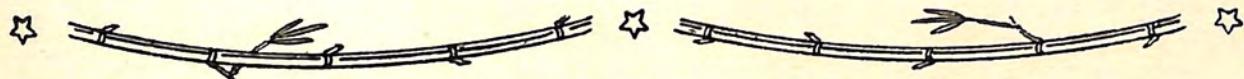
In witness whereof the President of the Philippines and the Plenipotentiary of the President of the United States have signed this Agreement and have affixed hereunto their seals.

Done in duplicate in the English language at Manila, this fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty-six.

(Sgd.) MANUEL ROXAS
President of the Philippines

For the President of the United States of America:

(Sgd.) PAUL V. McNUTT



(b) A reduction in ordinary customs duty granted any country, by law, treaty, trade agreement, or otherwise, with respect to any article, shall be converted into the equivalent reduction in the rate of ordinary customs duty otherwise applicable to such article.

3. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article IV, any material, used in the production of an article, shall be considered as having been used in the production of an article subsequently produced, which is the product of a chain of production in the course of which an article, which is the product of one stage of the chain, is used by its producer or another person, in a subsequent stage of the chain, as a material in the production of another article.

4. The terms "includes" and "including" when used in a definition contained in this Agreement shall not be deemed to exclude other things otherwise within the meaning of the term defined.

In witness whereof the President of the Philippines and the Plenipotentiary of the President of the United States have signed this Protocol and have affixed hereunto their seals.

Done in duplicate in the English language at Manila, this fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred forty-six.

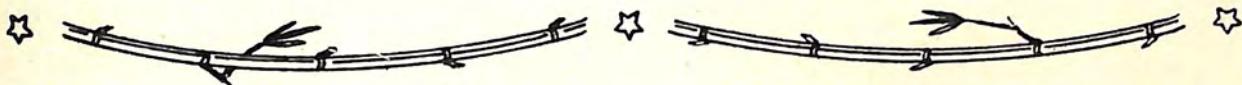
(Sgd.) MANUEL ROXAS
President of the Philippines

For the President of the United States of America:

(Sgd.) PAUL V. McNUTT



- (2) A countervailing duty imposed to offset a subsidy, bounty, or grant; or
- (3) An anti-dumping duty imposed to offset the selling of merchandise for exportation at a price less than the prevailing price in the country of export; or
- (4) Any tax, fee, charge, or exaction, imposed on or in connection with importation unless the law of the country imposing it designates or imposes it as a customs duty or contains a provision to the effect that it shall be treated as a duty imposed under the customs laws; or
- (5) The tax imposed by section 2491 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States, which is set forth as Annex IX to this Agreement, with respect to an article, merchandise, or combination, ten *per centum* or more of the quantity by weight or which consists of, or is derived directly or indirectly from, one or more of the oils, fatty acids, or salts specified in section 2470 of such Code which is set forth as Annex VII to this Agreement; or the tax imposed by section 3500 of such Code which is set forth as Annex X to this Agreement.
- (e) The term "United States article" means an article which is the product of the United States, unless, in the case of an article produced with the use of materials imported into the United States from any foreign country (except the Philippines) the aggregate value of such imported materials at the time of importation into the United States was more than twenty *per centum* of the value of the article imported into the Philippines, the value of such article to be determined in accordance with, and as of the time provided by, the customs laws of the Philippines in effect at the time of importation of such article. As used in this subparagraph the term "value", when used in reference to a material imported into the United States, includes the value of the material ascertained under the customs laws of the United States in effect at the time of importation into the United States, and, if not included in such value, the cost



oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral; all lard extracts and tallow extracts; and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, and suet, lard, lard oil, fish oil or fish fat, vegetable oil, annatto, and other coloring matter, intestinal fat, and offal fat;—if (1) made in imitation or semblance of butter, or (2) calculated or intended to be sold as butter or for butter, or (3) churned, emulsified or mixed in cream, milk, water or other liquid, and containing moisture in excess of one *per centum* or common salt. This section shall not apply to puff-pastry shortening not churned or emulsified in milk, or cream, and having a melting point of one hundred and eighteen degrees Fahrenheit or more, nor to any of the following containing condiments and spices; salad dressings, mayonnaise dressings or mayonnaise products nor to liquid emulsion, pharmaceutical preparations, oil meals, liquid preservatives, illuminating oils, cleansing compounds, or flavoring compounds. (53 Stat.) 247 and 248."

ANNEX V

Internal Revenue Code of the United States, as amended to May 1, 1946.

"Sec. 2306. Importation.

"All oleomargarine imported from foreign countries shall, in addition to any import duty imposed on the same, pay an internal revenue tax of fifteen cents per pound, such tax to be represented by coupon stamps as in the case of oleomargarine manufactured in the United States"

"SEC. 2320. Definitions.

"(a) *Butter*.—For the purpose of this chapter and sections 3206 and 3207, the word 'butter' shall be understood to mean the food product usually known as butter, and which is made exclusively from milk or cream, or both, with or without common salt and with or without additional coloring matter.

"(b) *Adulterated butter*.—'Adulterated butter' is defined to mean a grade of butter produced by mixing, reworking, rechurning in milk or cream, refining, or in any way producing a uniform, purified, or improved product from different lots or parcels of melted or unmelted butter or butter fat, in which any acid, alkali, chemical, or any substance whatever is introduced or used for the purpose with the effect of deodorizing or removing therefrom rancidity, or any butter or butter fat with which there is mixed any substance foreign to butter as defined in subsection (a), with intent or effect of cheapening in cost the product, or any butter in the manufacture or manipulation of which any process or material is used with intent or effect of causing the absorption of abnormal quantities of water, milk, or cream. 53 Stat. 252 and 253."



- (g) The term "United States duty" means the rate or rates of ordinary customs duty which (at the time and place of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, in the United States for consumption, of the Philippine article) would be applicable to a like article if imported from that foreign country which is entitled to the lowest rate, or the lowest aggregate of rates, of ordinary customs duty with respect to such like article.
- (h) The term "Philippine duty" means the rate or rates of ordinary customs duty which (at the time and place of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, in the Philippines for consumption, of the United States article) would be applicable to a like article if imported from that foreign country which is entitled to the lowest rate, or the lowest aggregate of rates, of ordinary customs duty with respect to such like article.
- (i) The term "internal tax" includes an internal fee, charge, or exaction, and includes—
- (1) The tax imposed by section 2491 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States which is set forth as Annex IX to this Agreement, with respect to an article, merchandise, or combination, ten *per centum* or more of the quantity by weight of which consists of, or is derived directly or indirectly from, one or more of the oils, fatty acids, or salt specified in section 2470 of such Code which is set forth as Annex VII to this Agreement; and the tax imposed by section 3500 of such Code which is set forth as Annex X to this Agreement; and
- (2) Any other tax, fee, charge, or exaction, imposed on or in connection with importation unless the law of the country imposing it designates or imposes it as a customs duty or contains a provision to the effect that it shall be treated as a duty imposed under the customs laws.

2. For the purposes of subparagraphs (g) and (h) of paragraph 1 of this Protocol—

- (a) If an article is entitled to be imported from a foreign country free of ordinary customs duty, that country shall be considered as the country entitled to the lowest rate of ordinary customs duty with respect to such article; and

ANNEX VII

Internal Revenue Code of the United States, as amended to May 1, 1946.

"SEC. 2470. Tax.

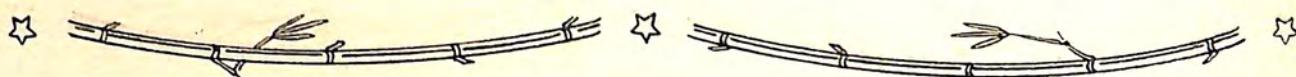
"(a) Rate.

"(1) *In general.*—There shall be imposed upon the first domestic processing of coconut oil, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, fatty acids derived from any of the foregoing oils, salts of any of the foregoing (whether or not such oils, fatty acids, or salts have been refined, sulphonated, sulphated, hydrogenated, or otherwise processed), or any combination or mixture containing a substantial quantity of any one or more of such oils, fatty acids, or salts, a tax of three cents per pound to be paid by the processor.

"(2) *Additional rate on coconut oil.*—There shall be imposed (in addition to the tax imposed by the preceding paragraph) a tax of two cents per pound, to be paid by the processor, upon the first domestic processing of coconut oil or of any combination or mixture containing a substantial quantity of coconut oil with respect to which oil there has been no previous first domestic processing, except that the tax imposed by this sentence shall not apply when it is established, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, that such coconut oil (whether or not contained in such a combination or mixture), (A) is wholly the production of the Philippine Islands or any possession of the United States, or (B) was produced wholly from materials the growth or production of the Philippine Islands or any possession of the United States, or (C) was brought into the United States on or before June 9, 1934, or produced from materials brought into the United States on or before June 9, 1934, or (D) was purchased under a bona fide contract entered into prior to April 26, 1934, or produced from materials purchased under a bona fide contract entered into prior to April 26, 1934. The tax imposed by this paragraph shall not apply to any domestic processing after July 3, 1974.

"(b) *Exemption.*—The tax under subsection (a) shall not apply (1) with respect to any fatty acid or salt resulting from a previous first domestic processing taxed under this section or upon which an import tax has been paid under Chapter 22, or (2) with respect to any combination or mixture by reason of its containing an oil, fatty acid, or salt with respect to which there has been a previous first domestic processing or upon which an import tax has been paid under Chapter 22.

"(c) *Importation prior to August 21, 1936.*—Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the first domestic processing of sunflower oil or sesame oil (or any combination or mixture containing a substantial quantity of sunflower oil or sesame oil), if such oil



ANNEXES OF STATUTORY PROVISIONS REFERRED TO IN THE
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES CONCERN-
ING TRADE AND RELATED MATTERS DURING A
TRANSITIONAL PERIOD FOLLOWING THE IN-
STITUTION OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

ANNEX I

Sugar Act of 1937 of the United States, as amended to May 1, 1946.

"SECTION 101. For the purposes of this Act, except Title IV—

"(e) The term 'direct-consumption sugar' means any sugars which are principally of crystalline structure and which are not to be further refined or otherwise improved in quality." (50 Stat.) Pt. 1 (903, Ch. 898)

ANNEX II

Tariff Act of 1930 of the United States, as amended to May 1, 1946.

"PAR. 1622. All binding twine manufactured from New Zealand hemp, henequen, Manila, istle or Tampico fibre, sisalgrass, or sunn, or a mixture of any two or more of them; of single ply and measuring not exceeding seven hundred and fifty feet to the pound." (46 Stat.) Pt. 1 (675, Ch. 497)

ANNEX III

Tariff Act of 1930 of the United States, as amended to May 1, 1946.

"PAR. 602. The term 'wrapper tobacco' as used in this title means that quality of leaf tobacco which has the requisite color, texture, and burn, and is of sufficient size for cigar wrappers, and the term 'filler tobacco' means all other leaf tobacco . . ." (46 Stat.) Pt. 1 (631, Ch. 497)

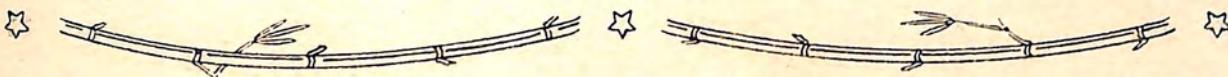
ANNEX IV

Internal Revenue Code of the United States, as amended to May 1, 1946.

Chapter 16—Oleomargarine, adulterated butter, and process or renovated butter.

"SEC. 2300. Oleomargarine defined.

"For the purpose of this chapter, and of sections 3200 and 3201, certain manufactured substances, certain extracts, and certain mixtures and compounds, including such mixtures and compounds with butter, shall be known and designated as 'oleomargarine,' namely: All substances known prior to August 2, 1886, as oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine oil, butterine, lardine, suine, and neutral; all mixtures and compounds of oleomargarine,



ANNEX IX

Internal Revenue Code of the United States, as amended to May 1, 1946.

"SEC. 2490. Imposition of tax.

"In addition to any other tax or duty imposed by law, there shall be imposed upon the following articles imported into the United States, unless treaty provisions of the United States otherwise provide, a tax at the rates set forth in section 2491, to be paid by the importer. 53 Stat. 267."

"SEC. 2491. Rate of Tax.

"(c) Any article, merchandise, or combination (except oils specified in section 2470), 10 *per centum* or more of the quantity by weight of which consists of, or is derived directly or indirectly from, one or more of the products specified above in this paragraph or of the oils, fatty acids, or salts specified in section 2470, a tax at the rate or rates per pound equal to that proportion of the rate or rates prescribed in this paragraph or such section 2470 in respect of such product or products which the quantity by weight of the imported article, merchandise, or combination, consisting of or derived from such produce or products, bears to the total weight of the imported article, merchandise, or combination; but there shall not be taxable under this subparagraph any article, merchandise, or combination (other than an oil, fat, or grease, and other than products resulting from processing seeds without full commercial extraction of the oil content), by reason of the presence therein of an oil, fat, or grease which is a natural component of such article, merchandise, or combination and has never had a separate existence as an oil, fat, or grease. 53 Stat. 267 and 268." (53 Stat.) Pt. 1 (267 and 268, Ch. 2)

ANNEX X

Internal Revenue Code of the United States, as amended to May 1, 1946.

"CHAPTER 32. Sugar.

"SEC. 3500. Rate of Tax.

"In addition to any other tax or duty imposed by law, there shall be imposed, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Customs shall prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary, a tax upon articles imported or brought into the United States as follows:

"(1) On all manufactured sugar testing by the polariscope ninety-two sugar degrees, 0.465 cent per pound, and for each additional sugar degree shown by the polariscopic test, 0.00875 cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion;



"SEC. 2327. Other laws applicable.

"(a) *Oleomargarine*.—The provisions of sections 2301 (c) (2), 2305 to 2311, inclusive (except subsections (a), (b) and (h) of section 2308), and section 3791 (a) (1), shall apply to the manufacturers of adulterated butter to an extent necessary to enforce the marking, branding, identification, and regulation of the exportation and importation of adulterated butter. 53 Stat. 255." (53 Stat.) Pt. 1 (247, 250, 252, 253, and 255, Ch. 2)

ANNEX VI

Internal Revenue Code of the United States, as amended to May 1, 1946.

"SEC. 2350. Definitions.

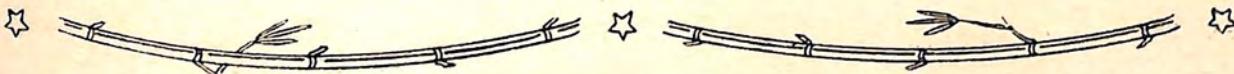
"For the purpose of this chapter and sections 3210 and 3211—

"(a) *Cheese*.—The word 'cheese' shall be understood to mean the food product known as cheese, and which is made from milk or cream and without the addition of butter, or any animal, vegetable, or other oils or fats foreign to such milk or cream, with or without additional coloring matter.

"(b) *Filled cheese*.—Certain substances and compounds shall be known and designated as 'filled cheese,' namely: all substances made of milk or skimmed milk, with the admixture of butter, animal oils or fats, vegetable or any other oils, or compounds foreign to such milk, and made in imitation or semblance of cheese. Substances and compounds, consisting principally of cheese with added edible oils, which are not sold as cheese or as substitutes for cheese but are primarily useful for imparting a natural cheese flavor to other foods shall not be considered 'filled cheese' within the meaning of this chapter. 53 Stat. 256."

"SEC. 2356. Importation.

"All filled cheese as defined in section 2350 (b) imported from foreign countries shall, in addition to any import duty imposed on the same, pay an internal revenue tax of 8 cents per pound, such tax to be represented by coupon stamps; and such imported filled cheese and the packages containing the same shall be stamped, marked, and branded, as in the case of filled cheese manufactured in the United States. 53 Stat. 258." (53 Stat.) Pt. 1 (256 and 258, Ch. 2)



WHEREAS the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philip-pines and the Ambassador of the United States of America to the Republic of the Philippines have exchanged notes making certain clarifying amendments to the said Agreement which notes are in words and figures as follows:

(THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO THE SECRETARY)

Embassy of the United States of America
October 22, 1946

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to make the following statement of my Government's understanding of recent conversations held at Manila relative to the correction of certain typographical errors in the Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines concerning Trade and Related Matters during a Transitional Period following the Institution of Philippine Independence, signed at Manila on July 4, 1946, and in the Protocol and the Annexes to that Agreement, and relative to the making of certain clarifying amendments therein.

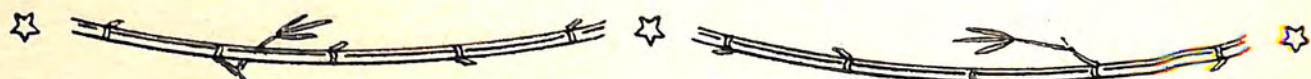
1. In Article II, Paragraph 3, second sentence, (a) the phrase "unrefined sugar specified in Item A" shall be changed to read "unrefined sugars specified in Item A", (b) the phrase "refined sugar specified in Item A-1" shall be changed to read "refined sugars specified in Item A-1", and (c) the phrase "shall be allotted annually by the Philippines" shall be changed to read "shall be allocated annually by the Philippines".

2. The column headings of the schedule to Article II and Items A and A-1 of such schedule shall be changed to read as follows:

Items	Classes of articles	Amounts
A	Sugars	952,000 short tons
A-1	of which not to exceed may be refined sugars, meaning 'direct-consumption sugar' as defined in Section 101 of the Sugar Act of 1937 of the United States which is set forth in part as Annex I to this Agreement."	56,000 short tons

3. In Item B of the schedule to Article II the phrase "including binding twines described" shall be changed to read "including binding twine described," and the word "Manila" shall be changed to read "manila".

4. In Item G of the schedule to Article II the word "Buttoms" should be changed to read "Buttons".



or such combination or mixture or such oil contained therein was imported prior to August 21, 1936, shall be taxed in accordance with the provisions of section 602-1/2 of the Revenue Act of 1934, 48 Stat. 763, in force on June 22, 1936. 53 Stat. 264." (53 Stat.) Pt. 1 (264 and 265, Ch. 2; Pub. Law 371—79th Cong.)

AN ACT OF THE UNITED STATES TO SUSPEND IN PART THE PROCESSING TAX ON COCONUT OIL, AS AMENDED TO MAY 1, 1946.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2470 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby suspended: Provided, That if the President after receipt by him of a request from the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands that the suspension of section 2470 (a) (2) be terminated, shall find that adequate supplies of copra, coconut oil, or both, the product of the Philippine Islands, are readily available for processing in the United States, he shall so proclaim; and thirty days after such proclamation, the suspension of section 2470 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall terminate.

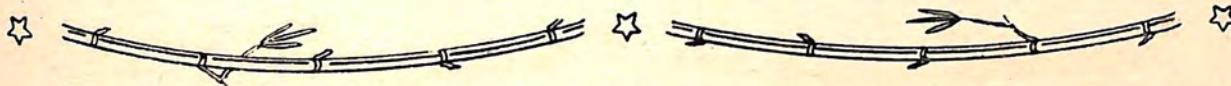
"SEC. 2. This Act shall become effective the day following its enactment, and shall terminate on May 30, 1946." (56 Stat.) Pt. 1 (752 and 753, Ch. 560); (58 Stat.) Pt. 1 (647. Ch. 332)

ANNEX VIII

Act of March 24, 1934 of the United States, as amended to May 1, 1946.

"SEC. 8. (a) Effective upon the acceptance of this Act by concurrent resolution of the Philippine Legislature or by a convention called for that purpose, as provided in section 17—

"(1) For the purposes of the Immigration Act of 1917, the Immigration Act of 1924 (except section 13 (c), this section, and all other laws of the United States relating to the immigration, exclusion, or expulsion of aliens, citizens of the Philippine Islands who are not citizens of the United States shall be considered as if they were aliens. For such purposes the Philippine Islands shall be considered as a separate country and shall have for each fiscal year a quota of fifty. This paragraph shall not apply to a person coming or seeking to come to the Territory of Hawaii who does not apply for and secure an immigration or passport visa, but such immigration shall be determined by the Department of the Interior on the basis of the needs of industries in the Territory of Hawaii. 48 Stat. 462." (48 Stat.) Pt. 1 (462, Ch. 84)



errors in said Agreement of July 4, 1946, the present exchange of notes shall supersede such earlier exchange of notes.

If the above provisions are acceptable to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines this note and the reply signifying assent thereto shall, if agreeable to that Government be regarded as amending the said Agreement of July 4, 1946, and the Protocol and Annexes thereto, and as constituting an integral part thereof.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

(Sgd.) PAUL V. McNUTT

His Excellency

ELPIDIO QUIRINO

*Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of the Philippines*

(THE SECRETARY TO THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR)

Manila, October 22, 1946

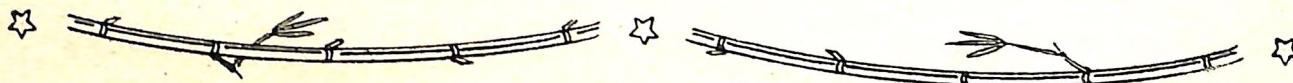
EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of today's date recording your Government's understanding of recent conversations held at Manila relative to the correction of certain typographical errors in the Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines concerning trade and related matters during a transitional period following the institution of Philippine Independence, signed at Manila on July 4, 1946, and in the Protocol and the Annexes to that Agreement, and relative to the making of certain clarifying amendments therein.

I have the honor to confirm your Excellency's statement with regard to this matter and to state that my Government is agreeable that your note and this reply signifying assent thereto shall be regarded as amending the said Agreement of July 4, 1946, and the Protocol and the Annexes thereto, and as constituting an integral part thereof.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

(Sgd.) ELPIDIO QUIRINO
*Vice President and concurrently
Secretary of Foreign Affairs*



"(2) On all manufactured sugar testing by the polariscope less than ninety-two sugar degrees 0.5144 cent per pound of the total sugars therein;

"(3) On all articles composed in chief value of manufactured sugar 0.5144 cent per pound of the total sugars therein. 53 Stat. 428."

"SEC. 3507. Definitions.

"(b) *Manufactured sugar*.—The term 'manufactured sugar' means any sugar derived from sugar beets or sugar cane, which is not to be, and which shall not be, further refined or otherwise improved in quality; except sugar in liquid form which contains nonsugar solids (excluding any foreign substance that may have been added) equal to more than 6 *per centum* of the total soluble solids, and except also syrup of cane juice produced from sugar cane grown in continental United States.

"The grades or types of sugar within the meaning of this definition shall include, but shall not be limited to, granulated sugar, lump sugar, cube sugar, powdered sugar, sugar in the form of blocks, cones, or molded shapes, confectioners' sugar, washed sugar, centrifugal sugar, clarified sugar, turbinado sugar, plantation white sugar, moscovado sugar, refiners' soft sugar, invert sugar mush, raw sugar, sirups, molasses, and sugar mixtures.

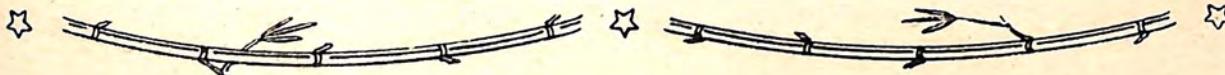
"(c) *Total sugars*.—The term 'total sugars' means the total amount of the sucrose (Clerget) and of the reducing or invert sugars. The total sugars contained in any grade or type of manufactured sugar shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in paragraphs 758, 759, 762, and 763 of the United States Customs Regulations (1931 edition). 53 Stat. 428 and 429." (53 Stat.) Pt. 1 (426, 428, and 429, Ch. 2)

ANNEX XI

Constitution of the Philippines as amended to May 1, 1946.

"ARTICLE I.—THE NATIONAL TERRITORY.

"SECTION 1. The Philippines comprises all the territory ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris concluded between the United States and Spain on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the limits of which are set forth in Article III of said treaty, together with all the islands embraced in the treaty concluded at Washington, between the United States and Spain on the seventh day of November, nineteen hundred, and in the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the second day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty, and all territory over which the present Government of the Philippine Islands exercises jurisdiction."



*Philippine Abaca Fiber Agreement**

This Agreement, made as of August 8, 1946, by and between Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a corporate agency of the Government of the United States of America, and the Republic of the Philippines, herein-after called the Republic,

WITNESSETH:

That in consideration of the mutual agreements herein contained the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. This Agreement shall be effective for the period August 8, 1946 to June 30, 1947, both dates inclusive.
2. During the period of this Agreement Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any other agency of the Government of the United States of America will purchase, and will have the exclusive right to purchase, the entire exportable surplus of abaca fiber (fiber of *Musa Textilis*) of the grades described in Paragraph 3 hereof, from all sellers in the Philippines, at the prices and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.
3. The prices for the respective grades of abaca fiber in cents per pound United States Currency, free on board ocean carrier, Philippine ports, shall be as follows:

	DAVAO	NON-DAVAO
CD	15-3/4	15-3/4
E	14-3/8	14-3/8
F	13-1/2	13-1/2
I	13-1/8	12-1/8
S-2	12-1/4	10-3/4
J-1	12	10
S-3	9	8
G	10-1/2	18-3/8
H	7	6
J-2	9	7
K	6-7/8	5
L-1	4-1/2	3-5/8
L-2	4-1/8	3-1/4
M-1	3-3/4	2-7/8
M-2	3-1/2	2-1/2
OTYW	3-3/8	2-3/8
Decco 1	12-5/8	
Decco 2	11-1/4	
Decco 3	9	
Decco 4	7	
Decco T	3-3/8	

* Terminated December 3, 1946



5. In article III, paragraph 1 the word "and" shall be inserted after the semicolon at the end of indented subparagraph (a).

6. Article III, paragraph 2, shall be changed to read as follows:

"2. If the President of the United States finds that the allocation of any quota established pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article is necessary to make the application of the quota just and reasonable between the United States and the Philippines, the United States shall have the right to provide the basis for the allocation of such quota, and, if the United States exercises such right, the Philippines will promptly put and keep in effect, on the basis provided by the United States, the allocation of such quota."

7. In the last sentence of Article IV, paragraph 2, the word "Sections" shall be changed to read "Section".

8. In Article IV, paragraph 5, the word "Manila" shall be changed to read "manila".

9. In Article V the phrase "into the United States dollars" shall be changed to read "into United States dollars".

10. In clause (b) of the first sentence of Article VIII, paragraph 1 the phrase "and continue in effect" shall be changed to read "and continue in effect".

11. At the end of Article X, paragraph 2, the phrase "six months' notice," shall be changed to read "six months' written notice".

12. In clause (5) of subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1 of the Protocol, the phrase "weight or which consists of" shall be changed to read "weight of which consists of".

13. In Annex II the word "Manila" shall be changed to read "manila".

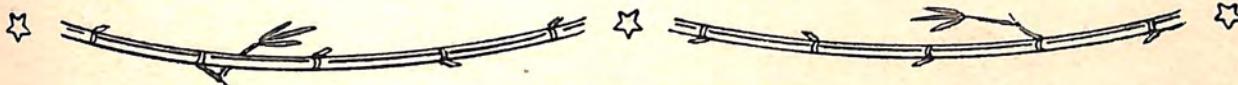
14. In the last sentence of Annex IV, section 2300 delete the comma after the word "milk".

15. In Annex V, section 2320, subsection (b), the phrase "used for the purpose with the effect of" shall be changed to read "used for the purpose or with the effect of".

16. At the end of Annex VII the date "May 30, 1946," shall be changed to read "June 30, 1946".

17. In Annex X, section 3507, subsection (b), the phrase "sugar beets or sugar cane" shall be changed to "sugar beets or sugarcane".

Since this note includes the matters covered by the notes exchanged on July 5, 1946 and July 16, 1946 relative to the correction of two typographical



and prices shall be made between Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the seller on the basis of the free on board prices stipulated herein.

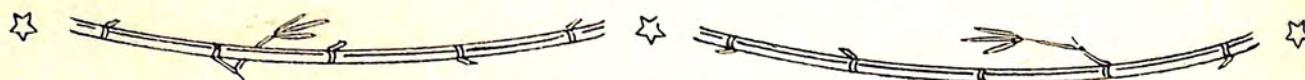
8. The Republic agrees immediately to establish and maintain during the term of this Agreement an export restriction on abaca, limiting the export of this product to the United States for Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or to its designees and consignees in the United States or other countries.

9. The Republic agrees that it will use its best efforts to cause the maximum quantity of abaca fiber, which Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to purchase under this Agreement, to be produced and exported under the terms of this Agreement. To this end the Republic agrees that it will not impose any restrictions upon the exportation of abaca fiber to the United States for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or to its designees and consignees in the United States or other countries; and that it will render to Reconstruction Finance Corporation all reasonable cooperation and assistance.

10. The Republic agrees that if the Republic finds it advisable, during the period of this Agreement, it will establish and enforce price ceilings covering the sale of abaca fiber to local manufacturers, which price ceilings shall not be higher than the free on board prices for the various grades stipulated herein, subject to proper adjustment for other terms of delivery. The Republic further agrees that it will use its best efforts to prevent the cordage mills in the Philippines from accumulating a supply of abaca fiber in excess of three times their current monthly consumption of fiber and that it will require the mills to report on the first day of each calendar month beginning September 1, 1946, their inventories at the beginning of the preceding month, their purchases and consumption of fiber during such preceding month and their inventories at the end of the month.

11. The Republic agrees that during the period of this Agreement, National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporations (hereinafter called NAFCO), a corporate agency of the Republic, will enter into a contract with Reconstruction Finance Corporation whereunder NAFCO will agree that it will sell and will cause to be sold to Reconstruction Finance Corporation, through NAFCO or any exporter under contract to sell abaca fiber to Reconstruction Finance Corporation, upon the terms and conditions stipulated herein, all of the abaca fiber derived from the following sources:

(a) Produced upon lands formerly owned, leased or otherwise operated or controlled by Japanese individually or through corporations the majority of the issued and outstanding stock of which was owned



His Excellency

PAUL V. McNUTT

*American Ambassador to the Philippines
Manila*

WHEREAS Article X of the said Agreement provides that it shall not take effect unless and until the Congress of the Philippines accepts it by law and except as otherwise expressly provided in the Agreement has enacted such legislation as may be necessary to bring into effect the provisions of the Agreement as laws of the Philippines, and that the Agreement shall then be proclaimed by the President of the Philippines and by the President of the United States of America; and

WHEREAS sections 2, 3, and 4 of the said Commonwealth Act No. 733 constitute such legislation as is required by said Article X of the Agreement;

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines, do proclaim the said Agreement and the said notes to the end that the same and every part thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic of the Philippines, the citizens of the Republic of the Philippines and all other persons subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

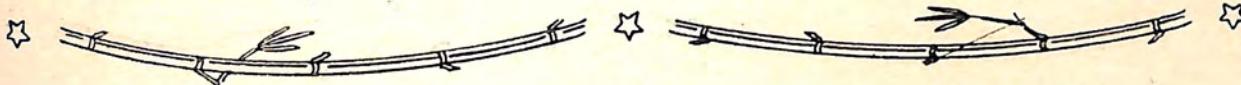
Done at the City of Manila this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, and of the Republic of the Philippines, the first.

(Sgd.) MANUEL ROXAS

By the President:

(Sgd.) ELPIDIO QUIRINO

*Vice President and concurrently
Secretary of Foreign Affairs*



any part thereof. In the event of such postponement, Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall have the right, during the period of postponement, to continue to purchase all abaca fiber derived from the sources described in Paragraph 11 hereof, at prices generally prevailing at the time of such purchases on sales of Philippine abaca fiber to purchasers in the United States; and, until the advance is fully repaid, Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall have the right to deduct and retain, as partial payment of the advance, 10% of the purchase price of all such abaca fiber sold to Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

(e) Prior to July 1, 1947, no interest will be charged on said advance, but thereafter, interest at 3% per annum will be payable on any unliquidated balances.

13. All doubts and difficulties under this Agreement will be settled between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the United States of America. Provisions respecting prices are subject to review on the initiative of either Government at any time during the life of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each of the parties has caused this instrument to be executed by a duly authorized representative as of August 8, 1946.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

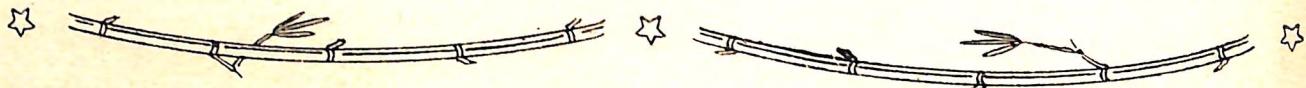
By

(Sgd.) EMILIO ABELLO

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

By

(Sgd.) PAUL R. HARMEL



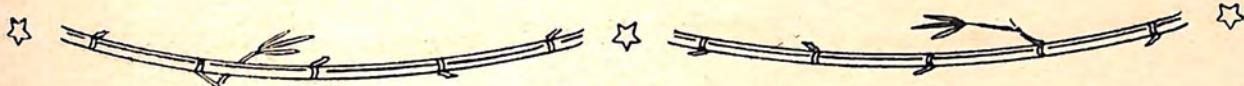
In the event that existing freight rates be changed materially, either party to this Agreement may request a reconsideration of the free on board prices stipulated herein, for such modification of these prices as may be agreed upon between the contracting parties.

4. All of said grades of abaca fiber shall be as defined in Fiber Inspection Administrative Order No. 4 (Revised Dec. 1, 1939) of the Fiber Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Commonwealth of the Philippines entitled "Determination and description of the official standards for the various commercial grades of certain Philippine fibers", and shall otherwise conform to the quality and standards set forth in said Order. The fiber shall be marked and baled for export in a careful manner in accordance with standard commercial practice, in bales weighing approximately 126.5 kilograms (278.88 pounds) net, and of cubic measurement not exceeding 13 cubic feet, or as otherwise acceptable to Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

5. The terms of payment shall be arranged with the individual sellers generally according to the following pattern. Reconstruction Finance Corporation will pay no less than eighty per cent of the purchase price by means of letters of credit opened by Reconstruction Finance Corporation in favor of the seller authorizing sight drafts on a New York bank when accompanied by commercial invoices, clean on board bills of lading drawn to the order of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and other customary documents as directed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Settlement of the balance of the purchase price or any adjustment thereof shall be made to the seller after the fiber has arrived at United States port of entry and has been weighed and inspected. The fiber shall be invoiced on the basis of 273 pound bales, when baled in accordance with standard commercial practice, or net shipping weights less 2% when otherwise baled; but the price of all fiber, however baled, shall be based on net landed weights.

6. The seller shall pay all inspection fees, lighterage fees, wharfage taxes, internal revenue taxes, export taxes and all other taxes, fees and charges of whatsoever nature imposed on the fiber or in connection with the exportation thereof from the Philippines; and the Republic agrees that no such taxes, fees or charges shall be collected from Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The seller shall bear all risk, costs and liability incurred in connection with the fiber up to the time it has been loaded on board the ocean carrier.

7. Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall have the right to purchase abaca fiber from any seller upon a delivery basis other than free on board ocean carrier Philippine ports, in which event proper adjustment of the terms



(b) *Weight and Analysis*: In accordance with customary practices of the trade, certified net landed weights and analysis of official samples taken on arrival at United States ports shall be final on shipments to the United States; certified net shipping weights and analysis of official shipping samples by a recognized chemist or surveyor in the United States, agreeable to buyer and seller, or by approved Manila laboratory shall be final on shipments to other destinations; on shipments of copra to other than United States destinations an allowance of two (2) per cent on certified net shipping weights "rescada basis" shall be made by seller and the remainder to be considered final as to weight.

(c) *Payment*: Payment shall be made by letter of credit for ninety-five (95) per cent of the purchase price against sight drafts accompanied by seller's invoice, on-board bills of lading, certificate of weights, consular invoice, and other customary shipping documents. Final settlement shall be made promptly after determination of final weights and analysis in accordance with paragraph 2 (b) above.

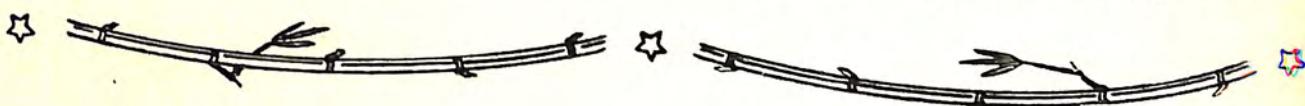
(d) *Taxes*: The seller shall pay all taxes including export taxes or other fees and charges, imposed on the products while in the Philippines, or imposed because of the exportation of the products from the Philippines; and the Republic agrees that no such taxes, fees or charges will be collected from the Commodity Credit Corporation or its designees.

(e) *Rules Governing*: Individual contracts covering copra or coconut oil purchased or sold pursuant to this Agreement shall be governed by the Rules of the National Institute of Oilseed Products, except to the extent they may conflict with the terms of this Agreement.

3. Commodity Credit Corporation agrees that it will use its best efforts to expedite the purchase and exportation of copra and coconut oil which it has agreed to purchase under this Agreement; and that, in returning to private hands the importation of copra and coconut oil into the United States, it will use its best efforts to expedite the movement by private importers acting as agents or designees of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

4. Commodity Credit Corporation agrees to continue using its best efforts to make available and facilitate the procurement of copra bags, industrial supplies and other material required for the rehabilitation of the Philippine copra industry, and to provide shipping space and facilitate the transportation of copra from the Philippines to the United States.

5. The Republic agrees immediately to establish and maintain during the term of this Agreement an export restriction on copra and coconut oil,



or controlled by Japanese and over which lands NAFCO, the Republic or any of its subdivisions, agencies or instrumentalities are now exercising or may hereafter exercise control through the appointment of administrators or otherwise;

(b) Produced upon lands now or hereafter owned, leased or otherwise operated or controlled by NAFCO, the Republic and any of its subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities;

(c) Produced upon lands owned, leased or otherwise operated or controlled by corporations, the majority of whose issued and outstanding stock is now owned or controlled or which may hereafter be owned or controlled by NAFCO, the Republic and any of its subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities;

(d) Acquired from any sellers in the Philippines by NAFCO, the Republic and by any of its subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities authorized to purchase abaca fiber.

All of such fiber will be clearly marked by an appropriate symbol identifying it as fiber derived from the aforesaid sources.

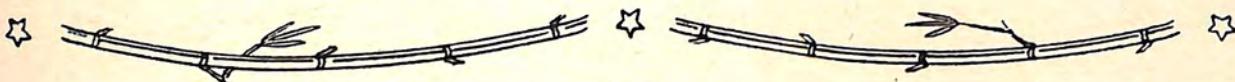
12. Reconstruction Finance Corporation agrees that upon entering into the purchase contract with NAFCO, it will advance to NAFCO, for the purpose of rehabilitating the abaca plantations in Davao formerly owned, leased or otherwise operated or controlled by Japanese individually or through corporations the majority of the issued and outstanding stock of which was controlled by Japanese, the sum of \$2,000,000, upon the following terms and conditions to which the Republic agrees:

(a) The Republic will guarantee the repayment of the advance in full upon the terms stipulated herein.

(b) Until the advance is fully repaid, Reconstruction Finance Corporation may deduct and retain, as partial payment of said advance, 10% of the purchase price of all abaca fiber sold to Reconstruction Finance Corporation pursuant to the aforesaid contract with NAFCO.

(c) The unliquidated balance of the advance will be paid by NAFCO or the Republic at the earlier of the two following dates: July 1, 1947, or at the time that the U. S. Government or any of its agencies extends a loan to the Republic or any of its agencies, partly or wholly for the purpose of repaying the advance.

(d) In the event that the advance is not fully liquidated by July 1, 1947, Reconstruction Finance Corporation will have the option to demand from NAFCO and the Republic, the payment, in cash, of the unliquidated balance of the advance or to postpone payment of all or



Major Provisions of Exclusive Purchase Agreements

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL

1. Price of copra increased 10.50 per cent over prevailing level, 63.45 per cent over level of May 12.
2. Price of coconut oil established on basis of copra price, with adequate protection for domestic industry.
3. Basis of sale changed to Free on Board (FOB), placing responsibility for shipment on purchaser.
4. In case of modification of freight rates, either party may request modification of FOB prices.
5. Provisions respecting prices are subject to review at any time on the initiative of either government.

ABACA

1. Price of abaca increased on all grades generally approximately 70 per cent.
2. RFC agrees to extend loan of 4 million pesos for rehabilitation of abaca lands, loan to be repaid from sale of abaca or by Philippine Government from other proceeds. Loan guaranteed by Philippine Government.
3. Local cordage industry adequately protected, and authorized to build up its inventories.
4. No restrictions on export of cordage.

TRADE GOODS

The U. S. Commercial Co., a subsidiary of the RFC, has agreed to transfer to the Philippine Government, at cost, approximately 7 million pesos worth of trade goods, including textiles, rice, and sugar, formerly used by the U. S. Commercial Company in its transactions.

PRICE PROVISIONS

COPRA

May 12 price

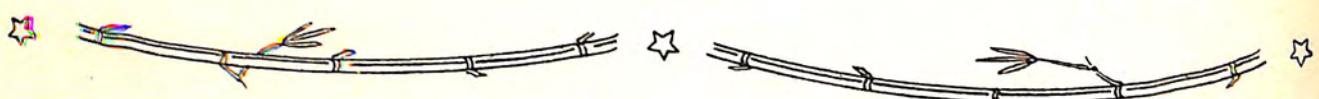
₱126.64 per long ton FOB

May 13 price

₱186.00

New price

₱207.00 equivalent to
₱20.37 per kilo



*Philippine Copra and Coconut Oil Agreement**

This Agreement, made as of August 8, 1946, by and between Commodity Credit Corporation, an Agency of the Government of the United States of America, and the Republic of the Philippines, hereinafter called the Republic,

WITNESSETH:

That in consideration of the mutual agreements herein contained the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. This Agreement shall be effective during the period August 8, 1946, to June 30, 1947, both dates inclusive.

2. During the term of this Agreement, Commodity Credit Corporation, or any persons, firms or corporations designated by Commodity Credit Corporation (hereinafter called designees) will purchase and will have the exclusive right to purchase the entire exportable surplus of Philippine copra and coconut oil from all sellers in the Philippines, at the prices and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

(a) PRICE:

Copra, fair merchantable, basis six per cent free fatty acid, one hundred and three dollars and fifty cents U. S. Currency (\$103.50), per long ton of 2,240 pounds in bulk, free on board ocean carrier, Philippine ports. Premium for copra in bags, if required by buyer, to be agreed upon between buyer and seller.

Coconut oil, basis six per cent free fatty acid, one per cent moisture and impurities, seven and one eighth cents U. S. Currency (\$0.07-1/8) per pound, free on board ocean carrier, Philippine ports.

Commodity Credit Corporation and its designees shall have the right to purchase such copra and coconut oil from any seller upon a delivery basis other than free on board ocean carrier, Philippine ports, in which event proper adjustment of the terms and prices shall be made between Commodity Credit Corporation or its designees and the seller on the basis of the free on board prices stipulated herein.

In the event that existing freight rates be changed materially, either party to this Agreement may request a reconsideration of the free on board prices of copra and coconut oil stipulated herein, for such modification of these prices as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties.

* Terminated December 6, 1946



Treaty of Conciliation

The Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America, being desirous to strengthen the bonds of amity that bind them together and also to advance the cause of general peace, have decided to conclude a treaty of conciliation and for that purpose have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the Republic of the Philippines:

His Excellency Elpidio Quirino, Vice President and concurrently Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines; and

The President of the United States of America:

His Excellency Paul V. McNutt, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of the Philippines:

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Any disputes arising between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, and the Government of the United States of America, of whatever nature they may be, shall, when ordinary diplomatic proceedings have failed and the High Contracting Parties do not have recourse to adjudication by a competent tribunal, be submitted for investigation and report to a permanent International Commission of Conciliation constituted in the manner prescribed in the next succeeding article.

ARTICLE II

The International Commission shall be composed of five members to be appointed as follows: One member shall be chosen from each country by the Government thereof; one member shall be chosen by each Government from some third country; the fifth member shall be chosen by common agreement between the two Governments, it being understood that he shall not be a citizen of either country. The expenses of the Commission shall be paid by the two Governments in equal proportions.

The International Commission shall be constituted within six months after the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty; and vacancies shall be filled according to the manner of the original agreement.



limiting the export of these products to the United States for the Commodity Credit Corporation, or to its designees and consignees in the United States or other countries.

6. The Republic agrees that it will use its best efforts to cause the maximum quantity of copra and coconut oil which Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed to purchase under this Agreement, to be produced and exported under the terms of this Agreement. To this end the Republic agrees that it will not impose any restrictions upon the exportation of copra or coconut oil to the United States for the Commodity Credit Corporation, or to its designees and consignees in the United States or other countries; and that it will render to Commodity Credit Corporation all reasonable cooperation and assistance.

7. The Republic agrees that it will use its best efforts to insure that the exporters will fully comply with all the terms and conditions of this Agreement, and that the exporters will deliver copra and coconut oil of the quality stipulated herein.

8. All doubts and difficulties under this Agreement will be settled between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the United States of America. Provisions respecting prices are subject to review on the initiative of either Government at any time during the life of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, each of the parties hereto has caused this instrument to be executed by a duly authorized representative as of August 8, 1946.

THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

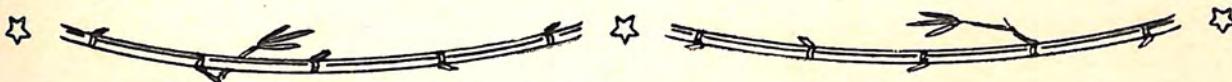
By

(Sgd.) EMILIO ABELLO

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

By

(Sgd.) PAUL R. HARMEL



Done in duplicate at Manila this 16th day of November in the year of
our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-six and of the independence
of the Philippines, the first.

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines:

(SEAL)

(Sgd.) ELPIDIO QUIRINO

For the Government of the United States of America:

(SEAL)

(Sgd.) PAUL V. McNUTT



COCONUT OIL

No previous price quotations in P. I. ₱.14-1/4 per lb. equivalent to ₱.31
 42/100 per picul.

ABACA

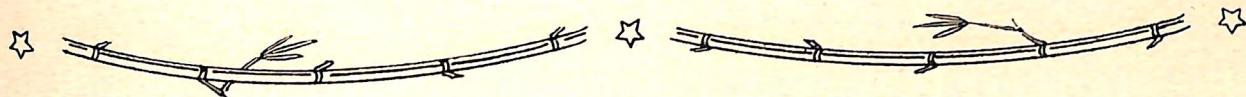
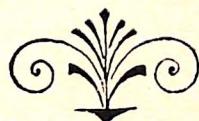
Old Price

Davao Grade I 17 centavos per lb.

New Price

26-1/4 ctvos. per lb. equivalent to
₱36.60 per picul

Non-Davao Grade I 15 centavos per lb. 24-1/4 ctvos. per lb. equivalent
 to ₱33.81 per picul.



operating rights which would prevent any airline designated under Article II above from operating under this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV

In order to prevent discriminatory practices and to assure equality of treatment, both contracting parties agree that:

(a) Each of the contracting parties may impose or permit to be imposed just and reasonable charges for the use of public airports and other facilities under its control. Each of the contracting parties agrees, however, that these charges shall not be higher than would be paid for the use of such airports and facilities by its national aircraft engaged in similar international services.

(b) Fuel, lubricating oils and spare parts introduced into the territory of one contracting party by the other contracting party or its nationals, and intended solely for use by aircraft of such other contracting party shall, with respect to the imposition of customs duties, inspection fees or other national duties or charges by the contracting party whose territory is entered, be accorded the same treatment as that applying to national airlines and to airlines of the most-favored-nation.

(c) The fuel, lubricating oils, spare parts, regular equipment and aircraft stores retained on board civil aircraft of the airlines of one contracting party authorized to operate the routes and services described in the Annex shall, upon arriving in or leaving the territory of the other contracting party, be exempt from customs, inspection fees or similar duties or charges, even though such supplies be used or consumed by such aircraft on flights in that territory.

ARTICLE V

Certificates of airworthiness, certificates of competency and licenses issued or rendered valid by one contracting party shall be recognized as valid by the other contracting party for the purpose of operating the routes and services described in the Annex. Each contracting party reserves the right, however, to refuse to recognize, for the purpose of flight above its own territory, certificates of competency and licenses granted to its own nationals by another state.

ARTICLE VI

(a) The laws and regulations of one contracting party relating to the admission to or departure from its territory of aircraft engaged in international air navigation, or to the operation and navigation of such aircraft while within its territory, shall be applied to the aircraft of the



ARTICLE III

In case the High Contracting Parties shall have failed to adjust a dispute by diplomatic methods, and they do not have recourse to adjudication by a competent tribunal, they shall at once refer it to the International Commission for investigation and report. The International Commission may, however, spontaneously by unanimous agreement offer its services to that effect, and in such case it shall notify both Governments and request their cooperation in the investigation.

The High Contracting Parties agree to furnish the International Commission with all the means and facilities required for its investigation and report.

The report of the Commission shall be completed within one year after the date on which it shall declare its investigation to have begun, unless the High Contracting Parties shall limit or extend the time by mutual agreement. The report shall be prepared in triplicate; one copy shall be presented to each Government, and the third shall be retained by the Commission for its files.

The International Commission shall, together with its report, submit its recommendations for the settlement of the matter in dispute.

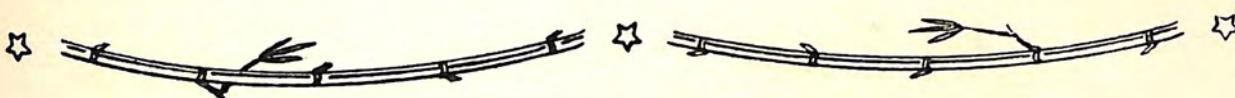
Should no definite settlement be reached, notwithstanding the report and recommendations of the International Commission on the matter in dispute, the High Contracting Parties agree to submit the dispute to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice conformably with Article 36 of its Statute, and further agree to be bound without need of special agreement by the decision of the Court.

ARTICLE IV

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the Republic of the Philippines in accordance with its constitutional laws and by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Manila as soon as possible, and the Treaty shall take effect on the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It shall thereafter remain in force continuously unless and until terminated by one year's written notice given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

In faith whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

Done in duplicate this 16th day of November, 1946, at Manila.

For the Government of the United States of America:

(Sgd.) NATHANIEL P. DAVIS

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines:

(Sgd.) RUPERTO K. KANGLEON



AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Having in mind the resolution signed under date of December 7, 1944, at the International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago, for the adoption of a standard form of agreement for air routes and services, and the desirability of mutually stimulating and promoting the further development of air transportation between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines, the two Governments parties to this arrangement agree that the establishment and development of air transport services between their respective territories shall be governed by the following provisions:

ARTICLE I

Each contracting party grants to the other contracting party the rights as specified in the Annex hereto necessary for establishing the international civil air routes and services therein described, whether such services be inaugurated immediately or at a later date at the option of the contracting party to whom the rights are granted.

ARTICLE II

Each of the air services so described shall be placed in operation as soon as the contracting party to whom the rights have been granted by Article I to designate an airline or airlines for the route concerned has authorized an airline for such route, and the contracting party granting the rights shall, subject to Article VII hereof, be bound to give the appropriate operating permission to the airline or airlines concerned; provided that any airline so designated may be required to qualify before the competent aeronautical authorities of the contracting party granting the rights under the laws and regulations normally applied by these authorities before being permitted to engage in the operations contemplated by the Agreement; and provided that in areas of hostilities or of military occupation, or in areas affected thereby, such inauguration shall be subject to the approval of the competent military authorities.

ARTICLE III

Operating rights which the Philippine Government may have heretofore granted to any United States air transport enterprise shall continue in force in accordance with their terms, except for any provisions included in such



AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC
OF THE PHILIPPINES CONCERNING A FISHERY
REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM AND A FISHERY TRAIN-
ING PROGRAM

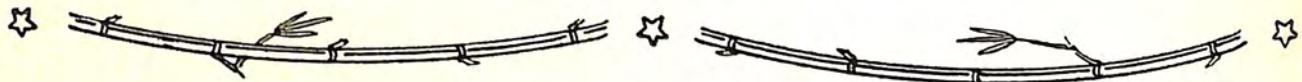
WHEREAS, the Government of the United States has enacted Public Law No. 370—79th Congress, approved April 30, 1946, known as the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, whereof section 309, entitled "Philippine Fisheries," provides:

SECTION 309. (a) The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior is authorized to cooperate with the Government of the Philippines, and with other appropriate agencies or organizations, in the rehabilitation and development of the fishing industry, and in the investigation and conservation of the fishery resources of the Philippines and adjacent waters.

(b) To accomplish such purposes the Fish and Wildlife Service shall conduct oceanographic, biological, fish cultural, technological, engineering, statistical, economic, and market development studies and demonstrations and fishery explorations, and in conjunction therewith may establish and maintain a vocational school or schools of fisheries in the Philippines for the purpose of providing practical instruction and training in the fisheries; and may, at any time prior to July 1, 1950, provide one year of training to not more than one hundred and twenty-five Filipinos, to be designated by the President of the Philippines subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), in methods of deep-sea fishing and in other techniques necessary to the development of fisheries.

(c) The Fish and Wildlife Service is authorized to acquire, construct, maintain, equip, and operate such research and experimental stations, schools, research and exploratory fishing vessels, or any other facilities in the Philippines that may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

(d) The United States Maritime Commission is authorized, upon recommendation of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, to make arrangements for the transfer by sale or charter of small vessels, considered by the United States Maritime Commission to be satisfactory for the purpose, to be used in the establishment and continuance of a fishing industry to be operated in or near the Philippines. Such transfers may be made on such terms



other contracting party, and shall be complied with by such aircraft upon entering or departing from or while within the territory of the first party.

(b) The laws and regulations of one contracting party as to the admission to or departure from its territory of passengers, crew, or cargo of aircraft, such as regulations relating to entry, clearance, immigration, passports, customs, and quarantine shall be complied with by or on behalf of such passengers, crew or cargo of the other contracting party upon entrance into or departure from, or while within the territory of the first party.

ARTICLE VII

Each contracting party reserves the right to withhold or revoke the certificate or permit of any airline of the other party in case it is not satisfied that substantial ownership and effective control of airlines of the first party are vested in nationals of that party, or in case of failure of such airline to comply with the laws of the State over which it operates, as described in Article VI hereof, or otherwise to fulfill the conditions under which the rights are granted in accordance with this Agreement and its Annexes.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement and all contracts connected therewith shall be registered with the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization.

ARTICLE IX

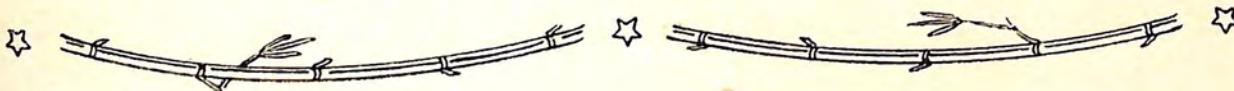
This Agreement or any of the rights for air transport services granted thereunder may be terminated by either contracting party upon giving one year's written notice to the other contracting party.

ARTICLE X

In the event either of the contracting parties considers it desirable to modify the routes or conditions set forth in the attached Annex, it may request consultation between the competent authorities of both contracting parties, such consultation to begin within a period of sixty days from the date of the request. When these authorities mutually agree on new or revised conditions affecting the Annex, their recommendations on the matter will come into effect after they have been confirmed by an exchange of diplomatic notes.

ARTICLE XI

This Agreement, including the provisions of the Annex thereto, will come into force on the day it is signed.



representative, may negotiate and conclude with the Chief, or the authorized representative of the Chief, any working agreement necessary to the carrying out of this Agreement.

ARTICLE III

The fishery rehabilitation, improvement and development program to be conducted pursuant to this Agreement shall comprise such of the following items as may be determined from time to time by the Director, or his representative, and the Chief, or his representative: (a) Oceanography of the waters in which fisheries are conducted or may be developed to determine the nature of physical factors such as currents, salinity, temperature, plankton abundance, et cetera, affecting such fisheries, which will be correlated with (b) studies of the kinds, abundance, distribution, seasonal and periodic migration, life history and ecology of the various species that comprise the fishery resources, and their management on a sustained yield basis, which studies are fundamental to (c) exploratory fishing to determine the commercial practicability of conducting operations in various areas; the optimum types of gear suitable for exploitation of the resources in such areas; and modifications or improvements in existing fishing practices in order to provide for better utilization of the resources. As an adjunct to the foregoing there also may be conducted (d) studies of handling, dressing, and storing catches on shipboard and at shore fishery establishments in order to improve the quality of the product, to prevent waste, and to promote efficiency of operations; (e) experiments in the freezing, smoking, salting, canning, and other processing of fishery products to promote efficiency and quality of the product as well as to devise methods that are the most economical and efficient; (f) studies and pilot-plant experiments in the preparation of fishery by-products such as industrial and vitamin oils, fish meal, glue, pearl essence, hides for leather, and other items, so as to utilize species, portions of the catch, and offal, that cannot be utilized for human food; (g) studies of the management of brackish and fresh water fish ponds, with a view toward promoting greater production and efficiency through fertilization, the introduction of sanitary measures and control of parasites and diseases; (h) the collection, analysis, and dissemination of current and annual statistics on fishery production as business indices and as an aid in biological assessment of the condition of the fishery stocks and fluctuations in abundance; (i) economic studies of employment, production, distribution, and marketing including cost analyses and business consultant services and all segments of the fishing industry to aid in its development and promote its efficiency; (j) studies of distribution and marketing of fishery products in order that supplies may be diverted to deficiency areas, thus avoiding the unprofitable and wasteful accumulation



ANNEX TO AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

A. Airlines of the United States of America authorized under the present Agreement are accorded the rights of transit and non-traffic stop in Philippine territory, as well as the right to pick up and discharge international traffic in passengers, cargo and mail at Manila, on the route or routes indicated below:

From the United States, via intermediate points to Manila and thence to points beyond in both directions.

B. Airlines of the Republic of the Philippines authorized under the present Agreement are accorded the rights of transit and non-traffic stop in the United States territory, as well as the right to pick up and discharge international commercial traffic in passengers, cargo, and mail at Honolulu and San Francisco, on the route indicated below:

From the Philippines to San Francisco and thence to points beyond over a reasonably direct route via intermediate points in the Pacific which are United States territory, including Honolulu, in both directions.

C. In the operation of the air services authorized under this Agreement, both contracting parties agree to the following principles and objectives:

1. Fair and equal opportunity for the airlines of each contracting party to operate air services on international routes, and the creation of machinery to obviate unfair competition by unjustifiable increases of frequencies or capacity.

2. The adjustment of fifth freedom traffic with regard to:

- (a) Traffic requirements between the country of origin and the countries of destination.
- (b) The requirements of through airline operation, and
- (c) The traffic requirements of the area through which the airline passes after taking account of local and regional services.



United States Department of the Interior as part of the program carried out pursuant to this Agreement shall be permitted to move freely in the territorial waters of the Republic of the Philippines, to enter and sail from the several ports with or without pilots and without the necessity of formal entrance or clearance that may ordinarily be required of commercial and other vessels and to establish or utilize such means of communications between such vessels and shore facilities as may be necessary to the effective administration of the programs contemplated by this Agreement. Quarantine procedures and inspections shall be required only at the first Philippine port of call on original entry.

Vessels of the Government of the United States of America used in the fishery program (including small boats), their equipment, tackle, and appurtenances shall be immune from seizure under Admiralty or other legal process.

Vessels owned by the Government of the United States of America (including small boats) used in the fishery program shall be exempt from all requirements of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines relating to inspection, registry, manning or licensing of vessels or marine personnel.

Where suitable public wharves or facilities for moorage are available, such vessels shall be furnished wharfage or moorage without cost.

ARTICLE VIII

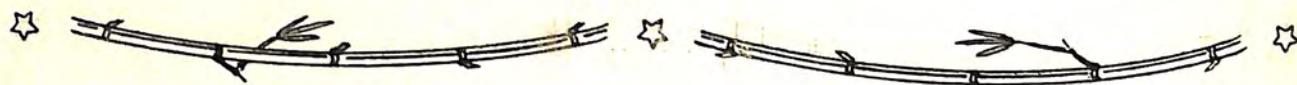
The Government of the Republic of the Philippines will cooperate with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior in providing such temporary or permanent office, laboratory, or other space as may be required and shall render all practicable assistance in securing housing accommodations, at reasonable rental rates, for personnel of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior who are engaged in effectuating this program, and their families.

ARTICLE IX

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines will save harmless all officers and employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior who are citizens of the United States from damage suits or other civil actions arising out of their performance of their duties under this Agreement.

ARTICLE X

Officers, employees and agents of the Government of the United States of America who are citizens of the United States and who are on duty or who may be assigned to duty in the Republic of the Philippines under the



and conditions, including transfer for a nominal consideration, as the United States Maritime Commission may approve, but only if, in the opinion of the Fish and Wildlife Service, such small vessels so to be used for Philippine Islands fishing are not needed by the fishing industry of the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and

WHEREAS, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines is desirous of availing itself of the benefits, facilities and services which are authorized by the above-quoted section 309 of the said Public Law No. 370—79th Congress;

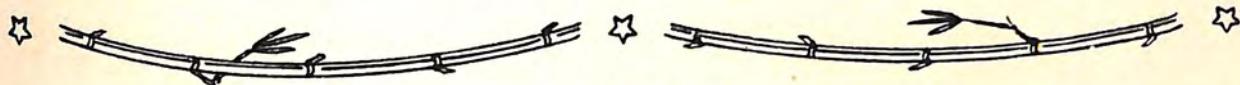
THEREFORE, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines have decided to conclude an agreement for the foregoing purposes and have agreed mutually as follows:

ARTICLE I

The responsible agent of the Government of the United States of America for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement shall be the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior, hereinafter called the Director. The Director may delegate to a duly authorized representative all or any part of his authority and responsibility for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement. The duties, functions, and powers exercised in the Republic of the Philippines under the terms of this Agreement by the Director or his duly authorized representative shall be under the general supervision of the Ambassador of the United States of America accredited to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, or, in the absence of the Ambassador, of the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the United States of America.

ARTICLE II

The responsible agent of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement shall be the Chief of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, hereinafter called the Chief. The Chief may delegate to a duly authorized representative all or any part of his authority and responsibility for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement. The Chief, or his authorized representative, shall cooperate with the Director, or the authorized representative of the Director, in planning the programs of work to be conducted pursuant to this Agreement and in effectuating close cooperation and integration with the programs, functions and responsibilities of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Government of the Philippines. The Director, or his authorized



may terminate this Agreement by giving to the other party ninety days notice in writing through diplomatic channels.

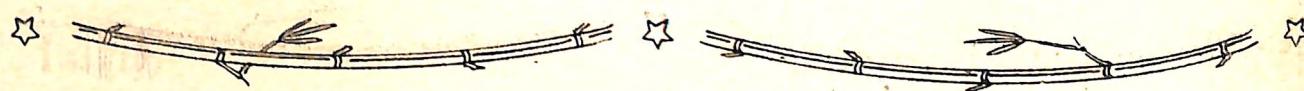
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in duplicate at Manila this fourteenth day of March, 1947.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of the Philippines

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:

Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce



of surpluses in other areas; and (k) efforts to provide such aids as the industry may require in acquiring equipment and facilities.

ARTICLE IV

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines agrees to provide free of cost to the Government of the United States of America such lands, rights-of-way and easements as may be necessary for carrying out the terms of this Agreement. Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall furnish such equipment, facilities and qualified personnel necessary to carry out the purposes of this Agreement as may be available to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. The Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior is authorized to accept and utilize for the performance of the terms of this Agreement contributions of labor, materials, equipment and money from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and its political subdivisions.

ARTICLE V

The Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior shall provide training during the period of this Agreement for not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five citizens of the Republic of the Philippines in methods of deep-sea fishing and other techniques necessary to the development of the fisheries. The Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior shall provide for the payment of all expenses incidental to such training, including, but not necessarily limited to, actual transportation expenses to and from and in the United States of America, allowances for tuition, educational fees and subsistence.

In accordance with the procedure set forth in section 311 (c) of the said Public Law No. 370—79th Congress, the President of the Republic shall designate trainees selected in accordance with procedures and standards established by the Director, and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall furnish to the United States Embassy at Manila the names and necessary supporting documents of trainees so designated.

ARTICLE VI

This Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior may construct a fishery research laboratory in the Republic of the Philippines at such place and in accordance with such specifications as may be agreed upon pursuant to Article II of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VII

Vessels owned by the Government of the United States of America (including small boats) operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the



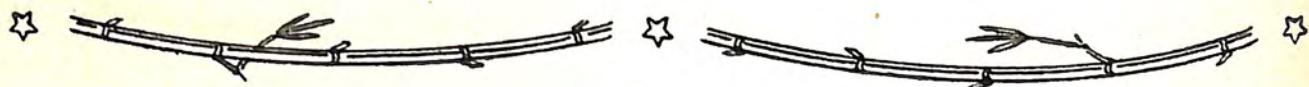
favorable in any respect than the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities which are enjoyed by consular officers of the same grade of any third country and in conformity with modern international usage. As official agents, such officers shall be entitled to the high consideration of all officials, national, state, provincial or municipal, with whom they have official intercourse in the territories of the High Contracting Party which receives them. It is understood that the term "consular officers", as used in the present Convention, includes consuls general, consuls and vice consuls who are not honorary.

3. Upon the death, incapacity, or absence of a consular officer having no subordinate consular officer at his post, any secretary, chancellor or assistant, whose official character as an employee in the consulate may previously have been made known to the Government of the High Contracting Party in whose territories the consular function was exercised, may temporarily exercise the consular functions of the deceased or incapacitated or absent consular officer; and while so acting shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities that were granted to the consular officer.

4. A consular officer or a diplomatic officer of either High Contracting Party, a national of the country by which he is appointed and duly commissioned or accredited, may, in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, have the rank also of a diplomatic officer or consular officer, as the case may be, it being understood that permission for him to exercise such dual functions shall have been duly granted by the Government of the High Contracting Party in the territories of which he exercises his functions.

ARTICLE II

1. Consular officers, nationals of the High Contracting Party by which they are appointed, and not engaged in any private occupations for gain within the territories of the country in which they exercise their functions, shall be exempt from arrest in such territories except when charged with the commission of an offense designated by local legislation as a crime other than a misdemeanor and subjecting the individual guilty thereof to punishment by imprisonment. Such officers shall be exempt from military billetings, and from service of any military or naval, administrative or police character whatsoever, and the exemptions provided for by this sentence shall apply equally to employees in a consulate who are nationals of the High Contracting Party by which they are employed, and not engaged in any private occupation for gain.



provisions of the present Agreement, and their families, shall be permitted to move freely into and out of the Republic of the Philippines, subject to existing visa and passport regulations. Gratis transit shall be extended to all officers, employees, or agents of the Fish and Wildlife Service over all bridges, ferries, roads and other facilities of the highways where tolls are collected for passage of vehicles or occupants.

ARTICLE XI

Pending the conclusion of negotiations now being considered by the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines, no import, excise, consumption, or other tax, duty or impost shall be levied on funds or property in the Republic of the Philippines which is owned by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior and used for purposes under the present Agreement or on funds, materials, supplies, and equipment imported into the Republic of the Philippines for use in connection with such purposes; nor shall any such tax, duty or impost be levied on personal funds or property, not intended for resale, imported into the Republic of the Philippines for the use or consumption of Fish and Wildlife Service personnel who are United States citizens; nor shall any export or other tax be placed on any such funds or property, including United States Government property, in the event of its removal from the Republic of the Philippines.

ARTICLE XII

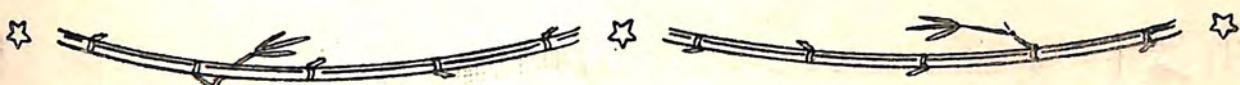
Each Government reserves the right to remove any personnel paid by it and involved in carrying out the provisions of this Agreement with the understanding that each Government shall maintain an adequate force to carry out the provisions and requirements of this Agreement so long as the Agreement is in effect.

ARTICLE XIII

All commitments made in this Agreement on the part of the Government of the United States of America shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds by the Government of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XIV

This Agreement shall become effective on the date of its signature, and shall continue in effect until completely executed on both sides, but in no event later than June 30, 1950; *Provided, however,* That this Agreement may be revised, amended, or changed in whole or in part with the approval of both parties as indicated and affected by an exchange of notes between the two contracting parties; *And provided further,* That either Government



they exercise their functions, shall be exempt from all taxes, national, state, provincial and municipal, levied on their persons or property, except taxes levied on account of the possession or ownership of immovable property situated within the territories in which they exercise their functions or taxes situated within such territories. Consular officers and employees in a consulate, nationals of the High Contracting Party by which they are appointed or employed, shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes, national, state, provincial and municipal, on the salaries, allowances, fees or wages received by them in compensation for consular services.

ARTICLE V

1. All furniture, equipment and supplies intended for official use in the consular offices and official consular residences of either High Contracting Party in the territories of the other High Contracting Party shall be permitted entry into such territories free of all duty.

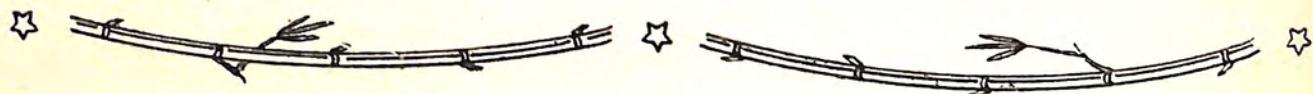
2. Consular officers of either High Contracting Party and members of their families and suites, including employees in a consulate and their families, shall be exempt from the payment of any duty in respect of the entry into the territories of the other High Contracting Party of their baggage and all other personal property, whether preceding or accompanying them to a consular post, either upon first arrival or upon subsequent arrivals, or imported at any time while assigned to or employed at such post.

3. It is understood, however,

(a) that the exemptions provided in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not be extended to consular officers and members of their suites, including employees in a consulate, who are not nationals of the High Contracting Party by which they are appointed or employed, or who are engaged in any private occupation for gain within the territories of the other High Contracting Party;

(b) that in the case of each consignment of articles imported for the personal use of consular officers or members of their families or suites, including employees in a consulate and their families, at any time during their official residence within the territories in which they exercise their functions, a request for entry free of duty shall be made through diplomatic channels; and

(c) that nothing herein shall be construed to permit the entry into the territory of either High Contracting Party of any article the importation of which is specifically prohibited by law.



Consular Convention

BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The President of the Philippines, and the President of the United States of America, being desirous of defining the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities of consular officers of each country in the territories of the other country, have decided to conclude a convention for that purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the Philippines:

His Excellency ELPIDIO QUIRINO, Vice President and concurrently Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, and

The President of the United States of America:

His Excellency PAUL V. McNUTT, Ambassador of the United States of America

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

1. The Government of each High Contracting Party shall, in respect of any consular officer duly commissioned by it to exercise consular functions in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, give written notice to the Government of such other High Contracting Party of the appointment of such consular officer and shall request that recognition be accorded to such consular officer. The Government of each High Contracting Party shall furnish free of charge the necessary exequatur of any consular officer of the other High Contracting Party who presents a regular commission signed by the Chief Executive of the appointing country and under its great seal, and shall issue to a subordinate or substitute consular officer who is duly appointed by an accepted superior consular officer or by any other competent officer of his Government, such documents as according to the laws of the respective High Contracting Parties shall be requisite for the exercise by the appointee of the consular function; provided in either case that the person applying for an exequatur or other document is found acceptable.

2. Consular officers of each High Contracting Party shall, after entering upon their duties, enjoy reciprocally in the territories of the other High Contracting Party rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities no less

other High Contracting Party. Consular officers of either High Contracting Party shall be informed immediately whenever nationals of their country are under detention or arrest or in prison or are awaiting trial in their consular districts and they shall, upon notification to the appropriate authorities, be permitted without delay to visit and communicate with any such national.

3. Nationals of either High Contracting Party in the territories of the other High Contracting Party shall have the right at all times to communicate with the consular officers of their country. Communications to their consular officers from nationals of either High Contracting Party who are under detention or arrest or in prison or are awaiting trial in the territories of the other High Contracting Party shall be forwarded without delay to such consular officers by the local authorities.

ARTICLE VIII

1. Consular officers in pursuance of the laws of their respective countries shall have the right, within their respective consular districts:

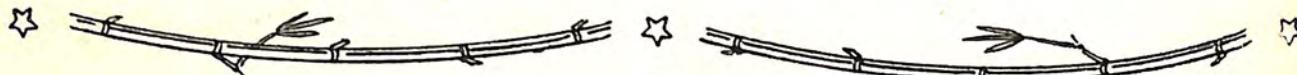
(a) To take and attest the oaths, affirmations or depositions of any occupant of a vessel of their country, or of any national of their country, or of any person having permanent residence within the territories of their country;

(b) To authenticate signatures;

(c) To draw up, attest, certify and authenticate unilateral acts, translations, deeds, testamentary dispositions and contracts of the nationals of the High Contracting Party by which the consular officers are appointed; and

(d) To draw up, attest, certify, and authenticate unilateral acts, deeds, contracts, testamentary dispositions and written instruments of any kind, which are intended to have application, execution and legal effect principally in the territories of the High Contracting Party by which the consular officers are appointed.

2. Instruments and documents thus executed and copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated by the consular officer, under his official seal, shall be received as evidence in the territories of either High Contracting Party as original documents or authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn by or executed before a notary or other public officer duly authorized in the territories of the High Contracting Party by which the consular officer was appointed; provided,



2. In criminal cases the attendance at court by a consular officer as witness may be demanded by the plaintiff, the defense or the court. The demand shall be made with all possible respect for the consular dignity and the duties of the office, and when so made there shall be compliance on the part of the consular officer.

3. In civil cases, consular officers shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts in the territories of the High Contracting Party which receives them. When the testimony of a consular officer who is a national of the High Contracting Party which appoints him and who is not engaged in any private occupation for gain is taken in civil cases, it shall be taken orally or in writing at his residence or office and with due regard for his convenience. The officer should, however, voluntarily give his testimony at court whenever it is possible to do so without serious interference with his official duties.

4. Consular officers and employees in a consulate shall not be required to testify in criminal or civil cases, regarding acts performed by them in their official capacity.

ARTICLE III

1. The Government of each High Contracting Party shall have the right to acquire and hold, lease and occupy land and buildings required for diplomatic or consular purposes in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, and shall have the right to erect buildings on land which is held by or on behalf of such Government in the territories of the other High Contracting Party for diplomatic or consular purposes, subject to local building regulations.

2. No tax of any kind, national, state, provincial or municipal, shall be levied in the territories of either High Contracting Party on the Government of the other High Contracting Party, or on any officer or employee of such other High Contracting Party, in respect of land or buildings acquired, leased, or occupied by such other High Contracting Party and used exclusively for the conduct of official business, except assessments levied for services or local public improvements by which the premises are benefited, provided the right of each High Contracting Party to tax the owner of property leased to the other High Contracting Party is not hereby abridged.

ARTICLE IV

Consular officers and employees in a consulate, nationals of the High Contracting Party by which they are appointed or employed, and not engaged in any private occupation for gain within the territories in which



by which he was appointed, to collect and receipt for their distributive shares derived from estates in process of probate or accruing under the provisions of workmen's compensation laws or other like statutes, for transmission through channels prescribed by his Government to the proper distributees, provided that the court or other agency making distribution through him may require him to furnish reasonable evidence of the remission of the funds to the distributees, it being understood that his responsibility with respect to remission of such funds shall cease when such evidence has been furnished by him to and accepted by such court or other agency.

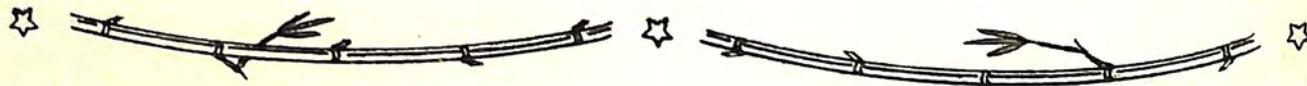
ARTICLE XI

1. A consular officer of either High Contracting Party shall have exclusive jurisdiction over controversies arising out of the internal order of private vessels of his country and shall alone exercise jurisdiction in situations, wherever arising, between officers and crews, pertaining to the enforcement of discipline on board, provided the vessel and the persons charged with wrong-doing shall have entered the territorial waters or territories within his consular district. Consular officers shall also have jurisdiction over issues concerning the adjustment of wages of the crews and the execution of contracts relating to their wages or conditions of employment, provided the local laws so permit.

2. When acts committed on board private vessels of the country by which the consular officer has been appointed and within the territories or the territorial waters of the High Contracting Party by which he has been received, constitute crimes according to the laws of the receiving country, subjecting the persons guilty thereof to punishment by a sentence of death or of imprisonment for a period of at least one year, the consular officer shall not exercise jurisdiction except in so far as he is permitted to do so by the laws of the receiving country.

3. A consular officer shall have the right freely to invoke the assistance of the local police authorities in all matters pertaining to the maintenance of internal order on board vessels of his country within the territories or the territorial waters of the country by which he has been received, and upon such request the requisite assistance shall be given promptly.

4. A consular officer shall have the right to appear with the officers and crews of vessels of his country before the judicial authorities of the country by which he has been received for the purpose of observing proceedings or of rendering assistance as an interpreter or agent.



ARTICLE VI

1. Consular officers of either High Contracting Party may place over the outer door of their respective offices the arms of their country with an appropriate inscription designating the nature of the office, and they may place the coat of arms and fly the flag of their country on automobiles employed by them in the exercise of their consular functions. Such officers may also fly the flag of their country on their offices, including those situated in the capitals of the respective countries. They may likewise fly such flag over any boat, vessel, or aircraft employed in the exercise of their consular functions.

2. The quarters where consular business is conducted, all consular correspondence in transit under official seal, and all papers, records, and correspondence comprising the consular archives shall at all times be inviolable and under no pretext shall any authorities of any character of the country in which such quarters or archives are located invade such premises or make any examination or seizure of papers or other property in such quarters or of such archives. When the consular officers are engaged in business within the territories in which they exercise their functions, the consular files and documents shall be kept in a place entirely separate from the place where private or business papers are kept. Consular offices shall not be used as places of asylum. No consular officer shall be required to produce official archives in court or to testify as to their contents.

ARTICLE VII

1. Consular officers of either High Contracting Party shall have the right, within their respective consular districts, to apply to or address the authorities, national, state, provincial, or municipal, for the purpose of protecting the nationals of the High Contracting Party by which they were appointed in the enjoyment of rights accruing by treaty or otherwise. Complaint may be made for the infraction of those rights. Failure upon the part of the proper authorities to grant redress or to accord protection shall justify interposition through the diplomatic channel, and in the absence of a diplomatic representative, a consul general or the consular officer stationed at the capital shall have the right to apply directly to the Government of the country.

2. Consular officers of either High Contracting Party shall, within their respective districts, have the right to interview, to communicate with, and to advise nationals of their country; to inquire into any incidents which have occurred affecting the interest of such nationals; and to assist such nationals in proceedings before or relations with authorities in the territories of the



4. The intervention of the local authorities shall occasion no expense of any kind to the owners or operators of the wrecked vessels, except such expenses as may be caused by the operations of salvage and the preservation of the merchandise and equipment saved, together with expenses that would be incurred under similar circumstances by vessels of the country.

ARTICLE XIV

Honorary consuls or vice consuls of either High Contracting Party, as the case may be, shall enjoy those rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities provided for in Article I, paragraph 1, Article II, paragraph 1, Articles VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV of the present Convention, for which they have received authority in conformity with the laws of the High Contracting Party by which they are appointed; and they shall enjoy in any case all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities enjoyed by honorary consular officers of the same rank of any third country.

ARTICLE XV

A consular officer shall cease to discharge his functions (1) by virtue of an official communication from the Government of the High Contracting Party by which appointed addressed to the Government of the High Contracting Party by which he has been received advising that his functions have ceased, or (2) by virtue of a request from the Government of the High Contracting Party by which appointed that an exequatur be issued to a successor, or (3) by withdrawal of the exequatur granted him by the Government of the High Contracting Party in whose territory he has been discharging his duties.

ARTICLE XVI

1. The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged at Manila. The Convention shall take effect in all its provisions immediately upon the exchange of ratifications and shall continue in force for the term of ten years.

2. If, six months before the expiration of the aforesaid period of ten years, the Government of neither High Contracting Party shall have given notice to the Government of the other High Contracting Party of an intention to terminate the Convention upon the expiration of the aforesaid period of ten years, the Convention shall continue in effect after the aforesaid period and until six months from the date on which the Government of either High Contracting Party shall have notified to the Government of the other High Contracting Party an intention to terminate the Convention.



always, that such documents shall have been drawn and executed in conformity with the laws and regulations of the country where they are designed to take effect.

ARTICLE IX

1. In case of the death of a national of either High Contracting Party in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, without having in the locality of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the High Contracting Party of which the deceased was a national of the fact of his death, in order that necessary information may be forwarded to the persons concerned.

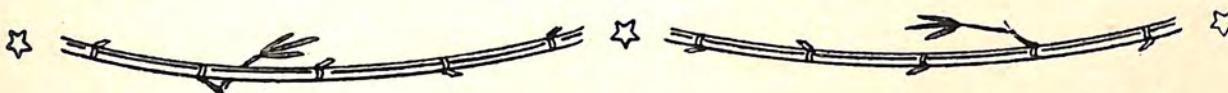
2. In case of the death of a national of either High Contracting Party in the territories of the other High Contracting Party, without will or testament whereby he has appointed a testamentary executor, the consular officer of the High Contracting Party of which the deceased was a national and within whose district the deceased made his home at the time of death, shall, so far as the laws of the country permit and pending the appointment of an administrator and until letters of administration have been granted, be deemed qualified to take charge of the property left by the decedent for the preservation and protection of such property. Such consular officer shall have the right to be appointed as administrator within the discretion of a court or other agency controlling the administration of estates, provided the laws governing administration of the estate so permit.

3. Whenever a consular officer accepts the office of administrator of the estate of a deceased countryman, he subjects himself in that capacity to the jurisdiction of the court or other agency making the appointment for all necessary purposes to the same extent as if he were a national of the High Contracting Party by which he has been received.

ARTICLE X

1. A consular officer of either High Contracting Party shall within his district have the right to appear personally or by authorized representative in all matters concerning the administration and distribution of the estate of a deceased person under the jurisdiction of the local authorities, for all such heirs or legatees in the estate, either minors or adults, as may be non-residents of the country and nationals of the High Contracting Party by which the consular officer was appointed, unless such heirs or legatees have appeared, either in person or by duly authorized representatives.

2. A consular officer of either High Contracting Party shall have the right, on behalf of the non-resident nationals of the High Contracting Party



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONCERNING MILITARY BASES

WHEREAS, the war in the Pacific has confirmed the mutuality of interest of the Republic of the Philippines and of the United States of America in matters relating to the defense of their respective territories and that mutuality of interest demands that the Governments of the two countries take the necessary measures to promote their mutual security and to defend their territories and areas;

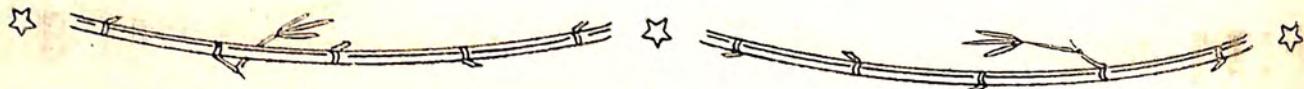
WHEREAS, the Governments of the Republic of the Philippines and of the United States of America are desirous of cooperating in the common defense of their two countries through arrangements consonant with the procedures and objectives of the United Nations, and particularly through a grant to the United States of America by the Republic of the Philippines in the exercise of its title and sovereignty, of the use, free of rent, in furtherance of the mutual interest of both countries, of certain lands of the public domain;

WHEREAS, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has requested United States assistance in providing for the defense of the Philippines and in developing for such defense effective Philippine armed forces;

WHEREAS, pursuant to this request the Government of the United States of America has, in view of its interest in the welfare of the Philippines, indicated its intention of dispatching a military mission to the Philippines and of extending to her appropriate assistance in the development of the Philippine defense forces;

WHEREAS, a Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States of America of June 29, 1944, authorized the President of the United States of America to acquire bases for the mutual protection of the Philippines and of the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, Joint Resolution No. 4 of the Congress of the Philippines, approved July 28, 1945, authorized the President of the Philippines to negotiate with the President of the United States of America for the establishment of bases provided for in the Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States of America of June 29, 1944, with a view to insuring the territorial integrity of the Philippines, the mutual protection of the Philippines and the United States of America, and the maintenance of peace in the Pacific;



ARTICLE XII

1. A consular officer of either High Contracting Party shall have the right to inspect within the ports of the other High Contracting Party within his consular district, the private vessels of any flag destined to and about to clear for the ports of his country, for the sole purpose of observing the sanitary conditions and measures taken on board such vessels, in order that he may be enabled thereby to execute intelligently bills of health and other documents required by the laws of his country, and to inform his Government concerning the extent to which its sanitary regulations have been observed at ports of departure by vessels destined to its ports, with a view to facilitating entry of such vessels.

2. In exercising the right conferred upon them by this Article, consular officers shall act with all possible dispatch and without unnecessary delay.

ARTICLE XIII

1. All proceedings relative to the salvage of vessels of either High Contracting Party wrecked upon the coasts of the other High Contracting Party shall be directed by the consular officer of the country to which the vessel belongs and within whose district the wreck may have occurred, or by some other person authorized for such purpose by the law of such country and whose identity and authority shall be made known to the local authorities by the consular officer.

2. The local authorities of the country where the wreck has occurred shall immediately inform the consular officer, or such authorized person, of the occurrence. Pending the arrival of the consular officer or such other authorized person, the local authorities shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of the wrecked property. The local authorities shall intervene only to maintain order, to protect the interests of the salvors, if the salvors do not belong to the crew of the wrecked vessel, and to ensure the execution of the arrangements which shall be made for the entry and exportation of the salvaged merchandise and equipment. It is understood that such merchandise and equipment shall not be subjected to any customs or customhouse charges unless intended for consumption in the country where the wreck has occurred.

3. When the wreck occurs within a port, there shall be observed also those arrangements which may be ordered by the local authorities with a view to avoiding any damage that might otherwise be caused thereby to the port and to other ships.



3. In the interest of international security any bases listed in Annexes A and B may be made available to the Security Council of the United Nations on its call by prior mutual agreement between the Philippines and the United States.

ARTICLE III

DESCRIPTION OF RIGHTS

1. It is mutually agreed that the United States shall have the rights, power and authority within the bases which are necessary for the establishment, use, operation and defense thereof or appropriate for the control thereof and all the rights, power and authority within the limits of territorial waters and air space adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, the bases which are necessary to provide access to them, or appropriate for their control.

2. Such rights, power and authority shall include, *inter alia*, the right, power and authority:

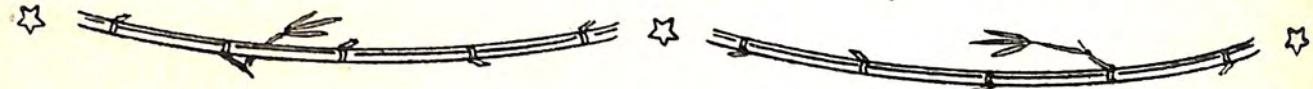
(a) to construct (including dredging and filling), operate, maintain, utilize, occupy, garrison and control the bases;

(b) to improve and deepen the harbors, channels, entrances and anchorages, and to construct or maintain necessary roads and bridges affording access to the bases;

(c) to control (including the right to prohibit) in so far as may be required for the efficient operation and safety of the bases, and within the limits of military necessity, anchorages, moorings, landings, takeoffs, movements and operation of ships and water-borne craft, aircraft and other vehicles on water, in the air or on land comprising or in the vicinity of the bases;

(d) the right to acquire, as may be agreed between the two Governments, such rights of way, and to construct thereon, as may be required for military purposes, wire and radio communications facilities, including submarine and subterranean cables, pipe lines and spur tracks from railroads to bases, and the right, as may be agreed upon between the two Governments to construct the necessary facilities;

(e) to construct, install, maintain, and employ on any base any type of facilities, weapons, substance, device, vessel or vehicle on or under the ground, in the air or on or under the water that may be requisite or appropriate, including meteorological systems, aerial and water navigation lights, radio and radar apparatus and electronic devices, of any desired power, type of emission and frequency.



In faith whereof the above named plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

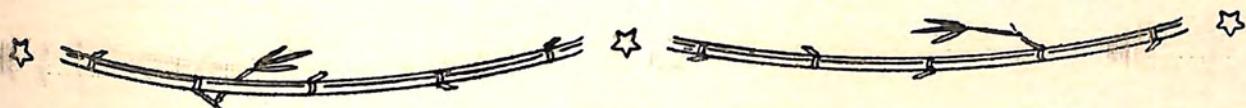
Done in duplicate at Manila, this fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the Republic of the Philippines, the first.

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines:

(Sgd.) ELPIDIO QUIRINO

For the Government of the United States of America:

(Sgd.) PAUL V. McNUTT



clothing, for exclusive use in the construction, maintenance, operation or defense of the bases, consigned to, or destined for, the United States authorities and certified by them to be for such purposes.

ARTICLE VI

MANEUVER AND OTHER AREAS

The United States shall, subject to previous agreement with the Philippines, have the right to use land and coastal sea areas of appropriate size and location for periodic maneuvers, for additional staging areas, bombing and gunnery ranges, and for such intermediate airfields as may be required for safe and efficient air operations. Operations in such areas shall be carried on with due regard and safeguards for the public safety.

ARTICLE VII

USE OF PUBLIC SERVICES

It is mutually agreed that the United States may employ and use for United States military forces any and all public utilities, other services and facilities, airfields, ports, harbors, roads, highways, railroads, bridges, viaducts, canals, lakes, rivers and streams in the Philippines under conditions no less favorable than those that may be applicable from time to time to the military forces of the Philippines.

ARTICLE VIII

HEALTH MEASURES OUTSIDE BASES

It is mutually agreed that the United States may construct, subject to agreement by the appropriate Philippine authorities, wells, water catchment areas or dams to insure an ample supply of water for all base operations and personnel. The United States shall likewise have the right, in cooperation with the appropriate authorities of the Philippines, to take such steps as may be mutually agreed upon to be necessary to improve health and sanitation in areas contiguous to the bases, including the right, under such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon, to enter and inspect any privately owned property. The United States shall pay just compensation for any injury to persons or damage to property that may result from action taken in connection with this Article.

ARTICLE IX

SURVEYS

It is mutually agreed that the United States shall have the right, after appropriate notification has been given to the Philippines, to make topo-



THEREFORE, the Governments of the Republic of the Philippines and of the United States of America agree upon the following terms for the delimitation, establishment, maintenance and operation of military bases in the Philippines:

ARTICLE I

GRANT OF BASES

1. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines (hereinafter referred to as the Philippines) grant to the Government of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the United States) the right to retain the use of the bases in the Philippines listed in Annex A attached hereto.
2. The Philippines agrees to permit the United States, upon notice to the Philippines, to use such of those bases listed in Annex B as the United States determines to be required by military necessity.
3. The Philippines agrees to enter into negotiations with the United States at the latter's request, to permit the United States to expand such bases, to exchange such bases for other bases, to acquire additional bases, or relinquish rights to bases, as any of such exigencies may be required by military necessity.
4. A narrative description of the boundaries of the bases to which this Agreement relates is given in Annex A and Annex B. An exact description of the bases listed in Annex A, with metes and bounds, in conformity with the narrative descriptions, will be agreed upon between the appropriate authorities of the two Governments as soon as possible. With respect to any of the bases listed in Annex B, an exact description with metes and bounds, in conformity with the narrative description of such bases, will be agreed upon if and when such bases are acquired by the United States.

ARTICLE II

MUTUAL COOPERATION

1. It is mutually agreed that the armed forces of the Philippines may serve on United States bases and that the armed forces of the United States may serve on Philippine military establishments whenever such conditions appear beneficial as mutually determined by the armed forces of both countries.
2. Joint outlined plans for the development of military bases in the Philippines may be prepared by military authorities of the two Governments.



ARTICLE XII

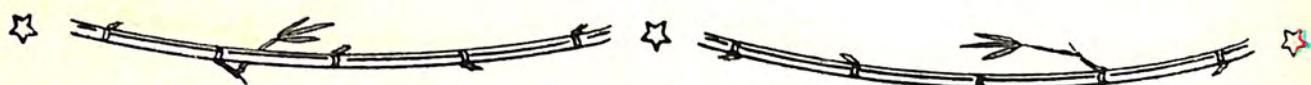
INTERNAL REVENUE TAX EXEMPTION

1. No member of the United States armed forces, except Filipino citizens, serving in the Philippines in connection with the bases and residing in the Philippines by reason only of such service, or his dependents, shall be liable to pay income tax in the Philippines except in respect of income derived from Philippine sources.
2. No national of the United States serving in or employed in the Philippines in connection with the construction, maintenance, operation or defense of the bases and residing in the Philippines by reason only of such employment, or his spouse and minor children and dependent parents of either spouse, shall be liable to pay income tax in the Philippines except in respect of income derived from Philippine sources or sources other than the United States sources.
3. No person referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be liable to pay to the Government or local authorities of the Philippines any poll or residence tax, or any import or export duty, or any other tax on personal property imported for his own use; provided that privately owned vehicles shall be subject to payment of the following only: when certified as being used for military purposes by appropriate United States authorities, the normal license plate fee; otherwise, the normal license plate and registration fees.
4. No national of the United States, or corporation organized under the laws of the United States, resident in the United States, shall be liable to pay income tax in the Philippines in respect of any profits derived under a contract made in the United States with the Government of the United States in connection with the construction, maintenance, operation and defense of the bases, or any tax in the nature of a license in respect of any service or work for the United States in connection with the construction, maintenance, operation and defense of the bases.

ARTICLE XIII

JURISDICTION

1. The Philippines consents that the United States shall have the right to exercise jurisdiction over the following offenses:
 - (a) Any offense committed by any person within any base except where the offender and offended parties are both Philippine citizens (not members of the armed forces of the United States on active duty) or the offense is against the security of the Philippines;



3. In the exercise of the above-mentioned rights, power and authority, the United States agrees that the powers granted to it will not be used unreasonably or, unless required by military necessity determined by the two Governments, so as to interfere with the necessary rights of navigation, aviation, communication, or land travel within the territories of the Philippines. In the practical application outside the bases of the rights, power and authority granted in this Article there shall be, as the occasion requires, consultation between the two Governments.

ARTICLE IV

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION

1. It is mutually agreed that United States public vessels operated by or for the War or Navy Departments, the Coast Guard or the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the military forces of the United States, military and naval aircraft and Government-owned vehicles, including armor, shall be accorded free access to and movement between ports and United States bases throughout the Philippines, including territorial waters, by land, air and sea. This right shall include freedom from compulsory pilotage and all toll charges. If, however, a pilot is taken, pilotage shall be paid for at appropriate rates. In connection with entrance into Philippine ports by United States public vessels appropriate notification under normal conditions shall be made to the Philippine authorities.

2. Lights and other aids to navigation of vessels and aircraft placed or established in the bases and territorial waters adjacent thereto or in the vicinity of such bases shall conform to the system in use in the Philippines. The position, characteristics and any alteration in the lights or other aids shall be communicated in advance to the appropriate authorities of the Philippines.

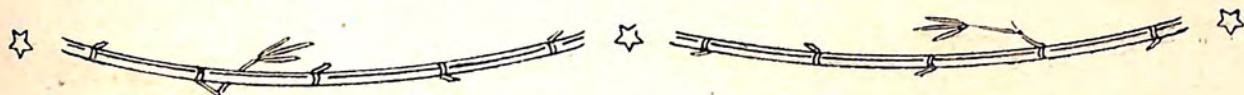
3. Philippine commercial vessels may use the bases on the same terms and conditions as United States commercial vessels.

4. It is understood that a base is not a part of the territory of the United States for the purpose of coastwise shipping laws so as to exclude Philippine vessels from trade between the United States and the bases.

ARTICLE V

EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS AND OTHER DUTIES

No import, excise, consumption or other tax, duty or impost shall be charged on material, equipment, supplies or goods, including food stores and



required by it. The commanding officer shall be furnished by the fiscal (prosecuting attorney) with a copy of the information against the accused upon the filing of the original in the competent court.

6. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, it is mutually agreed that in time of war the United States shall have the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any offenses which may be committed by members of the armed forces of the United States in the Philippines.

7. The United States agrees that it will not grant asylum in any of the bases to any person fleeing from the lawful jurisdiction of the Philippines. Should any such person be found in any base, he will be surrendered on demand to the competent authorities of the Philippines.

8. In every case in which jurisdiction over an offense is exercised by the United States, the offended party may institute a separate civil action against the offender in the proper court of the Philippines to enforce the civil liability which under the laws of the Philippines may arise from the offense.

ARTICLE XIV ARREST AND SERVICE OF PROCESS

1. No arrest shall be made and no process, civil or criminal, shall be served within any base except with the permission of the commanding officer of such base; but should the commanding officer refuse to grant such permission he shall (except in cases of arrest where the United States has jurisdiction under Article XIII) forthwith take the necessary steps to arrest the person charged and surrender him to the appropriate authorities of the Philippines or to serve such process, as the case may be, and to provide the attendance of the server of such process before the appropriate court in the Philippines or procure such server to make the necessary affidavit or declaration to prove such service as the case may require.

2. In cases where the service courts of the United States have jurisdiction under Article XIII, the appropriate authorities of the Philippines will, on request, give reciprocal facilities as regards the service of process and the arrest and surrender of alleged offenders.

ARTICLE XV SECURITY LEGISLATION

The Philippines agrees to take such steps as may from time to time be agreed to be necessary with a view to the enactment of legislation to insure the adequate security and protection of the United States bases, equipment and other property and the operations of the United States under this Agree-



graphic, hydrographic, and coast and geodetic surveys and aerial photographs in any part of the Philippines and waters adjacent thereto. Copies with title and triangulation data of any surveys or photomaps made of the Philippines shall be furnished to the Philippines.

ARTICLE X

CEMETERIES AND HISTORICAL SITES

1. The United States shall have the right to retain and maintain such United States military cemeteries and such sites of historical significance to the United States as may be agreed upon by the two Governments. All rights, power and authority in relation to bases granted under this Agreement shall be applicable, in so far as appropriate, to the cemeteries and sites mentioned in this Article.

2. Furthermore, it is recognized that there are certain cemeteries and historical sites in the Philippines revered in the memory of the People of the Philippines and of the United States, and it is therefore fitting that the maintenance and improvement of such memorials be the common concern of the two countries.

ARTICLE XI

IMMIGRATION

1. It is mutually agreed that the United States shall have the right to bring into the Philippines members of the United States military forces and the United States nationals employed by or under a contract with the United States together with their families, and technical personnel of other nationalities (not being persons excluded by the laws of the Philippines) in connection with the construction, maintenance, or operation of the bases. The United States shall make suitable arrangements so that such persons may be readily identified and their status established when necessary by the Philippine authorities. Such persons, other than members of the United States armed forces in uniform, shall present their travel documents to the appropriate Philippine authorities for visas, it being understood that no objection will be made to their travel to the Philippines as non-immigrants.

2. If the status of any person within the Philippines and admitted thereto under the foregoing paragraph shall be altered so that he would no longer be entitled to such admission, the United States shall notify the Philippines and shall, if such person be required to leave the Philippines by the latter Government, be responsible for providing him with a passage from the Philippines within a reasonable time, and shall in the meantime prevent his becoming a public responsibility of the Philippines.



ARTICLE XVIII

SALES AND SERVICES WITHIN THE BASES

1. It is mutually agreed that the United States shall have the right to establish on bases, free of all licenses; fees; sales, excise or other taxes, or imposts; Government agencies, including concessions, such as sales commissaries and post exchanges, messes and social clubs, for the exclusive use of the United States military forces and authorized civilian personnel and their families. The merchandise or services sold or dispensed by such agencies shall be free of all taxes, duties and inspection by the Philippine authorities. Administrative measures shall be taken by the appropriate authorities of the United States to prevent the resale of goods which are sold under the provisions of this Article to persons not entitled to buy goods at such agencies and, generally, to prevent abuse of the privileges granted under this Article. There shall be cooperation between such authorities and the Philippines to this end.

2. Except as may be provided in any other agreements, no person shall habitually render any professional services in a base except to or for the United States or to or for the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph. No business shall be established in a base, it being understood that the Government agencies mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall not be regarded as business for the purposes of this Article.

ARTICLE XIX

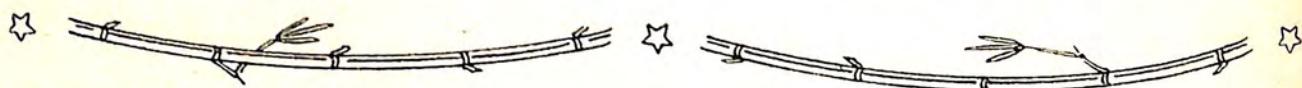
COMMERCIAL CONCERNS

It is mutually agreed that the United States shall have the right, with the consent of the Philippines, to grant to commercial concerns owned or controlled by citizens of the Philippines or of the United States such rights to the use of any base or facility retained or acquired by the United States as may be deemed appropriate by both Governments to insure the development and maintenance for defense purposes of such bases and facilities.

ARTICLE XX

MILITARY OR NAVAL POLICE

It is mutually agreed that there shall be close cooperation on a reciprocal basis between the military and naval police forces of the United States and the police forces of the Philippines for the purpose of preserving order and discipline among United States military and naval personnel.



(b) Any offense committed outside the bases by any member of the armed forces of the United States in which the offended party is also a member of the armed forces of the United States; and

(c) Any offense committed outside the bases by any member of the armed forces of the United States against the security of the United States.

2. The Philippines shall have the right to exercise jurisdiction over all other offenses committed outside the bases by any member of the armed forces of the United States.

3. Whenever for special reasons the United States may desire not to exercise the jurisdiction reserved to it in paragraphs 1 and 6 of this Article, the officer holding the offender in custody shall so notify the fiscal (prosecuting attorney) of the city or province in which the offense has been committed within ten days after his arrest, and in such a case the Philippines shall exercise jurisdiction.

4. Whenever for special reasons the Philippines may desire not to exercise the jurisdiction reserved to it in paragraph 2 of this Article, the fiscal (prosecuting attorney) of the city or province where the offense has been committed shall so notify the officer holding the offender in custody within ten days after his arrest, and in such a case the United States shall be free to exercise jurisdiction. If any offense falling under paragraph 2 of this Article is committed by any member of the armed forces of the United States

(a) while engaged in the actual performance of a specific military duty, or

(b) during a period of national emergency declared by either Government and the fiscal (prosecuting attorney) so finds from the evidence, he shall immediately notify the officer holding the offender in custody that the United States is free to exercise jurisdiction. In the event the fiscal (prosecuting attorney) finds that the offense was not committed in the actual performance of a specific military duty, the offender's commanding officer shall have the right to appeal from such finding to the Secretary of Justice within ten days from the receipt of the decision of the fiscal and the decision of the Secretary of Justice shall be final.

5. In all cases over which the Philippines exercises jurisdiction the custody of the accused, pending trial and final judgment, shall be entrusted without delay to the commanding officer of the nearest base, who shall acknowledge in writing that such accused has been delivered to him for custody pending trial in a competent court of the Philippines and that he will be held ready to appear and will be produced before said court when

In addition, subject to the mutual agreement of the two Governments, the United States will reimburse the Philippines for the reasonable costs of transportation and removal of any occupants displaced or ejected by reason of the condemnation or expropriation.

2. Prior to the completion of such condemnation or expropriation proceedings, in cases of military necessity the United States shall have the right to take possession of such property required for military purposes as soon as the legal requisites for obtaining possession have been fulfilled.

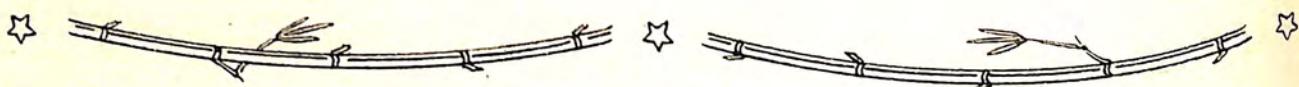
3. The properties acquired under this Article shall be turned over to the Philippines upon the expiration of this Agreement, or the earlier relinquishment of such properties, under such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the two Governments.

ARTICLE XXIII CIVIL LIABILITY

For the purpose of promoting and maintaining friendly relations by the prompt settlement of meritorious claims, the United States shall pay just and reasonable compensation, when accepted by claimants in full satisfaction and in final settlement, for claims, including claims of insured but excluding claims of subrogees, on account of damage to or loss or destruction of private property, both real and personal, or personal injury or death of inhabitants of the Philippines, when such damage, loss, destruction or injury is caused by the armed forces of the United States, or individual members thereof, including military or civilian employees thereof, or otherwise incident to non-combat activities of such forces; provided that no claim shall be considered unless presented within one year after the occurrence of the accident or incident out of which such claim arises.

ARTICLE XXIV MINERAL RESOURCES

All minerals (including oil), and antiquities and all rights relating thereto and to treasure trove, under, upon, or connected with the land and water comprised in the bases or otherwise used or occupied by the United States by virtue of this Agreement, are reserved to the Government and inhabitants of the Philippines; but no rights so reserved shall be transferred to third parties, or exercised with the bases, without the consent of the United States. The United States shall negotiate with the proper Philippine authorities for the quarrying of rock and gravel necessary for construction work on the bases.



ment, and the punishment of persons who may contravene such legislation. It is mutually agreed that appropriate authorities of the two Governments will also consult from time to time in order to insure that laws and regulations of the Philippines and of the United States in relation to such matters shall, so far as may be possible, be uniform in character.

ARTICLE XVI

POSTAL FACILITIES

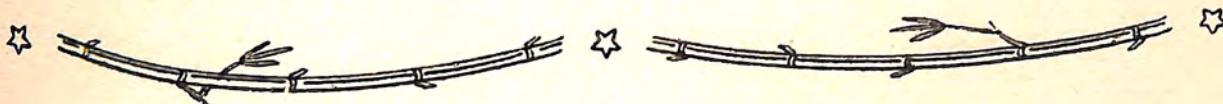
It is mutually agreed that the United States shall have the right to establish and maintain United States post offices in the bases for the exclusive use of the United States armed forces, and civilian personnel who are nationals of the United States and employed in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of the bases, and the families of such persons, for domestic use between United States post offices in the bases and between such post offices and other United States post offices. The United States shall have the right to regulate and control within the bases all communications within, to and from such bases.

ARTICLE XVII

REMOVAL OF IMPROVEMENTS

1. It is mutually agreed that the United States shall have the right to remove or dispose of any or all removable improvements, equipment or facilities located at or on any base and paid for with funds of the United States. No export tax shall be charged on any material or equipment so removed from the Philippines.

2. All buildings and structures which are erected by the United States in the bases shall be the property of the United States and may be removed by it before the expiration of this Agreement or the earlier relinquishment of the base on which the structures are situated. There shall be no obligation on the part of the Philippines or of the United States to rebuild or repair any destruction or damage inflicted from any cause whatsoever on any of the said buildings or structures owned or used by the United States in the bases. The United States is not obligated to turn over the bases to the Philippines at the expiration of this Agreement or the earlier relinquishment of any bases in the condition in which they were at the time of their occupation, nor is the Philippines obliged to make any compensation to the United States for the improvements made in the bases or for the buildings or structures left thereon, all of which shall become the property of the Philippines upon the termination of the Agreement or the earlier relinquishment by the United States of the bases where the structures have been built.



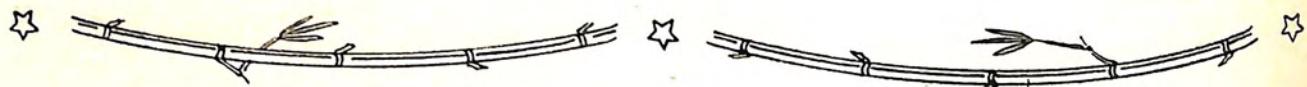
Signed in Manila, Philippines, in duplicate this fourteenth day of March,
nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic
of the Philippines:

MANUEL ROXAS
President of the Philippines

On behalf of the Government of the United
States of America:

PAUL V. MCNUTT
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America to the
Republic of the Philippines.



ARTICLE XXI

TEMPORARY INSTALLATIONS

1. It is mutually agreed that the United States shall retain the right to occupy temporary quarters and installations now existing outside the bases mentioned in Annex A and Annex B, for such reasonable time, not exceeding two years, as may be necessary to develop adequate facilities within the bases for the United States armed forces. If circumstances require an extension of time, such a period will be fixed by mutual agreement of the two Governments; but such extension shall not apply to the existing temporary quarters and installations within the limits of the City of Manila and shall in no case exceed a period of three years.

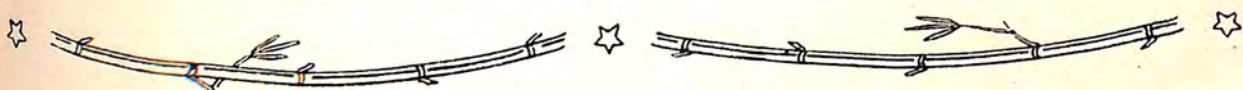
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Port of Manila reservation with boundaries as of 1941 will be available for use to the United States armed forces until such time as other arrangements can be made for supply of the bases by mutual agreement of the two Governments.

3. The terms of this Agreement pertaining to bases shall be applicable to temporary quarters and installations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article while they are so occupied by the armed forces of the United States; provided, that offenses committed within the temporary quarters and installations located within the present limits of the City of Manila shall not be considered as offenses within the bases but shall be governed by the provisions of Article XIII, paragraphs 2 and 4, except that the election not to exercise the jurisdiction reserved to the Philippines shall be made by the Secretary of Justice. It is agreed that the United States shall have full use and full control of all these quarters and installations while they are occupied by the armed forces of the United States, including the exercise of such measures as may be necessary to police said quarters for the security of the personnel and property therein.

ARTICLE XXII

CONDEMNATION OR EXPROPRIATION

1. Whenever it is necessary to acquire by condemnation or expropriation proceedings real property belonging to any private persons, associations or corporations located in bases named in Annex A and Annex B in order to carry out the purposes of this Agreement, the Philippines will institute and prosecute such condemnation or expropriation proceedings in accordance with the laws of the Philippines. The United States agrees to reimburse the Philippines for all the reasonable expenses, damages and costs thereby incurred, including the value of the property as determined by the Court.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO THE PHILIPPINES

Considering the desire of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to obtain assistance in the training and development of its armed forces and the procurement of equipment and supplies therefor during the period immediately following the independence of the Philippines, considering the Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America concerning military bases, signed March 14, 1947, and in view of the mutual interest of the two Governments in matters of common defense, the President of the United States of America has authorized the rendering of military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines towards establishing and maintaining national security and towards forming a basis for participation by that Government in such defensive military operations as the future may require, and to attain these ends the Governments of the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America have agreed as follows:

TITLE I

PURPOSE AND DURATION

ARTICLE 1.—Subject to mutual agreements, the Government of the United States of America will furnish military assistance to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in the training and development of armed forces and in the performance of other services essential to the fulfillment of those obligations which may devolve upon the Republic of the Philippines under its international agreements including commitments assumed under the United Nations and to the maintenance of the peace and security of the Philippines, as provided in Title II, Article 6, hereof.

ARTICLE 2.—This Agreement shall continue for a period of five years from July 4, 1946, unless previously terminated or extended as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 3.—If the Government of the Republic of the Philippines should desire that this Agreement be extended beyond the stipulated period, it shall make a written proposal to that effect at least one year before the expiration of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 4.—This Agreement may be terminated before the expiration of the period of five years prescribed in Article 2, or before the expiration of



ARTICLE XXV

GRANT OF BASES TO A THIRD POWER

1. The Philippines agrees that it shall not grant, without prior consent of the United States, any bases or any rights, power, or authority whatsoever, in or relating to bases, to any third power.
2. It is further agreed that the United States shall not, without the consent of the Philippines, assign, or underlet, or part with the possession of the whole or any part of any base, or of any right, power or authority granted by this Agreement, to any third power.

ARTICLE XXVI

DEFINITION OF BASES

For the purposes of this Agreement, bases are those areas named in Annex A and Annex B and such additional areas as may be acquired for military purposes pursuant to the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE XXVII

VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT OF PHILIPPINE CITIZENS

It is mutually agreed that the United States shall have the right to recruit citizens of the Philippines for voluntary enlistment into the United States armed forces for a fixed term of years, and to train them and to exercise the same degree of control and discipline over them as is exercised in the case of other members of the United States armed forces. The number of such enlistments to be accepted by the armed forces of the United States may from time to time be limited by agreement between the two Governments.

ARTICLE XXVIII

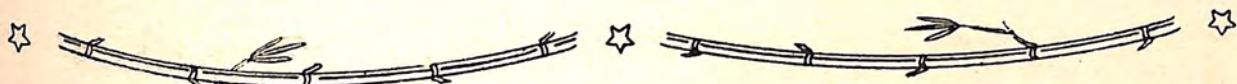
UNITED STATES RESERVE ORGANIZATIONS

It is mutually agreed that the United States shall have the right to enroll and train all eligible United States citizens residing in the Philippines in the Reserve organizations of the armed forces of the United States, which include the Officers Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps, except that prior consent of the Philippines shall be obtained in the case of such persons who are employed by the Philippines or any Municipal or Provincial Government thereof.

ARTICLE XXIX

TERM OF AGREEMENT

The present Agreement shall enter into force upon its acceptance by the two Governments and shall remain in force for a period of ninety-nine years subject to extension thereafter as agreed by the two Governments.



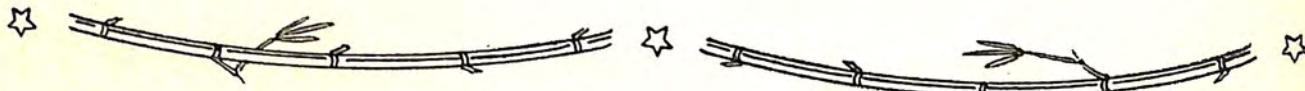
ARTICLE 9.—Each member of the Military Advisory Group shall continue as a member of the branch of the armed forces of the United States to which he belongs and serve with that group in the rank, grade or rating he holds in the armed forces of the United States and shall wear the uniform thereof, as provided in current regulations. Officers and enlisted men so detailed are authorized to accept from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines offices and such pay and emoluments thereunto appertaining as may be offered by that Government and approved by the appropriate authorities of the United States, such compensation to be accepted by the United States Government for remittance to the individual if in the opinion of the appropriate authorities of the United States such course appears desirable.

ARTICLE 10.—Members of the Military Advisory Group shall serve under the direction of the authorities of the United States of America.

ARTICLE 11.—All members of the Group shall be on active duty and shall be paid regularly authorized pay and allowances by the Government of the United States of America, plus a special allowance to compensate for increased costs of living. This special allowance shall be based upon a scale agreed upon by the Governments of the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America and shall be revised periodically. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall reimburse the Government of the United States of America for the special allowances provided for in this Article. The special allowance shall be applicable for the entire period each member of the group resides in the Philippines on duty with the Group, except as specified elsewhere in this Agreement.

ARTICLE 12.—The Government of the Republic of the Philippines agrees to extend to the Military Advisory Group the same exemptions and privileges granted by Articles V, XII and XVIII of the Agreement Between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America Concerning Military Bases, signed March 14, 1947.

ARTICLE 13.—Except as may be otherwise subsequently agreed by the two Governments, the expense of the cost of transportation of each member of the Military Advisory Group, his dependents, household effects, and belongings to and from the Philippines shall be borne by the Government of the United States of America to the extent authorized by law. Members of the Group shall be entitled to compensation for expenses incurred in travel in the Republic of the Philippines on official business of the Group and such expenses shall be reimbursed to the Government of the United States of



ANNEX A

Clark Field Air Base, Pampanga.

Fort Stotsenberg, Pampanga.

Mariveles Military Reservation, POL Terminal and Training Area, Bataan.

Camp John Hay Leave and Recreation Center, Baguio.

Army Communications System with the deletion of all stations in the Port of Manila Area.

United States Armed Forces Cemetery No. 2, San Francisco del Monte, Rizal.
Angeles General Depot, Pampanga.

Leyte-Samar Naval Base including shore installations and air bases.

Subic Bay, Northwest Shore Naval Base, Zambales Province, and the existing Naval reservation at Olongapo and the existing Baguio Naval Reservation.

Tawi Tawi Naval Anchorage and small adjacent land areas.

Canacao-Sangley Point Navy Base, Cavite Province.

Bagobantay Transmitter Area, Quezon City, and associated radio receiving control sites, Manila Area.

Tarumpitao Point (Loran Master Transmitter Station), Palawan.

Talampulan Island, Coast Guard # 354 (Loran), Palawan.

Naule Point (Loran Station), Zambales.

Castillejos, Coast Guard # 356, Zambales.

ANNEX B

Mactan Island Army and Navy Air Base.

Florida Blanca Air Base, Pampanga.

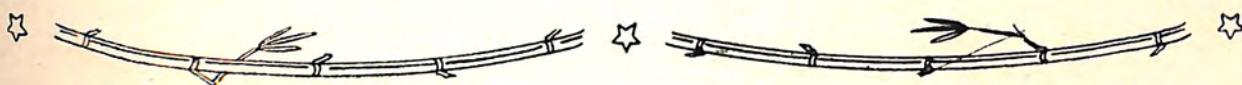
Aircraft Service Warning Net.

Camp Wallace, San Fernando, La Union.

Puerto Princesa Army and Navy Air Base, including Navy Section Base and Air Warning Sites, Palawan.

Tawi Tawi Naval Base, Sulu Archipelago.

Aparri Naval Air Base.



detailed arrangements to be mutually agreed upon. Additional equipment and supplies other than those surplus to the needs of the United States required in the furtherance of military assistance shall be furnished by the United States subject to reimbursement by the Republic of the Philippines on terms to be mutually agreed upon. All items of arms, munitions, equipment and supplies originating from sources other than those surplus to the needs of the United States shall be furnished only when the requisite funds have been specifically appropriated by the Congress of the United States.

ARTICLE 19.—The Government of the Republic of the Philippines agrees that it will not relinquish physical possession or pass the title to any and all arms, munitions, equipment, supplies, naval vessels and aircraft furnished under this Agreement without the specific consent of the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE 20.—Military equipment, supplies and naval vessels necessary in connection with the carrying out of the full program of military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines shall be provided from Philippines and United States sources in so far as practicable and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall procure arms, ammunition, military equipment and naval vessels from governments or agencies other than the United States of America only on the basis of mutual agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall procure United States military equipment, supplies and naval vessels only as mutually agreed upon.

TITLE V

TRAINING ASSISTANCE

ARTICLE 21.—As part of the program of military assistance the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall be permitted to send selected students to designated technical and service schools of the ground, naval and air services of the United States. Such students shall be subject to the same regulations as are United States students and may be returned to the Philippines, without substitution, for violation of such regulations. Numbers of students and detailed arrangements shall be mutually agreed upon and shall be kept at a minimum for essential requirements. All Philippine requests for military training of Filipino personnel shall be made to the Government of the United States through the Military Advisory Group.



an extension authorized in Article 3, by either Government, subject to three months' written notice to the other Government.

ARTICLE 5.—It is agreed on the part of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines that title to all arms, vessels, aircraft, equipment and supplies, expendable items excepted, that are furnished under this Agreement on a non-reimbursable basis shall remain in the United States of America.

TITLE II

GENERAL

ARTICLE 6.—For the purposes of this Agreement the military assistance authorized in Article 1 hereof is defined as the furnishing of arms, ammunition, equipment and supplies; certain aircraft and naval vessels, and instruction and training assistance by the Army and Navy of the United States and shall include the following:

(a) Establishing in the Philippines of a United States Military Advisory Group composed of an Army group, a Navy group and an Air group to assist and advise the Republic of the Philippines on military and naval matters;

(b) Furnishing from United States sources equipment and technical supplies for training, operations and certain maintenance of Philippine armed forces of such strength and composition as mutually agreed upon;

(c) Facilitating the procurement by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines of a military reserve of United States equipment and supplies, in such amounts as may be subsequently agreed upon;

(d) Making available selected facilities of United States Army and Navy training establishments to provide training for key personnel of the Philippine armed forces, under the conditions hereinafter described.

TITLE III

MILITARY ADVISORY GROUP

ARTICLE 7.—The Military Advisory Group shall consist of such number of United States military personnel as may be agreed upon by the Governments of the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America.

ARTICLE 8.—The functions of the Military Advisory Group shall be to provide such advice and assistance to the Republic of the Philippines as has been authorized by the Congress of the United States of America and as is necessary to accomplish the purposes set forth in Article 1 of this Agreement.



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARDING
METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES AND
TRAINING PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States of America has enacted Public Law 370-79th Congress, approved April 30, 1946, known as the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, whereof section 308, entitled "Weather Information", provides:

"(a) The Chief of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce is authorized to establish meteorological facilities in the Philippines as may be required to provide weather information, warnings, and forecasts for general agricultural and commercial activities, including meteorological service for the air routes on which air-navigation facilities are operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and to maintain such meteorological offices until the Philippine Weather Bureau is reestablished and in position to assume responsibility for the service.

"(b) The Chief of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce is authorized, under such regulations as he may adopt, to train not to exceed fifty Filipinos in the first year and not to exceed twenty-five Filipinos in each succeeding year prior to July 1, 1950, the trainees to be designated by the President of the Philippines subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), and the training to include meteorological observations, analyses, forecasting, briefing of pilots, and such other meteorological duties as are deemed necessary in maintenance of general weather service, including weather information required for air navigation and the safe operation of air traffic. The training of these employees shall be in addition to and not in lieu of Weather Bureau employees to be trained under current Weather Bureau appropriations." and

WHEREAS, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines is desirous of availing itself of the benefits, facilities and services which are authorized by the above-quoted section 308 of the said Public Law 370-79th Congress;

THEREFORE, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the United States of America have decided to conclude an agreement for the foregoing purposes and have agreed mutually as follows:



America by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines except for expenses of travel by the transportation facilities of the Group.

ARTICLE 14.—The Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall provide, and defray the cost of, suitable living quarters for personnel of the Military Advisory Group and their families and suitable buildings and office space for use in the conduct of the official business of the Military Advisory Group. All living and office quarters shall conform to the standards prescribed by the United States military services for similar quarters. Official supplies and equipment of American manufacture required by the Group shall be furnished by the Government of the United States of America which shall be reimbursed for the cost thereof by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. Official supplies and equipment of other than American manufacture shall be provided without cost by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. The cost of all services required by the Group, including compensation of locally employed interpreters, clerks, laborers, and other personnel, except personal servants, shall be borne by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines.

ARTICLE 15.—All communications between the Military Advisory Group and the Republic of the Philippines involving matters of policy shall be through the Ambassador of the United States of America to the Philippines or the Charge d'Affaires.

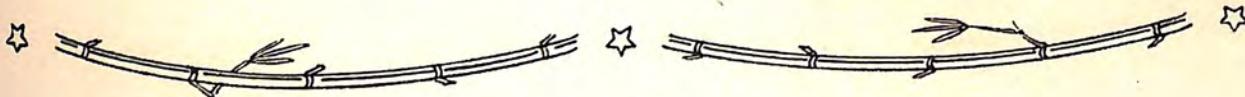
ARTICLE 16 (a).—The provisions of Articles XIII and XXI of the Agreement of March 14, 1947 between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America Concerning Military Bases are applicable to the Military Advisory Group, it being agreed that the Headquarters of the Military Advisory Group will be considered a temporary installation under the provisions of Article XXI of the Agreement aforementioned.

(b) The Chief of the Military Advisory Group, and not to exceed six (6) other senior members of the group to be designated by him, will be accorded diplomatic immunity.

TITLE IV LOGISTICAL ASSISTANCE

ARTICLE 17.—The decision as to what supplies, services, facilities, equipment and naval vessels are necessary for military assistance shall be made by agreement between the appropriate authorities of the Republic of the Philippines and the United States.

ARTICLE 18.—Certain initial equipment, supplies and maintenance items shall be furnished gratuitously by the United States in accordance with



The Chief shall assign to the Republic of the Philippines for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Agreement a representative and assistants, including instructors and administrative personnel, the salaries and expenses of all such personnel to be paid directly by the United States Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce.

The Chief, or his duly authorized representative, shall analyze the plans submitted by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines within the terms of this Agreement involving the expenditure of funds by the Government of the United States of America and after consultation with the Director shall approve, disapprove, or modify such plans. The Chief, or his authorized representative, upon his approval of operational plans and program shall enter into contracts with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines when necessary for the carrying out of such program.

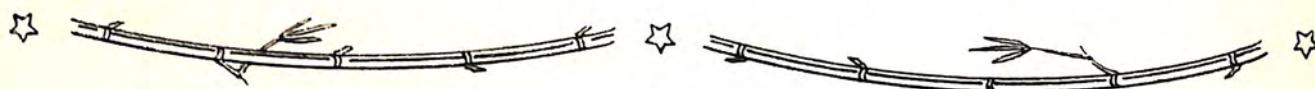
ARTICLE III

The Chief shall provide for the training during the period of this Agreement of not to exceed fifty (50) citizens of the Republic of the Philippines in the first year and not to exceed twenty-five (25) citizens of the Republic of the Philippines in each succeeding year. This training will include meteorological observations, analyses, forecasting, briefing of pilots, and such other duties as deemed necessary in the maintenance of a general weather service, including weather information required for air navigation and the safe operation of air traffic. The Chief shall provide for the payment of all expenses incidental to such training, including, but not necessarily limited to, transportation to and from and in the United States of America, allowances for tuition, educational fees and subsistence.

Subject to the provisions of section 311 (c) of the said Public Law 370-79th Congress, the trainees referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article shall be designated by the President of the Philippines in accordance with procedures and standards established by the Chief. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall furnish to the United States Embassy at Manila the names and necessary supporting documents of the trainees so designated.

ARTICLE IV

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines agrees to provide free of cost to the Government of the United States of America such lands, rights-of-way and easements necessary for carrying out the terms of this Agreement. Furthermore, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall furnish such equipment, facilities, and qualified personnel,



ARTICLE XI

All commitments made in this Agreement on the part of the Government of the United States of America shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds by the Government of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XII

The Agreement shall become effective on the date of its signature and shall continue in effect until completely executed on both sides, but in no event later than June 30, 1950; *Provided, however,* That this Agreement may be revised, amended, or changed in whole or in part with the approval of both parties as indicated and effected by an exchange of notes between the two contracting parties; *And provided further,* That either Government may terminate this Agreement by giving to the other party ninety days' notice in writing through diplomatic channels.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in duplicate at Manila this 12th day of May, 1947.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:

(Sgd.) MARIANO GARCHITORENA
Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

(Sgd.) NATHANIEL P. DAVIS
*Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the
United States of America at Manila*

TITLE VI SECURITY

ARTICLE 22.—Disclosures and exchanges of classified military equipment and information of any security classification to or between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the United States of America will be with the mutual understanding that the equipment and information will be safeguarded in accordance with the requirements of the military security classification established thereon by the originating Government and that no redisclosure by the recipient Government of such equipment and information to third governments or unauthorized personnel will be made without specific approval of the originating Government.

ARTICLE 23.—So long as this Agreement, or any extension thereof, is in effect the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall not engage or accept the services of any personnel of any Government other than the United States of America for duties of any nature connected with the Philippine armed forces, except by mutual agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the United States of America.

TITLE VII

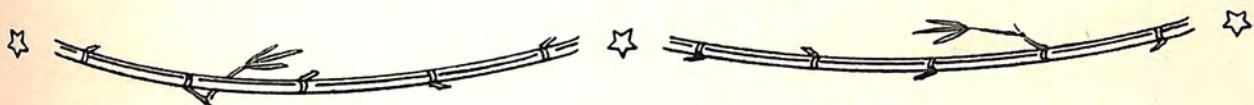
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement in duplicate, in the City of Manila, this twenty-first day of March, 1947.

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines:

MANUEL ROXAS
President of the Philippines

For the Government of the United States of America:

PAUL V. McNUTT
*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America to the Republic
of the Philippines*



ARTICLE VII

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines will save harmless all officers and employees of the United States Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce who are citizens of the United States of America from damage suits or other civil actions arising out of their performance of their official duties under this Agreement.

ARTICLE VIII

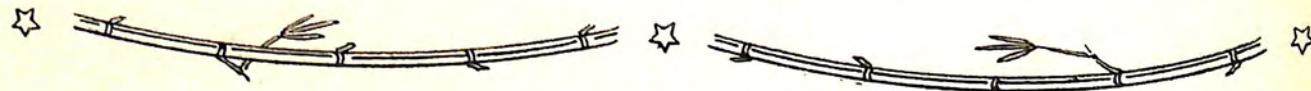
Officers, employees and agents of the Government of the United States of America who are citizens of the United States and who are on duty or who may be assigned to duty in the Republic of the Philippines under the provisions of the present Agreement, and their families, shall be permitted to move freely into and out of the Republic of the Philippines, subject to existing visa and passport regulations. Gratis transit shall be extended to all officers, employees, or agents of the United States Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce over all bridges, ferries, roads and other facilities of the highways where tolls are collected for passage of vehicles or occupants.

ARTICLE IX

Pending the conclusion of negotiations now being considered by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, no import, excise, consumption, or other tax, duty, or impost shall be levied on funds or property in the Republic of the Philippines which are owned by the United States Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce and used for purposes under the present Agreement or on funds, materials, supplies, and equipment imported into the Republic of the Philippines for use in connection with such purposes; nor shall any such tax, duty, or impost be levied on the personal funds or property, not intended for resale, imported into the Republic of the Philippines for the use of or consumption of the United States Weather Bureau personnel who are United States citizens; nor shall any export or other tax be placed on any such funds or property, including United States Government property, in the event of its removal from the Republic of the Philippines.

ARTICLE X

Each Government reserves the right to remove any personnel paid by it and involved in carrying out the provisions of this Agreement with the understanding that each Government shall maintain an adequate force to carry out the provisions and requirements of this Agreement so long as the Agreement is in effect.



ARTICLE I

The responsible agent of the Government of the United States of America for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement shall be the Chief of the United States Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce, hereinafter referred to as the Chief. The Chief may delegate to a duly authorized representative all or part of his authority for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement. The duties, functions, and powers exercised in the Republic of the Philippines under the terms of this Agreement by the Chief, or his duly authorized representative, shall be under the general supervision of the United States Ambassador accredited to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, or, in the absence of the Ambassador, of the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the United States of America. The Chief, or his duly authorized representative, may negotiate and conclude working agreements and contracts necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement.

The responsible agent of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement shall be the Director of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, hereinafter referred to as the Director. The Director may delegate to an officer or employee of the Weather Bureau of the Philippine Department of Agriculture and Commerce all or part of his authority for effectuating the provisions of the Agreement. The Director, or his duly authorized representative, shall be the representative of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in the negotiation and conclusion of all working agreements and contracts necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement.

The Chief and the Director shall cooperate in every way possible to carry out the spirit and purpose of this Agreement.

ARTICLE II

The Chief, or his authorized representative, shall, with the consent of and in coöperation with the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, establish, maintain, and operate such meteorological facilities in the Republic of the Philippines as may be required to provide weather information, warnings, and forecasts for general agricultural and commercial activities, including meteorological service for the air routes on which air-navigation facilities are operated, all such meteorological facilities to be operated insofar as possible in conformance with recognized international standards for meteorological observations and procedures.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARDING
AIR-NAVIGATION FACILITIES AND
TRAINING PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States of America has enacted Public Law 370-79th Congress, approved April 30, 1946, known as the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, whereof section 307, entitled "Inter-Island Air Navigation," provides:

"(a) The Administrator of Civil Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce is authorized to acquire, establish, operate, and to maintain a system of air-navigation facilities and associated airways communications services in the Philippines for inter-island airways operation and to connect the Philippine airways with international and interoceanic routes.

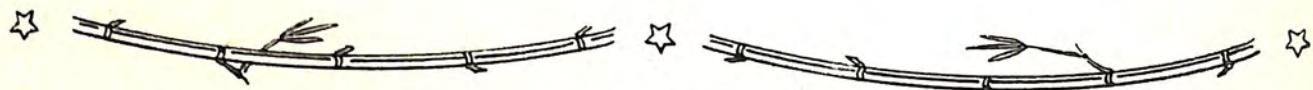
"(b) The Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is authorized, under such regulations as he may adopt, to train not exceeding fifty Filipinos each year prior to July 1, 1950, to be designated by the President of the Philippines subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), in air-traffic control, aircraft communications, maintenance of air-navigation facilities, and such other airman functions as are deemed necessary for the maintenance and operation of aids to air navigation and other services essential to the orderly and safe operation of air traffic." and

WHEREAS, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines is desirous of availing itself of the benefits, facilities and services which are authorized by the above-quoted section 307 of the said Public Law 370-79th Congress;

THEREFORE, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the United States of America have decided to conclude an agreement for the foregoing purposes and have agreed mutually as follows:

ARTICLE I

The responsible agent of the Government of the United States of America for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement shall be the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics of the Department of Commerce, hereinafter referred to as the Administrator. The Administrator may delegate to a duly authorized representative of the Civil Aeronautics Administration all or any part of his authority for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement. The duties, functions, and powers exercised in the



including technicians, administrative personnel, and such other trained persons necessary to carry out the purposes of this Agreement, as may be available to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines. The Chief is authorized to accept and utilize for the performance of the terms of this Agreement contributions of labor, materials, equipment, and money from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and its political subdivisions.

ARTICLE V

The responsible agent of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall submit to the Chief, or his duly authorized representative, plans for:

- (1) The establishment and maintenance of a suitable network of basic weather observing and reporting stations including a suitable number of stations at which upper air observations will be made;
- (2) The prompt collection of weather observations at one or more central forecasting offices and the development of weather analysis and forecasting procedures designed to furnish general weather service as well as meeting the economic requirements of domestic and international aviation and maritime commerce;
- (3) The establishment of international exchanges of weather information in accordance with recognized international standards;
- (4) The compilation and publication of weather records and reports including the results of meteorological investigations;
- (5) The training of technical and professional personnel required to maintain a modern weather service;
- (6) Fiscal requirements for the inauguration, maintenance, and operation of the foregoing programs.

ARTICLE VI

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines will coöperate with the Chief, or his duly authorized representative, in providing such temporary or permanent office and other space and facilities as may be required and shall render all practicable assistance in securing adequate housing accommodations, at reasonable rental rates, for personnel of the United States Weather Bureau of the Department of Commerce engaged in effectuating this program, and their families.

maintenance of air-navigation facilities, and such other airmen functions as he deems necessary for the maintenance and operation of aids to air navigation and other services essential to the orderly and safe operation of air traffic. The Administrator shall provide for the payment of all expenses incidental to such training, including, but not necessarily limited to, actual transportation expenses to and from and in the United States of America, allowances for tuition, educational fees, and subsistence.

Subject to the provisions of section 311 (c) of the said Public Law 370-79th Congress, the trainees referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article shall be designated by the President of the Philippines in accordance with procedures and standards established by the Administrator. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall furnish to the United States Embassy at Manila the names and necessary supporting documents of the trainees so designated.

ARTICLE IV

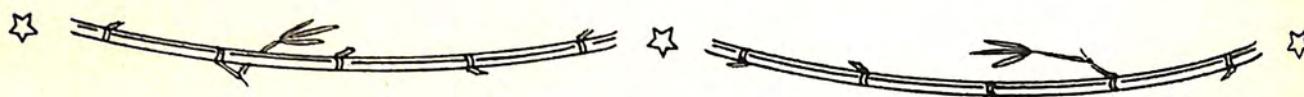
The Government of the Republic of the Philippines agrees to provide free of cost to the Government of the United States of America such lands, rights-of-way, and easements necessary for carrying out the terms of this Agreement. The Administrator is authorized to accept and utilize for the performance of the terms of this Agreement contributions of labor, materials, equipment and money from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and its political subdivisions.

ARTICLE V

The Director of Aeronautics shall assist the representative of the Administrator in carrying out the objectives of this Agreement by providing:

- (1) Recommendations relative to locations for the establishment of air-navigation facilities and the type of facilities and services required for each location;
- (2) Advice as to the specific radio frequency assignments which may be used and as to materials and equipment owned by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines which can be made available for use in carrying out this Agreement; and
- (3) Suggestions for the accomplishment of all phases of the Agreement, including suggestions for the accomplishment of the physical work involved and for the maintenance and operation of completed facilities.

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall furnish such equipment, facilities, and qualified personnel, including technicians, admin-



ARTICLE XI

All commitments made in this Agreement on the part of the Government of the United States of America shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds by the Government of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XII

The Agreement shall become effective on the date of its signature and shall continue in effect until completely executed on both sides, but in no event later than June 30, 1950; *Provided, however,* That this Agreement may be revised, amended, or changed in whole or in part with the approval of both parties as indicated and effected by an exchange of notes between the two contracting parties; *And provided further,* That either Government may terminate this Agreement by giving to the other party ninety days' notice in writing through diplomatic channels.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in duplicate at Manila this 12th day of May, 1947.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:

(Sgd.) MARIANO GARCHITORENA
Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

(Sgd.) NATHANIEL P. DAVIS
*Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the
United States of America at Manila*

into the Republic of the Philippines for the use or consumption of Civil Aeronautics Administration personnel who are United States citizens; nor shall any export or other tax be placed on any such funds or property, including United States Government property, in the event of its removal from the Republic of the Philippines.

ARTICLE X

Each Government reserves the right to remove any personnel paid by it and involved in carrying out the provisions of this Agreement with the understanding that each Government shall maintain an adequate force to carry out the provisions and requirements of this Agreement so long as the Agreement is in effect.

ARTICLE XI

All commitments made in this Agreement on the part of the Government of the United States of America shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds made by the Government of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XII

This Agreement shall become effective on the date of its signature, and shall continue in effect until completely executed on both sides but in no event later than June 30, 1950; *Provided, however,* That this Agreement may be revised, amended, or changed in whole or in part with the approval of both parties as indicated and effected by an exchange of notes between the two contracting parties; *And provided further,* That either Government may terminate this Agreement by giving to the other party ninety days' notice in writing through diplomatic channels.

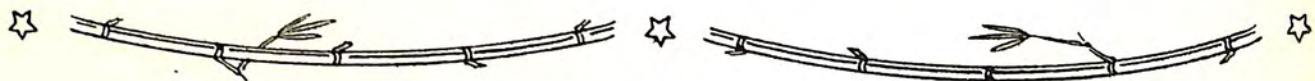
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in duplicate at Manila this 12th day of May, 1947.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:

(Sgd.) RUPERTO K. KANGLEON
Secretary of National Defense

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

(Sgd.) NATHANIEL P. DAVIS
*Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the
United States of America at Manila*



Republic of the Philippines under the terms of this Agreement by the Administrator or his duly authorized representative shall be under the general supervision of the United States Ambassador accredited to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines or, in the absence of the Ambassador, of the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the United States of America. The Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, may negotiate and conclude any working agreements, necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement.

The responsible agent of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement shall be the Director of Aeronautics of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Department of National Defense, hereinafter referred to as the Director of Aeronautics. The Director of Aeronautics may delegate to an officer or employee of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Department of National Defense all or part of his authority for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement. The Director of Aeronautics, or his duly authorized representative, shall be the representative of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in the negotiation and conclusion of all working agreements necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement.

The Administrator and the Director of Aeronautics shall coöperate in every way possible to carry out the spirit and purposes of this Agreement.

ARTICLE II

The Administrator shall acquire and establish, and shall maintain and operate during the period required for the training of citizens of the Republic of the Philippines for such operation, a system of air-navigation facilities and associated airway communications services in the Philippines for inter-island airways operations and to connect the Philippine airways with international and interoceanic routes.

The Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, shall analyze the plans submitted by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines within the terms of this Agreement involving the expenditure of funds by the Government of the United States of America and after consultation with the Director of Aeronautics shall approve, disapprove, or modify such plans.

ARTICLE III

The Administrator shall provide for the training during the period of this Agreement of not to exceed fifty citizens of the Republic of the Philippines each year in the duties of air traffic control, aircraft communication,



working agreements necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement.

The responsible agent of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement shall be the Director of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of National Defense, hereinafter referred to as the Philippine Director. The Philippine Director may delegate to an officer or employee of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of National Defense all or any part of his authority for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement. The Philippine Director, or his authorized representative, shall be the representative of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines in the negotiation and conclusion of all working agreements necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Agreement.

The United States Director and the Philippine Director shall cooperate in every way possible to carry out the spirit and purpose of this Agreement.

ARTICLE II

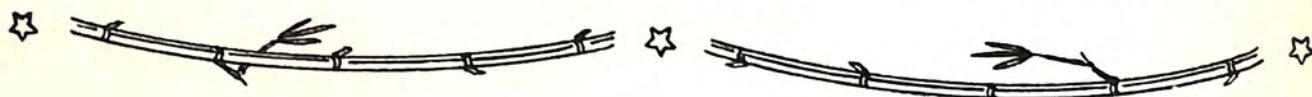
The United States Director shall assign one commissioned officer of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce who shall perform the duties of Director of Coast Surveys, Manila Field Station, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The Director of Coast Surveys, Manila Field Station, shall act as adviser on Coast and Geodetic Surveys to the President of the Republic of the Philippines and shall also direct the office and field operations of all personnel paid with United States Government funds. Other Coast and Geodetic Survey commissioned officers and Civil Service personnel may, pursuant to the purposes of this Agreement, be assigned to duty in the Republic of the Philippines and shall serve under the Director of Coast Surveys, Manila Field Station. The organization of the Philippine Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey is to be determined entirely by the Republic of the Philippines.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce shall assume financial responsibilities for manning, repairing and operating one survey vessel, the "TULIP."

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey shall conduct surveying operations in the Republic of the Philippines and instruct Philippine personnel in the Republic of the Philippines in United States Coast and Geodetic Survey techniques of surveying, mapping and charting.

Original hydrographic, topographic, triangulation and leveling records and accompanying surveys and reports made by the United States Coast and



istrative personnel, and other personnel, as may be necessary and as may be available to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to carry out the purpose and intent of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VI

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines will coöperate with the Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, in providing such temporary or permanent office and other space and facilities as may be required, and shall render all practicable assistance in securing adequate housing accommodations, at reasonable rental rates, for personnel of the Civil Aeronautics Administration engage in effectuating this program, and their families.

ARTICLE VII

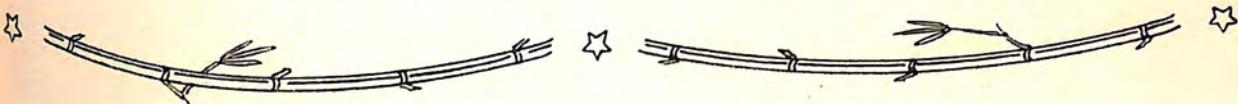
The Government of the Republic of the Philippines will save harmless all officers and employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Department of Commerce who are citizens of the United States from damage suits or other civil actions arising out of their performance of their duties under this Agreement.

ARTICLE VIII

Officers, employees, and agents of the Government of the United States of America who are citizens of the United States and who are on duty or who may be assigned to duty in the Republic of the Philippines under the provisions of the present Agreement, and their families, shall be permitted to move freely into and out of the Republic of the Philippines, subject to existing visa and passport regulations. Gratis transit shall be extended to all officers, employees or agents of the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Department of Commerce over all bridges, ferries, roads and other facilities of the highways where tolls are collected for passage of vehicles or occupants.

ARTICLE IX

Pending the conclusion of negotiations now being considered by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, no import, excise, consumption, or other tax, duty or impost shall be levied on funds or property in the Republic of the Philippines which are owned by the Civil Aeronautics Administration and used for purposes under the present Agreement or on funds, materials, supplies, and equipment imported into the Republic of the Philippines for use in connection with such purposes; nor shall any such tax, duty, or impost be levied on the personal funds or property, not intended for resale, imported



and inspections shall be required only at the first Philippine port of call on original entry.

Vessels of the Government of the United States of America used in the Coast and Geodetic Survey program (including small boats), their equipment, tackle, and appurtenances shall be immune from seizure under Admiralty or other legal process.

Vessels owned by the Government of the United States of America (including small boats) used in the Coast and Geodetic Survey program shall be exempt from all requirements of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines relating to inspection, registry, manning or licensing of vessels or marine personnel.

Where suitable public wharves or facilities for moorage are available, such vessels shall be furnished wharfage or moorage without cost.

ARTICLE V

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines agrees to provide free of cost to the Government of the United States of America such lands, rights-of-way and easements as may be necessary for carrying out the terms of this Agreement. The United States Director is authorized to accept and utilize for the performance of the terms of this Agreement contributions of labor, materials, equipment and money from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and its political subdivisions.

ARTICLE VI

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines agrees to provide such equipment and facilities, including such satisfactory ships and small boats for survey work as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Agreement and as may be available to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines.

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall provide and pay qualified personnel (except officers and employees referred to in Articles II and III of this Agreement) necessary to conduct surveying, mapping and charting operations in the Republic of the Philippines, and shall defray all expenses necessary for the operation of the Philippine Bureau of the Coast and Geodetic Survey except as specifically provided for elsewhere in this Agreement.

ARTICLE VII

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines will cooperate with the United States Director, or his duly authorized representative, in providing



AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REGARDING
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY WORK AND
TRAINING PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the Government of the United States of America has enacted Public Law 370-79th Congress, approved April 30, 1946, known as the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, whereof section 310, entitled "Coast and Geodetic Surveys" provides:

"The Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is authorized to continue, until June 30, 1950, the survey work which was being conducted by it in the Philippines prior to December 7, 1941. The Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is authorized to train not exceeding twenty Filipinos each year prior to July 1, 1950, to be designated by the President of the Philippines subject to the provisions of section 311 (c), in order that they may become qualified to take over and continue such survey work on and after July 1, 1950, and to pay all expenses incident to their temporary employment and training." and

WHEREAS, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines is desirous of availing itself of the benefits, facilities and services which are authorized by the above-quoted section 310 of the said Public Law 370-79th Congress;

THEREFORE, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of the United States of America have decided to conclude an agreement for the foregoing purposes and have mutually agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The responsible agent of the Government of the United States of America for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement shall be the director of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce, hereinafter referred to as the United States Director. The United States Director may delegate to a duly authorized representative all or any part of his authority for effectuating the provisions of this Agreement. The duties, functions and powers exercised in the Republic of the Philippines under the terms of this Agreement by the United States Director, or his duly authorized representative, shall be under the general supervision of the United States Ambassador accredited to the Government of the Republic of the Philippines or, in the absence of the Ambassador, of the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the United States of America. The United States Director, or his duly authorized representative, may negotiate and conclude any

ARTICLE XI

Each Government reserves the right to remove any personnel paid by it and involved in carrying out the provisions of this Agreement with the understanding that each Government shall maintain an adequate force to carry out the provisions and requirements of this Agreement so long as the Agreement is in effect.

ARTICLE XII

All commitments made in this Agreement on the part of the Government of the United States of America shall be subject to the availability of appropriated funds by the Government of the United States of America.

ARTICLE XIII

This Agreement shall become effective on the date of its signature and shall continue in effect until completely executed on both sides, but in no event later than June 30, 1950; provided, however, that this Agreement may be revised, amended, or changed in whole or in part with the approval of both parties as indicated and effected by an exchange of notes between the two contracting parties; and provided further that either Government may terminate this Agreement by giving to the other party ninety days notice in writing through diplomatic channels.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed the present Agreement in duplicate at Manila this twelfth day of May, 1947.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:

(Sgd.) RUPERTO K. KANGLEON
Secretary of National Defense

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

(Sgd.) NATHANIEL P. DAVIS
*Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the
United States of America at Manila*



Geodetic Survey under the terms of this Agreement will become the property of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey will retain, or be provided with, three photographic copies of all triangulation, air photo, topographic, tidal, magnetic, photogrammetric, leveling, hydrographic and other surveys and one copy of each descriptive report.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey will print charts of the Republic of the Philippines for the Philippine Bureau of the Coast and Geodetic Survey until the latter is in position to assume responsibility for the operation.

ARTICLE III

The United States Director shall provide for the temporary employment and training during the period of this Agreement of not to exceed twenty (20) citizens of the Republic of the Philippines each year in surveying, mapping, charting and related activities. The United States Director shall provide for the payment of all expenses incidental to such temporary employment and training, including, but not necessarily limited to, actual transportation expenses to and from and in the United States of America, allowances for tuition, educational fees and subsistence.

Subject to the provisions of section 311 (c) of the said Public Law 370-79th Congress, the trainees referred to in the preceding paragraph of this Article shall be designated by the President of the Philippines in accordance with procedures and standards established by the United States Director. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines shall furnish to the United States Embassy at Manila the names and necessary supporting documents of the trainees so designated.

ARTICLE IV

Vessels owned by the Government of the United States of America (including small boats) operated by the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States Department of Commerce as part of the program carried out pursuant to this Agreement shall be permitted to move freely in the territorial waters of the Republic of the Philippines, to enter and sail from the several ports with or without pilots and without the necessity of formal entrance or clearance that may ordinarily be required of commercial and other vessels and to establish or utilize such means of communications between such vessels and shore facilities as may be necessary to the effective administration of the program contemplated by this Agreement. Quarantine procedures

ARTICLE V

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to enter or leave, to travel or reside in the territories of the Other upon the same terms as the nationals of any third country in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Other.

ARTICLE VI

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be accorded, in the territories of the Other, the liberty to establish schools for the education of their children, and shall enjoy freedom of peaceful assembly and association, of publication, of worship and religion, of burial and building cemeteries, upon the same terms as the nationals of any third country in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Other.

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to acquire, inherit, possess, lease, occupy and dispose of by sale, testament, donation or otherwise, any kind of movable or immovable property and to engage in trade and other peaceful and lawful pursuits throughout the whole extent of the territories of the Other upon the same terms as the nationals of any third country in accordance with the constitution, laws and regulations of the Other.

ARTICLE VII

The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be accorded, in the territories of the Other, the same treatment with respect to the protection and security of their persons and property as is accorded to the nationals of the Other.

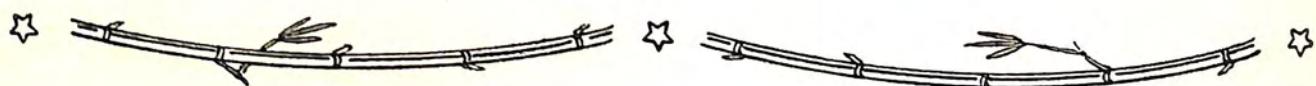
The nationals of each of the High Contracting Parties shall receive in the territories of the Other in regard to all legal proceedings and in matters relating to the administration of justice and the levying of taxes treatment no less favorable than that accorded to the nationals of the Other.

ARTICLE VIII

The High Contracting Parties agree to conclude as soon as practicable a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

ARTICLE IX

The stipulations of this Treaty do not extend to advantages which are now accorded or which may hereafter be accorded by the Republic of the Philippines to the United States of America or its nationals.



such temporary or permanent office and other space and facilities as may be required and shall render all practical assistance in securing adequate housing accommodations, at reasonable rental rates, for personnel of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey who are engaged in effectuating this program, and their families.

ARTICLE VIII

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines will save harmless all officers and employees of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce who are citizens of the United States of America from damage suit or other civil actions arising out of their performance of their duties under this Agreement.

ARTICLE IX

Officers, employees and agents of the Government of the United States of America who are citizens of the United States and who are on duty or who may be assigned to duty in the Republic of the Philippines under the provisions of the present Agreement, and their families, shall be permitted to move freely into and out of the Republic of the Philippines, subject to existing visa and passport regulations. Gratis transit shall be extended to all officers, employees, or agents of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey over all bridges, ferries, roads and other facilities of the highways where tolls are collected for passage of vehicles or occupants.

ARTICLE X

Pending the conclusion of negotiations now being considered by the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines, no import, excise, consumption, or other tax, duty, or impost shall be levied on funds or property in the Republic of the Philippines which is owned by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce and used for purposes under the present Agreement or on funds, materials, supplies, and equipment imported into the Republic of the Philippines for use in connection with such purposes; nor shall any such tax, duty or impost be levied on personal funds or property, not intended for resale, imported into the Republic of the Philippines for the use or consumption of United States Coast and Geodetic Survey personnel who are United States citizens; and shall any export or other tax be placed on any such funds or property, including United States Government property, in the event of its removal from the Republic of the Philippines.



TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC
OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC

ARTICLE I.—There shall be between the Republic of the Philippines and the French Republic constant peace and perpetual friendship.

ARTICLE II.—Each of the High Contracting Parties shall accredit to the other, subject to its approval, diplomatic representatives who, during the period of their mission shall enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities generally recognized under international law and usage.

ARTICLE III.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint consuls general, consuls, vice consuls or consular agents, in place designated by mutual agreement, in the territory of the other.

Such consuls general, consuls, vice consuls or consular agents, duly provided with exequatur, shall exercise their functions under conditions to be determined by Consular Convention which shall be concluded by the Parties at the earliest possible date.

ARTICLE IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree to conclude, as soon as practicable, a treaty of establishment, commerce and navigation.

ARTICLE V.—Pending the conclusion of the Treaty provided for in Article IV above, and subject to the respective police and security laws and the other laws and regulations of each of the High Contracting Parties including the restrictions imposed by such laws and regulations on nationals of other countries, Philippine nationals, French nationals and nationals of the French Union shall enjoy, on condition of reciprocity, in the whole of the territory, of the French Republic and the French Union on the one hand, and on the other of the Republic of the Philippines, the right to acquire, possess and dispose of every kind of personal or real property as well as the liberty to reside, travel and engage in trade or industry.

ARTICLE VI.—The High Contracting Parties undertake to recognize as compulsory, *ipso facto* and without a special convention, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with Article XXXVI, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, over any dispute subsequent to the ratification of this Treaty, which it shall not have been possible to adjust by negotiation, except those for which the Parties shall agree to resort to another form of pacific settlement.

This undertaking shall not apply to disputes relating to matters considered by the Republic of the Philippines and the French Republic as being essentially of their national competence.



Treaty of Amity

BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of China, animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations so happily existing between them, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Amity and to that end have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

There shall be perpetual peace and everlasting amity between the Republic of the Philippines and the Republic of China and their peoples.

ARTICLE II

Should any dispute arise between the two High Contracting Parties which cannot satisfactorily be adjusted by diplomacy, or through mediation or arbitration, the Parties shall not use force for settlement, but shall refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice for final adjudication.

ARTICLE III

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to send to, and receive from, the Other, diplomatic representatives. Such diplomatic representatives shall enjoy in the territories of the Other the rights, privileges exemptions and immunities accorded under generally recognized principles of international law and usage.

ARTICLE IV

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to send to, and receive from, the Other, Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, who, being duly provided with exequatur, shall be permitted to reside in the territories of the Other in such places as may be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties. Such consular representatives shall exercise their functions and enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to officers of their status and rank in accordance with the generally accepted principles of international law and usage.

Constitution of the Philippines

The Filipino people, imploring the aid of Divine Providence, in order to establish a government that shall embody their ideals, conserve and develop the patrimony of the nation, promote the general welfare, and secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of independence under a régime of justice, liberty, and democracy, do ordain and promulgate this Constitution.

ARTICLE I THE NATIONAL TERRITORY

SECTION 1. The Philippines comprises all the territory ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris concluded between the United States and Spain on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the limits of which are set forth in Article III of said treaty, together with all the islands embraced in the treaty concluded at Washington, between the United States and Spain on the seventh day of November, nineteen hundred, and in the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on the second day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty, and all territory over which the present Government of the Philippine Islands exercises jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

SECTION 1. The Philippines is a republican state. Sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from them.

SEC. 2. The defense of the State is a prime duty of government, and in the fulfillment of this duty all citizens may be required by law to render personal military or civil service.

SEC. 3. The Philippines renounces war as an instrument of national policy, and adopts the generally accepted principles of international law as part of the law of the Nation.

SEC. 4. The natural right and duty of parents in the rearing of the youth for civic efficiency should receive the aid and support of the government.

SEC. 5. The promotion of social justice to insure the well-being and economic security of all the people should be the concern of the State.

ARTICLE III BILL OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. (1) No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall any person be denied the equal protection of the laws.

(2) Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

(3) The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, to be determined by the judge after examination under oath or affirmation of the complainant and the



ARTICLE X

The High Contracting Parties shall ratify this treaty in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures, and it shall enter into force on the day on which the exchange of ratifications takes place. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in the City of Manila, Philippines.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have signed this present Treaty and have hereunto affixed their seals.

DONE in duplicate in the English and Chinese languages, both texts being authoritative, in the City of Manila, Republic of the Philippines, this 18th day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven, Anno Domini, and of the Independence of the Philippines the first, corresponding to the 18th day of the fourth month of the thirty-sixth year of the Republic of China.

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES:

(Sgd.) MANUEL ROXAS

For the REPUBLIC OF CHINA:

(Sgd.) CHEN CHIH-PING



offense. If an act is punished by a law and an ordinance, conviction or acquittal under either shall constitute a bar to another prosecution for the same act.

(21) Free access to the courts shall not be denied to any person by reason of poverty.

ARTICLE IV CITIZENSHIP

SECTION 1. The following are citizens of the Philippines:

(1) Those who are citizens of the Philippine Islands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution.

(2) Those born in the Philippine Islands of foreign parents who, before the adoption of this Constitution, had been elected to public office in the Philippine Islands.

(3) Those whose fathers are citizens of the Philippines.

(4) Those whose mothers are citizens of the Philippines and, upon reaching the age of majority, elect Philippine citizenship.

(5) Those who are naturalized in accordance with law.

Sec. 2. Philippine citizenship may be lost or reacquired in the manner provided by law.

ARTICLE V SUFFRAGE

SECTION 1. Suffrage may be exercised by male citizens of the Philippines not otherwise disqualified by law, who are twenty-one years of age or over and are able to read and write, and who shall have resided in the Philippines for one year and in the municipality wherein

they propose to vote for at least six months preceding the election. The National Assembly shall extend the right of suffrage to women, if in a plebiscite which shall be held for that purpose within two years after the adoption of this Constitution, not less than three hundred thousand women possessing the necessary qualifications shall vote affirmatively on the question.

ARTICLE VI LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. The Legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of the Philippines, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The Senate shall be composed of twenty-four Senators who shall be chosen at large by the qualified electors of the Philippines, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 3. The term of office of Senators shall be six years and shall begin on the thirtieth day of December next following their election. The first Senators elected under this Constitution shall, in the manner provided by law, be divided equally into three groups, the Senators of the first group to serve for a term of six years; those of the second group, for four years; and those of the third group, for two years.

Sec. 4. No person shall be a Senator unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, at the time of his election, is at least thirty-five years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the Philippines for not less than two years immediately prior to his election.

Sec. 5. The House of Representatives shall be composed of not more than



ARTICLE VII.—The High Contracting Parties shall ratify the present Treaty according to the procedure of their respective constitutions; it shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Manila.

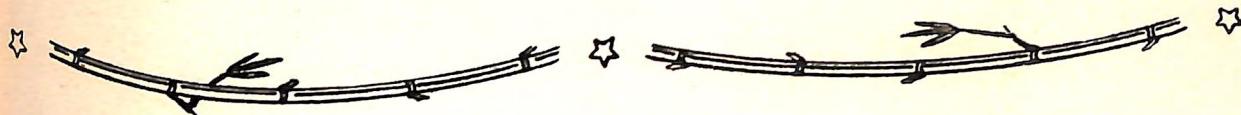
Signed in Quai D'Orsay, France, in duplicate this twenty-sixth day of June, nineteen hundred forty-seven.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines:

ELPIDIO QUIRINO
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

On behalf of the Government of the French Republic:

GEORGES BIDAULT
Foreign Minister



(5) Neither House during the sessions of the Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 11. The Senate and the House of Representatives shall each have an Electoral Tribunal which shall be the sole judge of all contests relating to the election, returns, and qualifications of their respective Members. Each Electoral Tribunal shall be composed of nine Members, three of whom shall be Justices of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice, and the remaining six shall be Members of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, as the case may be, who shall be chosen by each House, three upon nomination of the party having the largest number of votes and three of the party having the second largest number of votes therein. The senior Justice in each Electoral Tribunal shall be its Chairman.

SEC. 12. There shall be a Commission on Appointments consisting of twelve Senators and twelve Members of the House of Representatives, elected by each House, respectively, on the basis of proportional representation of the political parties therein. The President of the Senate shall be the Chairman ex officio of the Commission, but shall not vote, except in case of tie.

SEC. 13. The Electoral Tribunals and the Commission on Appointments shall be constituted within thirty days after the Senate and the House of

Representatives shall have been organized with the election of their President and Speaker, respectively. The Commission on Appointments shall meet only while the Congress is in session, at the call of its Chairman or a majority of its Members, to discharge such powers and functions as are herein conferred upon it.

SEC. 14. The Senators and the Members of the House of Representatives shall, unless otherwise provided by law, receive an annual compensation of seven thousand two hundred pesos each, including per diems and other emoluments or allowances, and exclusive only of traveling expenses to and from their respective districts in the case of Members of the House of Representatives, and to and from their places of residence in the case of Senators, when attending sessions of the Congress. No increase in said compensation shall take effect until after the expiration of the full term of all the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives approving such increase. Until otherwise provided by law, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each receive an annual compensation of sixteen thousand pesos.

SEC. 15. The Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of the Congress, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate therein, they



witnesses he may produce, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

(4) The liberty of abode and of changing the same whithin the limits prescribed by law shall not be impaired.

(5) The privacy of communication and correspondence shall be inviolable except upon lawful order of the court or when public safety and order require otherwise.

(6) The right to form associations or societies for purposes not contrary to law shall not be abridged.

(7) No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed. No religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights.

(8) No law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the Government for redress of grievances.

(9) No law granting a title of nobility shall be enacted, and no person holding any office of profit or trust shall, without the consent of the Congress of the Philippines, accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any foreign state.

(10) No law impairing the obligation of contracts shall be passed.

(11) No *ex post facto* law or bill of attainder shall be enacted.

(12) No person shall be imprisoned for debt or nonpayment of a poll tax.

(13) No involuntary servitude in any form shall exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

(14) The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended except in cases of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, when the public safety requires it, in any of which events the same may be suspended wherever during such period the necessity for such suspension shall exist.

(15) No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law.

(16) All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except those charged with capital offenses when evidence of guilt is strong. Excessive bail shall not be required.

(17) In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved, and shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to have a speedy and public trial, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to secure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf.

(18) No person shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

(19) Excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

(20) No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same



two-thirds of all the Members of that House, it shall become a law. In all such cases, the votes of each House shall be determined by *yeas* and *nays*, and the names of the Members voting for and against shall be entered on its Journal. If any bill shall not be returned by the President as herein provided within twenty days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless vetoed by the President within thirty days after adjournment.

(2) The President shall have the power to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object. When a provision of an appropriation bill affects one or more items of the same, the President cannot veto the provision without at the same time vetoing the particular item or items to which it relates. The item or items objected to shall not take effect except in the manner heretofore provided as to bills returned to the Congress without the approval of the President. If the veto refers to a bill or any item of an appropriation bill which appropriates a sum in excess of ten *per centum* of the total amount voted in the appropriation bill for the general expenses of the Government for the preceding year, or if it should refer to a bill authorizing an increase of the public debt, the same shall not become a law unless approved by three-fourths of all the Members of each House.

(3) The President shall have the power to veto any separate item or items in a revenue or tariff bill, and the item or items vetoed shall not take effect except in the manner provided as to bills vetoed by the President.

SEC. 21. (1) No bill which may be enacted into law shall embrace more than one subject which shall be expressed in the title of the bill.

(2) No bill shall be passed by either House unless it shall have been printed and copies thereof in its final form furnished its Members at least three calendar days prior to its passage, except when the President shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate enactment. Upon the last reading of a bill no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the *yeas* and *nays* entered on the Journal.

SEC. 22. (1) The rule of taxation shall be uniform.

(2) The Congress may by law authorize the President, subject to such limitations and restrictions as it may impose, to fix, within specified limits, tariff rates, import or export quotas, and tonnage and wharfage dues.

(3) Cemeteries, churches, and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 23. (1) All money collected on any tax levied for a special purpose shall be treated as a special fund and paid out for such purpose only. If the



one hundred and twenty Members who shall be apportioned among the several provinces as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, but each province shall have at least one Member. The Congress shall by law make an apportionment within three years after the return of every enumeration, and not otherwise. Until such apportionment shall have been made, the House of Representatives shall have the same number of Members as that fixed by law for the National Assembly, who shall be elected by the qualified electors from the present Assembly districts. Each representative district shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous and compact territory.

SEC. 6. The term of office of the Members of the House of Representatives shall be four years and shall begin on the thirtieth day of December next following their election.

SEC. 7. No person shall be a Member of the House of Representatives unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines and, at the time of his election, is at least twenty-five years of age, a qualified elector, and a resident of the province in which he is chosen for not less than one year immediately prior to his election.

SEC. 8. (1) Elections for Senators and Members of the House of Representatives shall be held in the manner and on the dates fixed by law.

(2) In case of vacancy in the Senate or in the House of Representatives, a special election may be called to fill such vacancy in the manner prescribed

by law, but the Senator or Member of the House of Representatives thus elected shall serve only for the unexpired term.

SEC. 9. The Congress shall convene in regular session once every year on the fourth Monday of January, unless a different date is fixed by law. It may be called in special session at any time by the President to consider general legislation or only such subjects as he may designate. No special session shall continue longer than thirty days and no regular session longer than one hundred days, exclusive of Sundays.

SEC. 10. (1) The Senate shall elect its President and the House of Representatives, its Speaker.

Each House shall choose such other officers as may be required.

(2) A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent Members in such manner and under such penalties as such House may provide.

(3) Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its Members, expel a Member.

(4) Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in its judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays on any question shall, at the request of one-fifth of the Members present, be entered in the Journal.

The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the thirtieth day of December following the expiration of four years after their election, and the terms of their successors shall begin from such time.

SEC. 5. No person shall serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The period of such service shall be counted from the date he shall have commenced to act as President. Voluntary renunciation of the office for any length of time shall not be considered as an interruption in the continuity of the service of the incumbent for the full term for which he was elected.

SEC. 6. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice-President-elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President shall act as President until a President shall have qualified, and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice-President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

SEC. 7. Before he enter on the execution of his office, the President shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as President of the Philippines, preserve and defend its Constitution, execute its laws, do justice to every man, and consecrate myself to the service of the Nation. So HELP ME GOD."

(In case of affirmation, last sentence will be omitted.)

SEC. 8. In the event of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress shall by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

SEC. 9. The President shall have an official residence and receive a compensation to be ascertained by law which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the Government or any of its subdivisions or instrumentalities. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the President shall receive an annual salary of thirty thousand pesos. The Vice-President, when not acting as President, shall receive an annual compensation of fifteen thousand pesos until otherwise provided by law.



shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives may hold any other office or employment in the Government without forfeiting his seat, nor shall any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office which may have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased while he was a Member of the Congress.

SEC. 17. No Senator or Member of the House of Representatives shall directly or indirectly be financially interested in any contract with the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof, or in any franchise or special privilege granted by the Congress during his term of office. He shall not appear as counsel before the Electoral Tribunals or before any court in any civil case wherein the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof is the adverse party, or in any criminal case wherein an officer or employee of the Government is accused of an offense committed in relation to his office, or collect any fee for his appearance in any administrative proceedings, or accept employment to intervene in any cause or matter where he may be called upon to act on account of his office. No Member of the Commission on Appointments shall appear as counsel before any court inferior to a collegiate court of appellate jurisdiction.

SEC. 18. All appropriation, revenue or tariff bills, bills authorizing increase

of the public debt, bills of local application, and private bills, shall originate exclusively in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments.

SEC. 19. (1) The President shall submit within fifteen days of the opening of each regular session of the Congress a budget of receipts and expenditures, which shall be the basis of the general appropriation bill. The Congress may not increase the appropriations recommended by the President for the operation of the Government as specified in the Budget, except the appropriations for the Congress and the Judicial Department. The form of the Budget and the information that it should contain shall be prescribed by law.

(2) No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the general appropriation bill unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation therein; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

SEC. 20. (1) Every bill passed by the Congress shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. If he approves the same, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the House where it originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its Journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the Members of such House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by

in any way may be affected by the functions of their office, nor shall they, directly or indirectly, be financially interested in any contract with the Government, or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

(3) The President may appoint the Vice-President as a member of his cabinet and also as head of an executive department.

ARTICLE VIII JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. The Judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as may be established by law.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have the power to define, prescribe, and apportion the jurisdiction of the various courts, but may not deprive the Supreme Court of its original jurisdiction over cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, nor of its jurisdiction to review, revise, reverse, modify, or affirm on appeal, certiorari, or writ of error, as the law or the rules of court may provide, final judgments and decrees of inferior courts in—

(1) All cases in which the constitutionality or validity of any treaty, law, ordinance, or executive order or regulations is in question.

(2) All cases involving the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, or toll, or any penalty imposed in relation thereto.

(3) All cases in which the jurisdiction of any trial court is in issue.

(4) All criminal cases in which the penalty imposed is death or life imprisonment.

(5) All cases in which an error or question of law is involved.

SEC. 3. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Supreme Court shall have such original and appellate jurisdiction as may be possessed and exercised by the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands at the time of the adoption of this Constitution. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall include all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls.

SEC. 4. The Supreme Court shall be composed of a Chief Justice and ten Associate Justices and may sit either *in banc* or in two divisions unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 5. The members of the Supreme Court and all judges of inferior courts shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments.

SEC. 6. No person may be appointed member of the Supreme Court unless he has been five years a citizen of the Philippines, is at least forty years of age, and has for ten years or more been a judge of a court of record or engaged in the practice of law in the Philippines.

SEC. 7. No judge appointed for a particular district shall be designated or transferred to another district without the approval of the Supreme Court. The Congress shall by law determine the residence of judges of inferior courts.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall prescribe the qualifications of judges of inferior courts, but no person may be appointed judge of any such courts unless he is a



purpose for which a special fund was created has been fulfilled or abandoned, the balance, if any, shall be transferred to the general funds of the Government.

(2) No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law.

(3) No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary as such, except when such priest, preacher, minister, or dignitary is assigned to the armed forces or to any penal institution, orphanage, or leprosarium.

SEC. 24. The heads of departments upon their own initiative or upon the request of either House may appear before and be heard by such House on any matter pertaining to their departments, unless the public interest shall require otherwise and the President shall so state in writing.

SEC. 25. The Congress shall, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of each House, have the sole power to declare war.

SEC. 26. In times of war or other national emergency, the Congress may by law authorize the President, for a limited period and subject to such restrictions as it may prescribe, to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out a declared national policy.

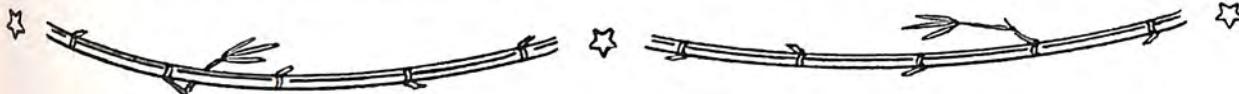
ARTICLE VII EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the Philippines.

SEC. 2. The President shall hold his office during a term of four years and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, shall be elected by direct vote of the people. The returns of every election for President and Vice-President, duly certified by the board of canvassers of each province or city, shall be transmitted to the seat of the National Government, directed to the President of the Senate, who shall, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for President and Vice-President shall be declared elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for either office, one of them shall be chosen President or Vice-President, as the case may be, by a majority vote of the Members of the Congress in joint session assembled.

SEC. 3. No person may be elected to the office of President or Vice-President unless he be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, a qualified voter, forty years of age or over, and has been a resident of the Philippines for at least ten years immediately preceding the election.

SEC. 4. Elections for President and Vice-President shall be held once every four years on a date to be fixed by law.



than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the Philippines, but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to prosecution, trial, and punishment, according to law.

ARTICLE X COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS

SECTION 1. There shall be an independent Commission on Elections composed of a Chairman and two other Members to be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, who shall hold office for a term of nine years and may not be reappointed. Of the Members of the Commission first appointed, one shall hold office for nine years, another for six years, and the third for three years. The Chairman and the other Members of the Commission on Elections may be removed from office only by impeachment in the manner provided in this Constitution.

Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Chairman of the Commission shall receive an annual salary of twelve thousand pesos, and the other Members, ten thousand pesos each. Their salaries shall be neither increased nor diminished during their term of office.

SEC. 2. The Commission on Elections shall have exclusive charge of the enforcement and administration of all laws relative to the conduct of elections and shall exercise all other functions which may be conferred upon it by law. It shall decide, save those

involving the right to vote, all administrative questions, affecting elections, including the determination of the number and location of polling places, and the appointment of election inspectors and of other election officials. All law enforcement agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, when so required by the Commission, shall act as its deputies for the purpose of insuring free, orderly, and honest elections. The decisions, orders, and rulings of the Commission shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court.

No pardon, parole, or suspension of sentence for the violation of any election law may be granted without the favorable recommendation of the Commission.

SEC. 3. The Chairman and Members of the Commission on Elections shall not, during their continuance in office, engage in the practice of any profession, or intervene, directly or indirectly, in the management or control of any private enterprise which in any way may be affected by the functions of their office; nor shall they, directly or indirectly, be financially interested in any contract with the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

SEC. 4. The Commission on Elections shall submit to the President and the Congress, following each election, a report on the manner in which such election was conducted.

ARTICLE XI GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE

SECTION 1. There shall be a General Auditing Office under the direction



SEC. 10. (1) The President shall have control of all the executive departments, bureaus, or offices, exercise general supervision over all local governments as may be provided by law, and take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

(2) The President shall be commander-in-chief of all armed forces of the Philippines and, whenever it becomes necessary, he may call out such armed forces to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion. In case of invasion, insurrection, or rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, he may suspend the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or place the Philippines or any part thereof under martial law.

(3) The President shall nominate and with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, shall appoint the heads of the executive departments and bureaus, officers of the Army from the rank of colonel, of the Navy and air forces from the rank of captain or commander, and all other officers of the Government whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and those whom he may be authorized by law to appoint; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers, in the President alone, in the courts, or in the heads of departments.

(4) The President shall have the power to make appointments during the recess of the Congress, but such appointments shall be effective only until disapproval by the Commission

on Appointments or until the next adjournment of the Congress.

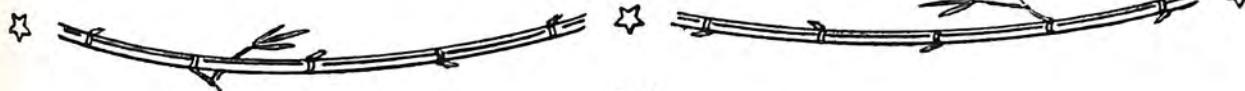
(5) The President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Nation, and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.

(6) The President shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction, for all offenses, except in cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may deem proper to impose. He shall have the power to grant amnesty with the concurrence of the Congress.

(7) The President shall have the power, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the Members of the Senate, to make treaties, and with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, he shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers duly accredited to the Government of the Philippines.

SEC. 11. (1) The executive departments of the present Government of the Philippine Islands shall continue as now authorized by law until the Congress shall provide otherwise.

(2) The heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus or offices and their assistants shall not, during their continuance in office, engage in the practice of any profession, or intervene, directly or indirectly, in the management or control of any private enterprise which



waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, and other natural resources of the Philippines belong to the State, and their disposition, exploitation, development, or utilization shall be limited to citizens of the Philippines, or to corporations or associations at least sixty *per centum* of the capital of which is owned by such citizens, subject to any existing right, grant, lease, or concession at the time of the inauguration of the Government established under this Constitution. Natural resources, with the exception of public agricultural land, shall not be alienated, and no license, concession, or lease for the exploitation, development, or utilization of any of the natural resources shall be granted for a period exceeding twenty-five years, renewable for another twenty-five years, except as to water rights for irrigation, water supply, fisheries, or industrial uses other than the development of water power, in which cases beneficial use may be the measure and the limit of the grant.

SEC. 2. No private corporation or association may acquire, lease, or hold public agricultural lands in excess of one thousand and twenty-four hectares, nor may any individual acquire such lands by purchase in excess of one hundred and forty-four hectares, or by lease in excess of one thousand and twenty-four hectares, or by homestead in excess of twenty-four hectares. Lands adapted to grazing, not exceeding two thousand hectares, may be leased to an individual, private corporation, or association.

SEC. 3. The Congress may determine by law the size of private agricultural land which individuals, corporations, or associations may acquire and hold, subject to rights existing prior to the enactment of such law.

SEC. 4. The Congress may authorize, upon payment of just compensation, the expropriation of lands to be subdivided into small lots and conveyed at cost to individuals.

SEC. 5. Save in cases of hereditary succession, no private agricultural land shall be transferred or assigned except to individuals, corporations, or associations qualified to acquire or hold lands of the public domain in the Philippines.

SEC. 6. The State may, in the interest of national welfare and defense, establish and operate industries and means of transportation and communication, and, upon payment of just compensation, transfer to public ownership utilities and other private enterprises to be operated by the Government.

ARTICLE XIV GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. The flag of the Philippines shall be red, white, and blue, with a sun and three stars, as consecrated and honored by the people and recognized by law.

SEC. 2. All public officers and members of the armed forces shall take an oath to support and defend the Constitution.

SEC. 3. The Congress shall take steps toward the development and adoption of a common national language based



citizen of the Philippines and has been admitted to the practice of law in the Philippines.

SEC. 9. The members of the Supreme Court and all judges of inferior courts shall hold office during good behavior, until they reach the age of seventy years, or become incapacitated to discharge the duties of their office. They shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive an annual compensation of sixteen thousand pesos, and each Associate Justice, fifteen thousand pesos.

SEC. 10. All cases involving the constitutionality of a treaty or law shall be heard and decided by the Supreme Court *in banc*, and no treaty or law may be declared unconstitutional without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Court.

SEC. 11. The conclusions of the Supreme Court in any case submitted to it for decision shall be reached in consultation before the case is assigned to a Justice for the writing of the opinion of the Court. Any Justice dissenting from a decision shall state the reasons for his dissent.

SEC. 12. No decision shall be rendered by any court of record without expressing therein clearly and distinctly the facts and the law on which it is based.

SEC. 13. The Supreme Court shall have the power to promulgate rules concerning pleading, practice, and

procedure in all courts, and the admission to the practice of law. Said rules shall be uniform for all courts of the same grade and shall not diminish, increase, or modify substantive rights. The existing laws on pleading, practice, and procedure are hereby repealed as statutes, and are declared Rules of Courts, subject to the power of the Supreme Court to alter and modify the same. The Congress shall have the power to repeal, alter, or supplement the rules concerning pleading, practice, and procedure, and the admission to the practice of law in the Philippines.

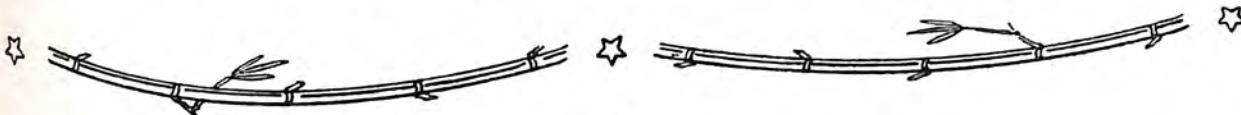
ARTICLE IX IMPEACHMENT

SECTION 1. The President, the Vice-President, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Auditor General, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, or other high crimes.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives, by a vote of two-thirds of all its members, shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the Philippines is on trial, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of three-fourths of all the Members of the Senate.

SEC. 4. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further



at which the amendments are submitted to the people for their ratification.

ARTICLE XVI TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. The first election of the officers provided in this Constitution and the inauguration of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines shall take place as provided in Public Act Numbered One hundred and twenty-seven of the Congress of the United States, approved March twenty-four, nineteen hundred and thirty-four.

SEC. 2. All laws of the Philippine Islands shall continue in force until the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines; thereafter, such laws shall remain operative, unless inconsistent with this Constitution, until amended, altered, modified, or repealed by the Congress of the Philippines, and all references in such laws to the Government or officials of the Philippine Islands shall be construed, in so far as applicable, to refer to the Government and corresponding officials under this Constitution.

SEC. 3. All courts existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall continue and exercise their jurisdiction, until otherwise provided by law in accordance with this Constitution, and all cases, civil and criminal, pending in said courts, shall be heard, tried, and determined under the laws then in force.

SEC. 4. All officers and employees in the existing Government of the Philippine Islands shall continue in office until the Congress shall provide otherwise, but all officers whose appointments are by this Constitution vested in the President shall vacate

their respective offices upon the appointment and qualification of their successors, if such appointment is made within a period of one year from the date of the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 5. The members of the House of Representatives for the Mountain Province shall be elected as may be provided by law. The voters of municipalities and municipal districts formerly belonging to a special province and now forming part of regular provinces shall vote in the election for Members of the House of Representatives in such districts as may be provided by law.

SEC. 6. The provisions of this Constitution, except those contained in this article and in Article V, and those which refer to the election and qualifications of officers to be elected under this Constitution, shall not take effect until the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

ARTICLE XVII SPECIAL PROVISIONS EFFECTIVE UPON THE PROCLAMATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES

SECTION 1. Upon the proclamation of the President of the United States recognizing the independence of the Philippines—

(1) The property rights of the United States and the Philippines shall be promptly adjusted and settled, and all existing property rights of citizens or corporations of the United States shall be acknowledged, respected, and safeguarded to the same extent as property rights of citizens of the Philippines.



and control of an Auditor General, who shall hold office for a term of ten years and may not be reappointed. The Auditor General shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments, and shall receive an annual compensation to be fixed by law which shall not be diminished during his continuance in office. Until the Congress shall provide otherwise, the Auditor General shall receive an annual compensation of twelve thousand pesos.

SEC. 2. The Auditor General shall examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts from whatever source, including trust funds derived from bond issues; and audit, in accordance with law and administrative regulations, all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by the Government or the provinces or municipalities thereof. He shall keep the general accounts of the Government and preserve the vouchers pertaining thereto. It shall be the duty of the Auditor General to bring to the attention of the proper administrative officer expenditures of funds or property which, in his opinion, are irregular, unnecessary, excessive, or extravagant. He shall also perform such other functions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The decisions of the Auditor General shall be rendered within the time fixed by law, and the same may be appealed to the President whose action shall be final. When the aggrieved party is a private person or entity, an appeal from the decision of

the Auditor General may be taken directly to a court of record in the manner provided by law.

SEC. 4. The Auditor General shall submit to the President and the Congress an annual report covering the financial condition and operations of the Government, and such other reports as may be required.

ARTICLE XII CIVIL SERVICE

SECTION 1. A Civil Service embracing all branches and subdivisions of the Government shall be provided by law. Appointments in the Civil Service, except as to those which are policy-determining, primarily confidential or highly technical in nature, shall be made only according to merit and fitness, to be determined as far as practicable by competitive examination.

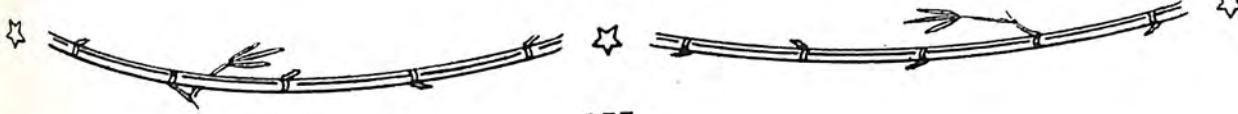
SEC. 2. Officers and employees in the Civil Service, including members of the armed forces, shall not engage directly or indirectly in partisan political activities or take part in any election except to vote.

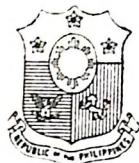
SEC. 3. No officer or employee of the Government shall receive additional or double compensation unless specifically authorized by law.

SEC. 4. No officer or employee in the Civil Service shall be removed or suspended except for cause as provided by law.

ARTICLE XIII CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SECTION 1. All agricultural, timber, and mineral lands of the public domain,





Official Program

OF THE

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC
OF THE PHILIPPINES

Luneta
City of Manila

Friday
July 4, 1947



on one of the existing native languages. Until otherwise provided by law, English and Spanish shall continue as official languages.

SEC. 4. The State shall promote scientific research and invention. Arts and letters shall be under its patronage. The exclusive right to writings and inventions shall be secured to authors and inventors for a limited period.

SEC. 5. All educational institutions shall be under the supervision of and subject to regulation by the State. The Government shall establish and maintain a complete and adequate system of public education, and shall provide at least free public primary instruction, and citizenship training to adult citizens. All schools shall aim to develop moral character, personal discipline, civic conscience, and vocational efficiency, and to teach the duties of citizenship. Optional religious instruction shall be maintained in the public schools as now authorized by law. Universities established by the State shall enjoy academic freedom. The State shall create scholarships in arts, science, and letters for specially gifted citizens.

SEC. 6. The State shall afford protection to labor, especially to working women and minors, and shall regulate the relations between land-owner and tenant, and between labor and capital in industry and in agriculture. The State may provide for compulsory arbitration.

SEC. 7. The Congress shall not, except by general law, provide for the formation, organization, or regulation

of private corporations, unless such corporations are owned or controlled by the Government or any subdivision or instrumentality thereof.

SEC. 8. No franchise, certificate, or any other form of authorization for the operation of a public utility shall be granted except to citizens of the Philippines or to corporations or other entities organized under the laws of the Philippines, sixty *per centum* of the capital of which is owned by citizens of the Philippines, nor shall such franchise, certificate, or authorization be exclusive in character or for a longer period than fifty years. No franchise or right shall be granted to any individual, firm, or corporation, except under the condition that it shall be subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by the Congress when the public interest so requires.

SEC. 9. The Government shall organize and maintain a national police force to preserve public order and enforce the law.

SEC. 10. This Constitution shall be officially promulgated in English and Spanish, but in case of conflict the English text shall prevail.

ARTICLE XV AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1. The Congress in joint session assembled, by a vote of three-fourths of all the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives voting separately, may propose amendments to this Constitution or call a convention for that purpose. Such amendments shall be valid as part of this Constitution when approved by a majority of the votes cast at an election

Concert

by

THE PHILIPPINE ARMY BAND

In connection with

The Celebration of the First Anniversary of the

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Thursday, July 3, 1947 at 6:00 p. m.

at the

LUNETA PARK

Capt. Antonino Buenaventura, Conducting

PROGRAM

PART I

- | | |
|---|----------|
| I. Overture—OBERON - - - - - | Weber |
| II. AMERICAN PLANTATION DANCES - - - - - | Arnold |
| (In four movements) | |
| III. Kundiman—MADALING ARAW - - - - - | Santiago |
| (Transcribed for Symphonic Band by | |
| Lt. Alejandro Romano, Associate Conductor | |
| Philippine Army Band) | |
| IV. Pasodoble—AGUERO - - - - - | France |

PART II

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| I. UNFINISHED SYMPHONY - - - - - | Schubert |
| (Allegro-Moderato) | |
| II. Intermezzo—I HEAR YOU CALLING ME - - - - - | Marshal |
| III. Selection— | |
| ECHOES FROM THE PHILIPPINES - - - - - | Buenaventura |
| (Based on Philippine Folk Song) | |
| IV. March—AMERICAN IDEALS - - - - - | Goldman |



*On the Eve of the First Anniversary
of the Republic of the Philippines*

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1947

Decoration of public and private buildings and residences, streets, plazas, and other public places, vessels in port, and the Inauguration site at the Luneta, including the Rizal Monument.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1947

1. Motorized brass bands will parade through the streets of the City of Manila from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
2. Floral offerings at the monuments of national heroes all over the Philippines.
3. Literary-musical programs or convocations commemorating the first anniversary of the Republic to be held in all universities, colleges and schools in Manila and in the provinces.
4. Special issues of magazines and newspapers on this day.
5. Native games in municipal, school and neighborhood playgrounds.
6. Tilbury contest from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. at the Luneta under the charge of Hon. Jose P. de Leon, Assistant Secretary to the President, assisted by the Mayors of Malabon, Caloocan, Las Piñas, and Parañaque. Prizes will be awarded to the winners of the three races.
7. Boy Scout bands will parade through the different districts of the City of Manila from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m.
8. Band concerts in the plazas and public places in towns and cities.

Popular concert at the Luneta by the Philippine Army Band from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m., Capt. Antonino Buenaventura conducting. (See Program on page 17).

9. Selection of a Model Employee in each department, bureau and office and in every government-owned corporation under the sponsorship of the Model Employee's Committee.
10. Radio Program at 7:00 p.m. (See page 18).
11. Band contest on Plaza Miranda, Quiapo, from 8:00 p.m. Prizes will be awarded to the winners.

Schedule of Events

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1947

- 6:00 to 7:00 o'clock a.m.—Thanksgiving Masses in churches and chapels all over the country.
- 7:30 o'clock a.m.—Participants in the parade will assemble at their designated places of formation.
- 8:30 o'clock a.m.—Start of Military Parade.
- 9:15 o'clock a.m.—Time of the Proclamation of the Independence of the Philippines on July 4, 1946.
- 9:20 o'clock a.m.—Start of the Civic Parade.
- 11:00 o'clock a.m.—Program at the Grandstand.
- 1:00 o'clock p.m.—Baseball—All Filipinos vs. All Americans, at Rizal Memorial Stadium.
- 2:00 o'clock p.m.—Soft ball in different City playgrounds.
- 3:00 o'clock p.m.—Football at Rizal Memorial Stadium.
Sipa at San Lazaro Sipa Courts.
- 3:00 to 4:00 o'clock p.m.—Mass exhibition and games of boy scouts of the Philippines at the Luneta.
- 4:00 to 5:00 o'clock p.m.—Mass exhibition and games of girl scouts of the Philippines at the Luneta, and volleyball at San Lazaro Playground.
- 5:00 o'clock p.m.—Basketball at City playgrounds and Rizal Coliseum.
- 6:00 o'clock p.m.—Concert at the Luneta Grandstand—By the Municipal Symphony Orchestra. Conductor—Director Ramon Tapales. Complete program on page 31.
- 7:00 to 11:00 o'clock p.m.—Fireworks display at the Wallace Field.



Radio Program

JULY 3, 1947

7:00 o'clock p.m.—To be broadcast by radio stations in the Philippines.

1. Opening Remarks—Major Jose M. Hernandez
2. (a) Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes - - - - - *Pochon*
(b) The Mill - - - - - *Raff-Pochon*
U. P. Conservatory String Quartette
3. Declamation in Tagalog—Prof. J. V. Pañganiban
4. If I Were A Bird - - - - - *Henselt*
Fiel Matias, Pianist
U. P. Conservatory of Music
5. Declamation in Tagalog—Mr. Baltazar M. Villanueva
6. Largo - - - - - *Chopin*
Martiniano Esguerra, Cellist
U. P. Conservatory of Music
7. Declamation in Spanish—Mrs. Emilio Abello
8. Io Son Titania - - - - - *Thomas*
(From Mignon)
Mrs. Consuelo Salazar-Perez
Miss Laura Nazareno, Accompanist
9. Address by the Hon. Jose C. Zulueta, Chairman
of the National Anniversary Committee

Military Parade

Place of Assembly

7:30 o'clock a.m.—

1. Participants in the Grand Military and Civic Parade will assemble at the places assigned to them.
2. The Anniversary Grandstand and Sections A and B will be opened to the guests with admission cards.
3. The general public will assemble at the places designated for them.

8:30 o'clock a.m.—

A bugle call will be sounded to indicate the start of the parade to be reviewed by the President of the Philippines.

ORDER OF UNITS

GRAND MARSHAL

Maj. Gen. Rafael Jalandoni
Chief of Staff, Philippine Army

Grand Marshal	Massed Colors
U. S. Army	Composite Bn., MPC
U. S. Navy	MPC Band
Scout Cars	Off-Shore Patrol
Troop Commander and Staff	Light Tank Co., MPC
Philippine Army Band	1st FA Bn.(Mtzd)
Nurses, VLGH	2nd Army Band
Service Schools	ROTC Units
Prov. Regt., 1st Inf.	Legión de Veteranos de la Revolución

9:15 o'clock a.m.—

In the City of Manila the sounding of siren from the Post Office Building will announce the exact time of the Proclamation of the Independence of the Republic of the Philippines one year ago this day. Church bells will ring in the cities and towns all over the Philippines.

Gun salute to the Republic.

(The public will rise and will remain standing until after the gun salute.)



Literary-Musical Contests
in connection with the First Anniversary
of the Republic

- I. *Bonifacio Biography Contest.*—Any one may participate. Opens July 4, 1947 and closes May 30, 1948. Results will be announced on July 4, 1948.
- II. *Essay Contest.*—Any one may participate.
- III. *Poetry Contest.*—Any one may participate.
- IV. *Essay Contest.*—Open only to students of universities and colleges.
- V. *Essay Contest.*—Open only to students of high schools.
- VI. *March of the Republic Contest.*—Open to all.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1947

- 2:30 o'clock p.m.—Women's Civic Assembly at the Arellano Hall, Far Eastern University.
- 5:00 o'clock p.m.—Tea party given by Mrs. Trinidad de Leon-Roxas in honor of the Delegates to the Women's Civic Assembly at Malacañan Palace.

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1947

- 8:00 o'clock a.m.—Religious services in all churches and chapels sponsored by the Women.

NOTE.—Contests II to V will open on July 4, 1947 and close on October 31, 1947. Contest VI for lyrics will open on July 4, 1947 and close on August 10, 1947. After the selection of the winning lyrics, the contest on the musical composition will follow immediately to close on October 31, 1947. The results of contests II to VI will be announced on National Heroes Day, November 30, 1947.

Appropriate cash prizes will be awarded to the winners in the foregoing contests. For further information as to rules, please contact Dr. Patrocinio Valenzuela, chairman of the sub-committee on literary-musical contests, University of the Philippines.



Ceremonies at the Grandstand

Arrival at the Anniversary Grandstand

8:15 o'clock a.m.—

His Excellency, the President of the Philippines, will leave Malacañan Palace preceded by a military escort of the Philippine Army and will proceed to the Grandstand.

8:25 o'clock a.m.—

The arrival at the Anniversary Grandstand of the President of the Philippines will be announced by a bugle call which will be the signal for the public to rise.

11:00 o'clock a.m.—

Unveiling of four tablets commemorating the Inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines on July 4, 1946—By Mrs. Trinidad de Leon-Roxas.

Overture—By the Philippine Army Band, Capt. Antonino Buenaventura conducting.

Invocation by His Grace, the Most Reverend Mariano Madriaga, D.D., Bishop of Lingayen.

Introductory remarks by the Hon. Jose C. Zulueta, Chairman of the National Anniversary Committee of the Republic of the Philippines.

Address by His Excellency, Manuel Roxas, President of the Philippines.

Philippine Independence Hymn—By the Chorus of the Conservatory of Music, University of the Philippines.

Philippine National Hymn (See page 248).

Counselor TEODORO EVANGELISTA
Master of Ceremonies

Admission by Invitation only—Vehicles

Admission to the Anniversary Grandstand will be by invitation.

Only vehicles bearing a special automobile pass will be permitted to enter the Anniversary Grounds. All other vehicles will be excluded therefrom until after the conclusion of the ceremonies.



Civic Parade

9:20 o'clock a.m.—

Start of the Civic Parade

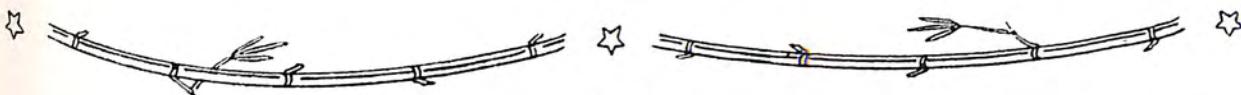
GRAND MARSHAL
Hon. Eustaquio Balagtas

Participants—

Groups representing government departments, bureaus, offices, government-owned or controlled corporations, private commercial corporations, companies, factories, and firms, labor organizations, women organizations, schools, colleges, and universities, and all other civic groups.

FLOATS

1. Philippine Charity Sweepstakes
2. National Cooperative Administration
3. Tuberculosis Society
4. National Coconut Corporation
5. Philippine Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
6. National Philippine Red Cross
7. National Development Company
8. Women's Participation
9. San Miguel Brewery
10. Philippine Air Lines
11. Elizalde and Company
12. MGM Pictures
13. Nolasco Bros. Pictures
14. Philippine Racing Club
15. Rehabilitation Finance Corporation
16. Filipino Construction Supply
17. AMEC
18. Pepsi-Cola
19. Heacock's
20. City of Manila



NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Hon. Jose C. Zulueta, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Hon. Jose Yulo	Hon. Manuel Lim
Major-General Rafael Jalandoni	Mr. Toribio Teodoro
Hon. Valeriano E. Fugoso	Mr. Antonio D. Paguia
Hon. Sergio Bayan	Dr. Patrocinio Valenzuela
Commissioner Arsenio N. Luz	

Mr. Vicente Lontok, *Executive Secretary*

SUB-COMMITTEES

FINANCE

Hon. Jose Yulo, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Mr. Vicente Carmona	Mr. Angel Elizalde
Mr. Primitivo Lovina	Mr. Toribio Teodoro
Commissioner Arsenio N. Luz	Mr. Vicente Rufino
Mr. Bibiano L. Meer	Mr. Vicente Lontok

GRANDSTAND

Hon. Sergio Bayan, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Director Isaias Fernando	Mr. Antonio Toledo
City Engineer Alejo Aquino	Mr. Silvestre Tan Chauco

INVITATION AND PROGRAM

Dr. Jose A. de Jesus, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Director Pablo Lucas	Mr. Manuel G. Zamora
Dr. Patrocinio Valenzuela	Mr. Vicente Singian



Inaugural Concert Program

MUNICIPAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Director Ramon Tapales, *Conducting*
6:00 p. m., July 4, 1947
at the Luneta Grandstand

J

WAGNER - - - - - Overture to MEISTERSINGERS

III

BEETHOVEN		Symphony No. 6 (PASTORAL)
	Allegro ma non troppo	Cheerful impressions received on arriving in the country
	Andante molto moss-o	By the brook
	Allegro	Peasants' merry-making
	Allegro	Tempest and Storm
	Allegretto	The Shepherds' Hymn—Thanks- giving after the storm

III

Lourdes C. Razon, *Soprano*

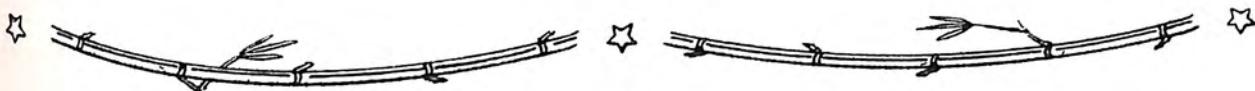
INTERMISSION

IV

BUENAVENTURA - - - - - By The Hillside

v

BIZET - - - - - Suite from *Carmen*
Prelude
Aragonaise
Intermezzo
Les Dragons D'alcala
Final (Les Toreadors)



PEACE AND ORDER

Brig. Gen. Mariano N. Castañeda, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Col. Alberto Ramos

Lt. Col. Jose Tando

Col. Manuel de la Fuente

Mr. James Keefe

WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Mrs. Francisca T. Benitez, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Mrs. Lutgarda Langcauon

Mrs. Josefa J. Martinez

Mrs. Gertrudis G. Carreon

Miss Josefina Phodaca

Mrs. Paz Cuerpocruz

Mrs. Belen Gutierrez

Mrs. Felicidad Silva

Mrs. Concepcion Gonzalez

DECORATIONS

City Engineer Alejo Aquino, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Mr. Antonio C. Kayanan

Mr. A. D. San Pedro

Mr. J. J. Marquez

Mr. Silvestre Torres

MILITARY PARADE

Major Gen. Rafael Jalandoni, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Col. Claro B. Lizardo

Major Manuel T. Flores

Lt. Col. Diosdado Rodriguez

Major Manuel Q. Salientes

CIVIC PARADE

Hon. Manuel Lim, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Hon. Juan T. Lanting

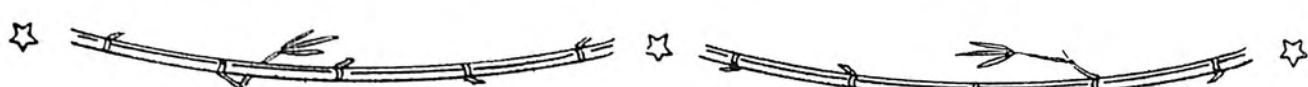
Mr. Pedro J. Ocampo

Mrs. Flora A. Ylagan

Mr. Manuel Collas

Hon. Eustaquio Balagtas

Mr. Timoteo Certeza



MUSICAL, LITERARY AND RADIO PROGRAMS
Dr. Patrocinio Valenzuela, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Major Jose M. Hernandez Mrs. Eugenio J. Puyat
Prof. Cristino Jamias Director Ramon Tapales
 Mrs. Geronima T. Pecson

BAND PARADES AND CONCERTS

Hon. Segundo Agustin, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Mr. Silvestre Torres Mr. Alejandro T. Santos
Mr. Jesus Lapuz Mr. Agustín Pineda

GAMES AND ATHLETICS

Mr. Silvestre Torres, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Dr. Manuel L. Carreon Mr. Exequiel Villacorta
Mr. Venancio Trinidad Mr. Serafin Aquino

FIREWORKS

Col. Manuel de la Fuente, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

City Engineer Alejo Aquino Capt. Cipriano Cruz
 Capt. Amadeo M. Cabe

GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

Hon. Nicanor Roxas, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Commissioner Jose Gil Counselor Teodoro Evangelista
Undersecretary Prudencio Langcauon Mr. Fernando E. V. Sison
Undersecretary Regino G. Padua Mr. Vicente Sabalvaro

PROVINCIAL AND CITY PARTICIPATION

Hon. Marciano Roque, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Col. Alberto Ramos Mr. Filemon Poblador





President and Mrs. Manuel Roxas, Speaker Perez and Chief Justice Manuel V. Moran reviewing the parade on the First Anniversary of the Republic at the Luneta on July 4, 1947



CITY OF MANILA PARTICIPATION

Hon. Valeriano E. Fugoso, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Hon. Pedro Arenas
Mr. Marcelino Sarmiento

Dr. Mariano C. Icasiano
Mr. Venancio Trinidad

EDUCATIONAL PARTICIPATION

Dr. Bienvenido M. Gonzalez, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Dr. Manuel L. Carreon

Dr. Paterno Santos
Dr. Cecilio Putong

LABOR PARTICIPATION

Mr. Antonio D. Pagua, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Hon. Juan T. Lanting
Atty. Baltazar M. Villanueva

Miss Pilar Balmori
Mr. Pedro Fernandez
Mr. Cipriano Cid

COMMERCIAL PARTICIPATION

Dr. Salvador Araneta, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Mr. Jose Penalba

Mr. Eugenio Padua
Dr. Felipe T. Adriano

FLORAL OFFERINGS

Mrs. Trinidad F. Legarda, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Miss Manuela Gay
Miss Helen Z. Benitez

Mrs. Josefa Jara Martinez
Mrs. Paz P. Mendez

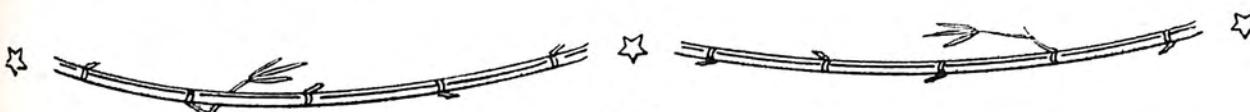
WELFARE

Mrs. Asuncion A. Perez, *Chairman*

MEMBERS

Mrs. Trinidad F. Legarda
Miss Manuela Gay

Mrs. Geronima T. Pecson
Mrs. Josefa Jara Martinez





President and Mrs. Manuel Roxas, Speaker Perez and Chief Justice Manuel V. Moran reviewing the parade on the First Anniversary of the Republic at the Luneta on July 4, 1947



Address

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY

Manuel Roxas

President of the Philippines

ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC ON JULY 4, 1947, AT THE LUNETA, MANILA

My COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS:

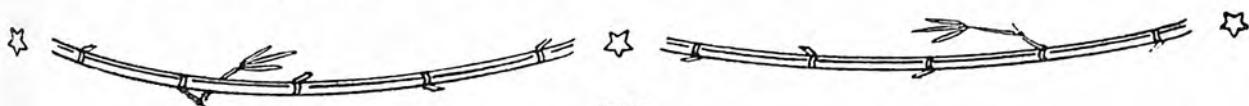
One year ago today we achieved our national independence and established the Republic of the Philippines. On this same spot, hollowed by the blood of Rizal and consecrated to his memory, the American flag was lowered and our flag, that glorious flag of our forefathers was raised upon yonder masthead to wave thenceforth alone and unshadowed over all this land we love. (Applause)

It is well that on each anniversary of that historic event we recall the significance of that symbolic ceremony, to remind us of the magnanimity of America and to awaken in our hearts a renewed devotion to freedom, a fresh determination to defend it with our lives.

We won our independence through the processes of democracy, by the will of a free people. We will scan the pages of history in vain for another such example. In the past no star ever fell from an imperial diadem except through force and at the cost of torrents of human blood. It is to the undying credit of Americans and Filipinos that by trusting each other and having faith in one another, they cleared the way for the fullest cooperation in the consummation of the historic act we now commemorate—a priceless flowering of Christian civilization.

A new morality in the dealings of nations, particularly between dominant and subject peoples, was thus inaugurated. Liberty fluttered her wings and spread the glad tidings throughout the earth. It shook the foundations of empires and brought new hope to the benighted millions seeking to be free.

Now we may discern the effects of that transcendental event. Colonialism is crumbling rapidly everywhere. The right to independence is being



recognized by all free and enlightened powers. The indivisibility of peace and liberty is being accepted. We know now that the world cannot long live at peace half slave and half free. Within a few months, following the pattern that we established, India will attain her freedom, Indonesia will gain her independence, Burma will be granted full sovereignty, and other subject nations will reach the same cherished goals.

It is true that there are forces at large in the world today striving to turn back the surging tide of freedom. But they will be of no avail, for the mighty concepts of liberty and justice that raised the victorious hosts in the last war are irresistible forces that no power however strong can permanently stem or subdue. The time is past when military might was the decisive factor in human struggles. Today the aroused conscience of free men, capable in time of need of creating overpowering instruments of war, is the mightiest force on earth. The Age of Reason has dawned!

We can feel proud that we were actors in that historic drama that ushered in this new age. We are grateful to America for having kept faith with us and for pointing the way for other nations to follow in the trusteeship of the peoples under their flags.

In many quarters our independence was greeted with dark forebodings for our future. These predictions were not entirely unjustified. We had just emerged from a cruel war. Tens of thousands among the best of our youth were lost in the conflict. Our country was devastated, our economic system was destroyed, billions of our money had become worthless, social values had been dislocated, and even the morals of a large portion of our people had decayed through contact with a ruthless and Godless foe. During the three years of enemy occupation hundreds of thousands of Filipinos lived in defiance of the government and had lost respect for law. New ideologies had found lodgement in the minds of many of our countrymen as a revolt against the then prevailing economic and social conditions. Some had seemingly forgotten the virtues of democracy and had embraced the doctrine of class supremacy to be achieved through force. Our heroic veterans had returned to their homes in rags and were demanding the fulfillment of promises. Most of our people were bewildered and in want. There was general confusion; threats of revolution were whispered and even voiced openly from the public platform.

There was little to sustain us in our difficulties except our faith in ourselves. We promptly laid solid foundations for our Republic. We resolutely seized the instruments of sovereignty and quickly started to put our house in order. We fought a rear-guard action against the elements of



chaos and disintegration and at the same time pushed forward to repair our shattered economy and institutions.

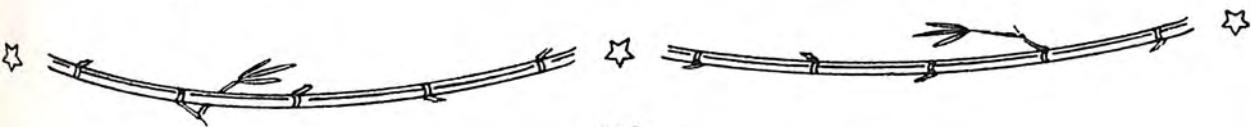
Now, look around you. Consider the adverse factors we had to face. Recall the painful experience of other nations that had to contend with problems such as ours at the inception of their independent existence. No nation in modern history, not even the United States, after its first twenty years of independence, could compare with us in the progress we have achieved in the first year of our Republic. (Applause) Let no one sneer at this comparison; it is based on recorded facts. And the circumstances are essentially alike, for we are dealing with practical human problems which are altered neither by the epoch nor the age in which they occurred. The relative values of all the factors involved are the same in every case.

It will also profit us to compare our situation with that which obtains today in all the countries of the world which had been occupied by the enemy during the last war. In those countries political and social unrest prevails. There is shortage of food and of other minimum requirements for decent existence. They are prostrate and in ruins. They are in the midstream of world events and are carried by the currents of power politics without capacity to hold fast to moorings of their choice. The Philippines, on the other hand, is truly master of its own destiny, is free from fear and want, and is actually solving satisfactorily its basic economic and social problems.

There is no desire on my part, I assure you, to indulge in self-adulation. Neither do I wish to induce you to believe that all that need be done has been done. But the truth is that we have made great progress in the face of tremendous odds.

The Government of the Republic has been fully organized. Its authority has been extended to the remotest nook and cranny of our land. We have been welcomed by the family of nations; we have been recognized by practically every government on earth. Our voice is heard in the United Nations and in many conferences on world affairs. We are participating financially and otherwise in the international instrumentalities created to restore rapidly the productive economy of the world. We are taking an active part in the efforts to build a new world order based on the freedom and equality of all nations, to insure a just and permanent peace and the welfare of all peoples.

Constitutional guarantees and the processes of a free government are firmly rooted in our soil. Our democracy is not a name but a fact. Our free institutions are in full operation. Human rights are being maintained and safeguarded. We have established an independent judiciary to stand



sentinel for the preservation of those rights. Our people enjoy freedom of speech and of the press, in a measure unsurpassed in any other country of the world. Here, the press or any individual may indulge in the bitterest criticisms against the government and its highest officials, without fear and without sanction. We uphold the right of every man to worship God as he pleases. We impose no limitations on the freedom of thought or of conscience. The right of petition and the privilege of the people to gather and to exert efforts for the redress of grievances are never impugned. The sanctity of the home and the freedom from search and seizure are scrupulously defended. Free elections are guaranteed. But we also guarantee to suppress any and all attempts to gain through force or other illegal means any change in our system of government, or in the social order, or in the laws enacted by the representatives of the people. We adhere strictly to our democratic creed. We respect the sovereignty and the will of the people. We believe in a government by popular consent. We stand for liberty regulated by law. We abhor fascism and the methods employed by dictators, whether of the military or of a class. We have built a truly popular government subservient only to the popular will. A syndicalistic government, or a communistic government, or a fascistic government—whatever its name—is contrary to our Constitution and our ideals, and will not be permitted to gain foothold on this free land. (Long applause)

The national economy is being gradually rehabilitated. In one year we have greatly increased the volume of our production. Although it has not yet reached pre-war levels, its monetary value today is more than three times the value of our total production income before the war. Government revenues have also greatly increased during the first year of our independence.

When the Republic was inaugurated, our revenues were barely ten per cent of our government expenditures. Now, they are six times greater, and at the present rate of collections, our revenues will cover about seventy per cent of our expenditures. I have great hopes that in the current fiscal year we shall be able approximately to balance the expenses of government with revenues from taxation. (Applause)

In this first year we have succeeded in reducing the cost of living by thirty per cent, notwithstanding a material increase in the money income of wage earners. We are enjoying a relative degree of prosperity, and the living standards of the people are higher.

More public schools have been opened; we have today over one million more children enrolled in the schools than before the war. Institutions of higher learning have increased in number and their attendance has more than doubled.



We have commenced the execution of a program for the redistribution of land in congested areas. This is the initial step leading to the ultimate abolition of an archaic tenancy system which ties human beings to a life of bondage on the land that they work and which their fathers before them had tilled, with little hope of social improvement. In the meantime we have granted to tenants a larger participation in the produce of ricelands. We are rapidly getting back the valuable hemp, coconut and rubber plantations owned by enemy nationals and we have laid plans for the distribution of these lands among the veterans of the last war.

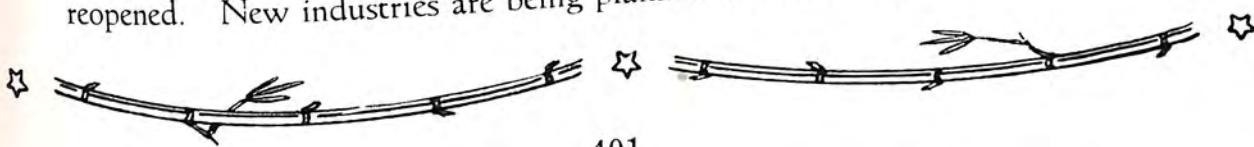
Our export trade is rapidly increasing, and in money value is now much larger than before the war. Our destroyed industries are being reopened as fast as needed equipment can be procured. We have established a government institution to provide credit for speeding up the rehabilitation program. We have introduced more efficiency in the government service, and we are firmly eradicating corruption and dishonesty among government officials. (Applause)

Peace and order has been restored in practically every province and every town of our country. For the last three months no important disturbance of the peace by organized bands has occurred. The people have returned to their homes in the remotest barrios and are peacefully cultivating their lands. Common crimes are still frequent in a few localities, but these are being effectively dealt with, a fact which has resulted in a marked reduction of such crimes.

Our monetary situation is excellent. Inflation has been arrested and is under control. No country on earth, except the United States, has a more stable currency than ours. We maintain a hundred per cent reserve for our outstanding circulation. Because of the guaranteed convertibility of Philippine pesos in American dollars, our money is expendable anywhere in the world.

The public health is being duly safeguarded. We have prevented epidemics during the past year. A large number of government hospitals are now in operation. We are fighting malaria, tuberculosis and leprosy with the newest weapons to the limit of our resources.

A large public works program is now underway. We are rebuilding bridges, roads, portworks, schools, water systems and other government facilities. We have started the industrialization program, including the development of water power. Gold, coal, copper and other mines are being reopened. New industries are being planned and encouraged.



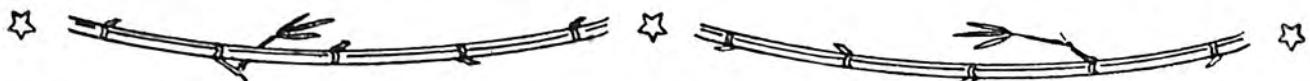
We have not neglected our obligations to our fighting men, nor those which we owe their widows and orphans. We are now assisting the crippled and the sick and the dependents of our dead soldiers. The President of the United States has already urged the American Congress to pass suitable legislation granting to Filipino veterans the same privileges and gratuities accorded to American soldiers. Meantime we have approved a Bill of Rights for needy veterans and for the widows and orphans of our dead soldiers assuring them subsistence, educational and other benefits.

Despite the prophecies made before the elections that we would become a hopelessly divided people, we find today that the nation is more united than ever before in its history.Flushed with a noble pride in our sovereignty, our citizens are supporting the Republic and are cooperating in the rebuilding of our country without distinction of creed or section. We are loyal to one flag, one nation and one government.

By concluding a trade agreement with America, we have practically a free market for all our products in the largest and most attractive market in the world. No nation enjoys that privilege except ours. But despite this trade agreement, we are completely free to sell our products anywhere and to buy what we need from anywhere.

One of the first concerns of our Republic was our security. This we have met by entering into a military alliance with the United States for the mutual protection of America and the Philippines. During the present period of confusion and chaos in the world, when dark clouds are again hovering over the horizon and an early war is being predicted by statesmen of many countries, we have every reason to rejoice that we have locked our destiny with the strongest and noblest nation of the earth. We must not risk another experience such as we had in the last war. We must insure ourselves against that danger. Our armed forces are being properly organized and equipped, and we have completed plans for the training of a citizen army on which we can rely in time of stress. The conclusion of a treaty allowing the United States to establish military and naval bases here is a signal achievement of our Republic.

Organized resistance to the government has practically ceased. The recalcitrant elements that instigated this treacherous movement have been dispersed. Their leaders are in hiding. I trust that by this time they have convinced themselves of the futility and the destructive effects of their undertaking. I hope that they will understand that my every attempt to dissuade them from pursuing their course is not to deprive them either of their rights or of their political influence, but rather to win their acceptance



of the authority of the government established by their own countrymen, with the assurance that their rights to seek reforms in accordance with our democratic processes will be unhampered and unchecked. On this sacred day when every true patriot is celebrating the anniversary of the birth of our nation, I ask these dissidents again to return to the fold of the law and to enjoy the protection of our Constitution.

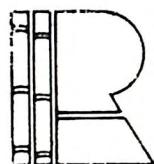
I have recited in broad lines the highlights of the achievements of our people and our Republic during the first year of its life. While many other nations are wasting their substance in the struggle over new ideologies and the very problems of human existence, we are today well on the road of recovery and progress. While many other nations face revolutions and civil war, purges and military coups, we in the Philippines have left the causes of such conflicts far behind us. We are no longer disturbed by them. While in many other countries living conditions are still being regimented because of food and other shortages, here we have a free economy in actual operation. And we are not lacking in food or clothing, and our housing difficulties are gradually being eliminated.

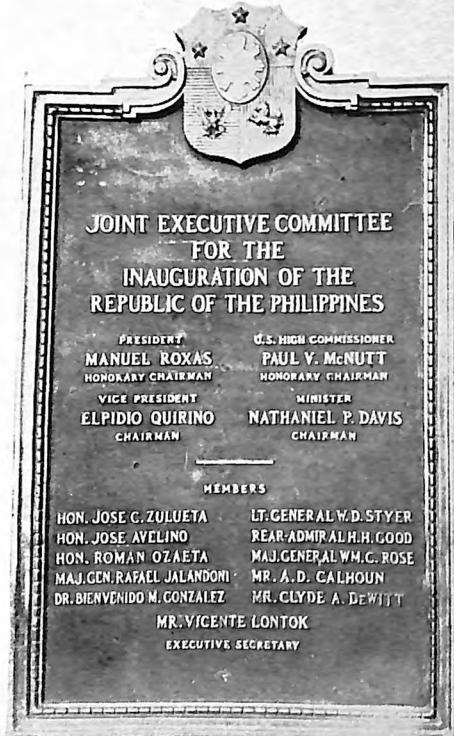
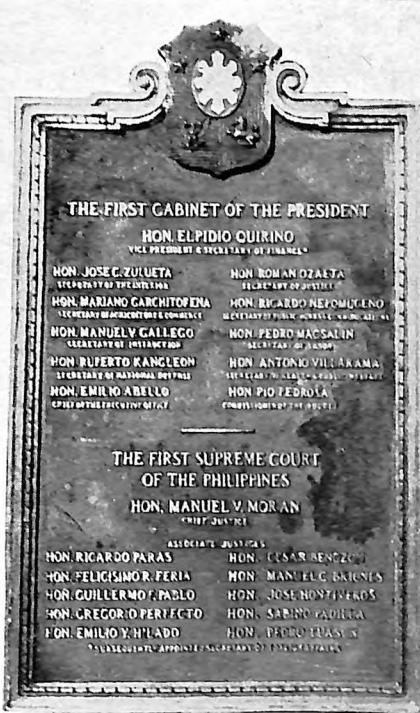
The dire circumstances under which the people of other nations live today exist not only in the erstwhile enemy-occupied countries but even in many of the nations that took part in winning the war. Ask the world traveler who has visited these countries to compare the conditions there with the conditions prevailing here, and he will tell you without hesitation that our people should feel fortunate because of the freedom and prosperity that they enjoy and because of the government under which they live and work. I trust we shall be able to maintain these conditions and continue to improve them. We should work towards the establishment of an economic democracy in which all the people take part and every citizen derives a just and fair share of the fruits of the common effort. I have great faith that through intelligent and unremitting toil, free enterprise, and strong adherence to a democratic way of life, we shall succeed in making this Republic one of the few garden spots of the earth.

On this day sacred to us all, we should, as free men and true patriots, renew our pledge to serve our Republic and to labor for the enduring welfare and happiness of our people. The full sovereignty which we attained a year ago is still intact. We have not bartered away the smallest particle of that sovereignty for any material or other consideration. We should resolve to maintain that sovereignty in all its integrity, whatever the cost, so that we may continue to enjoy it to the fullest measure and bequeath it to our children, undiminished and unsullied. In this resolve and in the task ahead to achieve the enduring happiness of the Filipino people, I call upon the whole



nation to lend me its continued confidence and support. Given that, with the help of Almighty God, this Republic will, I am sure, rapidly grow in stature, wealth and power, loved and revered by its citizens, honored and respected abroad, the haven of liberty and justice, the cherished home of contented free men. (Long applause)





Bronze Tablets Commemorating the Inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines
at the Luneta on July 4, 1946